"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today; tomorrow, fair; light west to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,402. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILWAY STRIKE ORDER ISSUED; WILSON TO ASK CONGRESS FOR ARBITRATION AND 8-HOUR LAWS

UNION SECRET BETRAYED

Sealed Mandate Calling for Walkout on Sept. 4 Is Opened.

RAILROADS TO END PARLEYS

Presidents to Quit Capital Tomorrow if Unions' Order Stands.

DECLARE STRIKE CERTAIN

Brotherhood Heads Tell President Notice to Members Can't Be Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—After conferences that promised to keep him from his bed till dawn President Wilson announced tonight that he would go before Congress tomorrow or Wednesday to ask for legislation to stop the impending strike on the railroads of this country.

President Wilson tonight demanded of the heads of the union that they rescind at once the strike order, issued while the head of the nation was trying to effect a settlement; the labor leaders replied that the strike order had gone beyond recall.

The President at once notified the railroad executives of the development and then held a hurried meeting. Many were in favor of leaving Washington at once to prepare to fight the srike, but it was decided to remain here until tomorrow, when President Wilson is expected to address a joint session of Congress in a supreme effort to avert the disaster.

When he returned from the Capitol after a two and a half hours' conference with Senate leaders, he found waiting him at the White House a copy of the strike order which 640 Chairmen of the unions last night took to their members on every railroad in the United States.

At once he sent for A. B. Garretson, President of the conductors; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the engineers; W. S. Carter, President of the firemen, and W. G. Lee, President of the trainmen, and demanded that they cancel the order. To his surprise the four told him it was not in their power.

The strike order was dated Aug. 14, and it was charged tonight by the railroad executives that the union heads had decided at that time on the strike and allowed the negotiations here to continue while they perfected arrangements for the strike they intended to call all the while.

Both the executive and legislative branches of the National Government have dropped practically all other business in a supreme effort to avert the strike. President Wilson spent the day in conferences at the Capitol and White House with Administration leaders in Congress. He will go before a joint session of Congress tomorrow or the next day and appeal for action to halt the strike machinery which has been set in motion by the brotherhoods. The legislation the President will request will, it is said, consist of:

A bill providing for the eight-hour day on interstate commerce carriers.

A bill instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the working of the eight-hour day and to decide what increase in rates would be needed to recompense the railroads.

A bill creating an industrial commission similar to that in Canada which would have the power to suspend all strike activities until it made an investigation.

Bore Sealed Strike Orders.

Not all the 640 brotherhood Chairmen who left Washington last night for their posts knew that in sealed envelopes in their pockets was an order for a strike on Sept. 4. That fact was supposed to be known only to the four heads of the brotherhoods. The sealed envelopes were not to be opened until the receipt of a code word on Sept. 1. One of the envelopes was obtained today, and it was found to contain an official order declaring a strike effective Sept. 4 at 7 A. M. While the orders were not signed, there was a blank space for them to be signed by the General Committee. Their date of Aug. 14 marks the first day, two weeks ago, that the President met the brotherhood leaders and the railroad managers and sustains the assertion frequently made by the labor men that they were all ready to strike when the President intervened.

The brotherhood Chairmen were plainly perturbed when they found their secret was known. Even with their system of espoinage, the railroads did not know until this afternoon that the definite date for a strike had been set. The traffic officials asserted tonight that the brotherhoods had released the President from all obligations to them by calling a strike while the White House negotiations were in progress.

President Gets More Time.

The railroad Presidents' Committee of Eight went to the White House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to give President Wilson their final refusal to accept his eight-hour plan for the settlement of the strike crisis. President Wilson asked them not to read it to him, saying he had proposals under consideration for the settlement of the issues in controversy and requesting that negotiations be not broken off. However, they told him orally what was in the reply. After the conference, it was said at the White House that the only comment to be made

Continued on Page 6.

Union Strike Order Can't Be Rescinded; Leaders' Answer to President's Appeal

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson called the brotherhood heads to the White House tonight and asked them if they had issued a secret strike order, a copy of which he had obtained, calling a strike for 7 o'clock A. M. Labor Day. They acknowledged that the order had been issued. The President said he was shocked and surprised and appealed to the brotherhood heads to have the order rescinded. They told him that the order was beyond recall and that the strike was inevitable.

The President took the foregoing action after he had conferred in the afternoon with a committee of railroad Presidents, who told him of the secret action taken by the unions. Leaving the White House, the railroad Presidents issued this statement:

At a conference at the White House today at 2:30 P. M., between the President and the Committee of Eight of the railroad Presidents, a suggestion was laid before the President in the nature of a proposition for progress toward a solution of the questions at issue, and this was left with him for his consideration.

The committee expects to see the President in the near future, but before leaving the committee pointed out to him that if the reports that the date for declaring the strike had been fixed for Sept. 4 were true, it would force an early conclusion of the negotiations and compel the Presidents to return to their properties to prepare for the issue.

To meet the situation which now confronts him, the President will go before Congress tomorrow or Wednesday.

WALL ST. HOPEFUL OF RAILWAY PEACE

Brief Sag in the Stock Market Yesterday, but Recovery Comes Speedily.

EXPECT UNIONS TO GIVE IN

Houses in Closest Touch with Washington Get Optimistic Reports on Situation.

For the first time yesterday the accumulation of unfavorable news from Washington on the differences between the railroad executives and the brotherhoods served to unsettle security prices. The market had a good opening, but began to sag as the tickers reported a growing belief at the Capital of the possibility of a strike.

The downward movement had not gained much headway when banks and brokerage houses, which heretofore have always kept closely in touch with developments at Washington, received reassuring advices. Their effect was immediately noted by a fresh wave of buying. Traders on the floor of the Exchange were generally bearish on the situation, but the recovery in prices forced many of them to cover positions on the short side taken earlier in the day, and the close, while irregular, was such as to indicate little fear of a break.

One man who sent a representative to Washington to watch the trend of negotiations received a dispatch shortly after noon yesterday to the effect that the pressure of public opinion, converging on the White House, was beginning to make itself felt. The correspondent reported that, in his opinion, the brotherhoods were going to agree to arbitration on the best terms they could make.

A member of the Stock Exchange, who is recognized as an authority on railway economics, was of the opinion that rigid adherence to the principle of arbitration would be construed as bullish by most holders of railroad securities. Certainly, he said, no railroad security would be benefited by surrender to a demand for payment of ten hours' wages for eight hours' work and the consequent chance of obtaining less than eight hours' real work from employes loafing on their runs so that a rate and a half might be charged for overtime. Moreover, the grant of the demand for an eight-hour day to 400,000 employes would certainly be followed by demands from the others of the 2,200,000 were the railroads to accept the proposition that an eight-hour day is a basic principle.

That railroad stocks might sell off in the event of a strike he was willing to admit, but he did not think that professionals would sell them heavily for the reason that there has been no top-heavy speculation in the rails, and he expected actual liquidation from none except excessively timid holders. Such selling, in his opinion, would be more than offset by the confidence inspired in investors by rigid adherence to principle.

The stock market has persistently disbelieved nearly everything printed about the railway labor controversy. Timid customers, after reading all of the morning papers, have come downtown for several days in the expectation of seeing a very bad market, but they have not yet discovered any serious liquidation inspired by the fear of a strike.

One big operator is reported to have bought 50,000 shares of stock yesterday after getting a message that the brotherhoods were going to submit to arbitration after holding off till the last minute to make as much capital as possible out of their surrender.

TO END UNIONS' EXEMPTION.

House Leader Thinks Strike Would Cause Clayton Law Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A railroad strike that cripples the traffic of the country is likely to be followed by an agitation in Congress for the repeal of that section of the Clayton anti-trust law which exempts labor unions from the operation of the Sherman act. This was the prediction today of a House Democratic leader who is watching developments in the strike situation.

SECRET ORDERS FIX STRIKE FOR SEPT. 4

Sealed Envelopes Handed to Brotherhood Chairmen as They Leave Capital.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEMBERS

Obedience to Law and No Violence Are Counseled in Official Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Here is a copy of the secret strike order handed to the 640 brotherhood Chairmen in sealed envelopes, who left Washington today. In addition to this order, secret instructions were issued to the members for their guidance in the event of a strike. The strike order reads:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.
Aug. 14, 1916.

To all local Chairmen, members, and others employed in classes of service represented by the B. of E. B. of L. F. & E., O. R. C., and B. R. T. Sir and Brothers: This is to advise that a vote of the employes in train and engine service on the eight-hour day and time and one-half for overtime proposition was overwhelmingly in favor of a strike.

Notwithstanding this your representatives have been unable to effect a satisfactory settlement, and a strike under the laws of the respective organizations becomes effective Sept. 4, 1916, at 7 A. M.

Impart this information so that those interested will understand that they are to promptly obey.

Fraternally yours,

.....
General Chairman.
..... R. R.

The instructions, which counsel obedience to the law in the event of a strike, and define the duties of members and their local Chairmen, follow.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.
Order of Railway Conductors.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Sirs and Brothers:

In connection with the strike you will observe the following instructions:

DUTIES OF MEMBERS:

1. No man in road service involved in the strike will perform any service after the hour set to strike, unless he has already began his trip and has actually left the terminal. If the train has left the terminal he will complete the trip and deliver the engine and train at the end of run, or tie-up point, if tied up under the law, after which he will perform no further service until the close of the strike. Men in other than road service will leave the service at the appointed time.

So far as your legal right to strike is concerned, there is no difference between a mail train and a freight train. You have identically the same right to refuse to perform service on a mail train as you have to refuse to perform service on a freighe train.

2. All men on strike will keep away from the companies' property, except such men as are designated for certain duties to be performed by authority of the organization.

3. Every man should understand that the laws of the land must be obeyed. Acts of violence of any nature will not be tolerated by the organizations.

4. The local representatives will arrange for a hall for meeting purposes at all terminals, using one of their own lodge rooms if available. Immediately after the strike becomes effective all men will assemble at the hall secured for meeting purposes. When thus assembled an organization will be perfected by the election of a Chairman, Vice Cahirman, and Secretary. No person will be permitted to be present in the meeting hall other than those who are on strike except by permission of the assembly.

5. The Secretary will arrange rollcall (alphabetically,) with each organization on a separate sheet. Roll will be called twice daily, morning and afternoon. The names of the non-members will be kept separate on the roll from the names of those who are members of the organizations. All strikers will be required to answer the rollcall, and also to be in the halls, where halls are provided, during the day at all times, unless excused by committee action or by Chairman of the meeting. The Secretary will also keep a record of the proceedings from day to day.

6. In the conduct of every strike there are numerous irresponsible persons, not members of the organization, who take occasion to engage in acts of violence and disorderly conduct, and such actions are usually attributed to members of the organization, and every care should be taken by every member of the organizations to avoid associating with

NOT MERELY THIRST-QUENCHING
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
But a great nerve tonic, appetizer and builder-up of impaired vitality. Buy a bottle.

Mexicans Expect Pershing To Withdraw by Sept. 15

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 28.—Chihuahua City reports that the American punitive epedition is preparing for general withdrawal from Mexico were received here today with great enthusiasm. Officials believe that in view of General Funston's recommendation that the troops retire, the withdrawal undoubtedly will be promptly agreed to at the first conference of the joint commission. It is expected all the troops will have retired before Sept. 15, the anniversary of Mexican Independence.

A high Government official stated this afternoon that when the American expedition retired the greatst ecloud on the Mexican horizon would be eliminated and General Carranza would be able to devote his efforts to re-establishment of constitutional government.

It is reported that Carranza and other high members of the Government will leave for Dolores Hidalgo, Guanajuato early in September to celebrate the indepnedence at the same spot where the preist, Miguel Hidalgo, ringing the bell of a village church, proclaimed Mexican freedom.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 28.—General Pershing has withdrawn the Thirteenth Cavalry from El Valle to Colonia Dublan, Department Headquarters announced today. General Funston said the move was designed to facilitate the supplying of forage for the organizatino and had no significance. El Valle is the advance base of the expeditionary, and is about fifty miles southeast of Colonia Dublan.

OYSTER BAY REVOLTS OVER POLIOMYELITIS

Townsmen Blame the "Corruption of Men and Microbes" by Rockefeller Millions.

THEY SIEZE TOWN MEETING

And Resolve "Medico-politico Barbarism" Must Cease Despite All Incentive.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 28.—The corruption of men and microbes by the millions of John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie, and the gullibility of Col. Theodore Roosevelt are responsible for the "causeless hysteria and the needless hardships of the alleged infantile paralysis epidemic," according to townsmen of Oyster Bay who met today in tumultuous assembly and adopted resolutions expressing their angry opinions.

The meeting began with a session of the Town Board, at which Dr. W. E. Caldwell of the State laboratory at Roslyn, and Dr. William J. Burns, Health Officer of Oyster Bay, appeared to give information concerning the epidemic. The doctors had difficulty in sticuing to their subjects because of interruptions by irate fathers who wanted to know why their children had been snatched away to the isolation hospital when they were not suffering from infantile paralysis. The citizens seemed to be especially incensed because of the health regulation permitting the forcible removal of children to the hospital and a recent incident when it took the authority and strength of four deputy sheriffs and two physicians to get a child from its father to the hospital was emphasized as an especially flagrant offense against the freedom of the community.

Drs. Caldwell and Burns finally left the meeting in the hands of Joseph Steinert, Chairman of the Town Board, who was powerless to preserve order, and left himself within a short time, followed immediately by the members of the board.

Then the townsmen took charge of the meeting. They elected Colonel Henry M. Bennett Cnairman, and appointed a committee to draw up resolutions representing the opinion of those present. The resolutions were adopted, and will be presented to the Town Board when it comes back to its hall, with the demand that the regulation governing the removal of children to hospitals without the consent of parents, except in cases where the parents are unable to provide proper care, be repealed.

The resolutions began by asserting that the community, "through the intriguing and propaganda of certain so-called medical and scientific men," had been gradually led from a quiet, peaceful, and law-abiding condition to "a state of excitability, frenzy, and even terror of a mysterious bug, germ, or miasma," which is supposed to float up from backyards or from the atmosphere, "but which exists solely in the minds of a paid coterie of public servants whose business is to find such things to further the sale of their nostrums." Then came this clause in the preamble:

"Through the inspiration and incentive which a great endowment offers to most ambitious men, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie, actuated by a desire to return a small measure of good for the millions which they have extorted from the common people, have seen fit to set aside from their unearned increment a stupendous fund which no mfcrobe, germ, bacillus, or even an honorable physician could overlook."

The succeeding clause dealt with the activities of guards in turning back persons attempting to enter the town with children, and said that this "merely causes the community to be advertised as unhealthy, unclean, unsanitary, and teeming with the germs of polio, which will soon be understood as money-o."

The resolutions further insisted that "both profrane and modern history are replete with the medico-politico barbarism of which we are now receiving a sample, as any one who knows the history of quarantine must understand and acknowledge." This quarantine, added the resolutions, "is being perpetrated upon the community for private gain and newspaper notoriety." Having thus stated their reasons the townsmen of Oyster Bay declared:

"Therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of this committee that the credulity of the public has been preyed upon sufficiently long in this neighborhood; that the business interests are sufficiently paralyzed; that frenzy and terror have been sufficiently propagated; that it is high time for a return to common sense, the discharge of the medical confidence of our easily scared Summer residents, and teh application of common horse sense to the so-called epidemic, with which we as well as other communities have been afflicted."

The meeting adjourned with applause of the resolutions.

RUMANIA IN WAR, ATTACKS AUSTRIA; GERMANY DECLARES WAR IN ANSWER; EUROPE EXPECTS GREECE TO FIGHT

ALLIES SEE VICTORY NEARER

Entry of Rumania Into War Is Expected to Shorten Confiict.

HER DIPLOMACY PRAISED

Her King, It Is Argued, Held the Country Neutral Until the Proper Time.

BULGARIA THOUGHT DOOMED

London, Paris, and Petrograd Rejoice Loudly Over Coming of Another Ally.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The entry of Rumania into the war following upon Italy's declaration of war against Germany is popularly regarded here as the clearest indication that the fortunes the Teutonic powers are ebbing.

The fullest confidence has been felt in well-informed quarters for some time past in the imminence of the present developments, and the prediction has been frequently made of late that once the harvest had been gathered Rumania would openly cast in her lot with the Entente Powers. It is essential to point out that such views have never received any open official sanction, and even now official quarters here preserve the utmost reticence, even to the point of declaring that no confirmation of today's reports have been received by the British Foreign Office. The events, however, are completely borne out by the view held for some time past in well-informed unofficial quarters, where the varying news as to Rumania's attitude issued from Germany has been received with quiet unconcern.

A Rome dispatch today describes the dramatic scene when the King of Rumania received the German Minister at Bucharest. The Minister, with tears in his eyes, implored the King to continue to maintain neutrality, declaring a Hohenzollern should not make war on a Hohenzollern. The King replied he was simply the King of Rumania and must follow the national will.

King Ferdinand's Diplomacy.

Whether the incident in question is true or of the ben trovato variety, the view is put forward that Ferdinand in policy is entirely and deliberately Rumanian. His diplomacy is described as based upon that most skillful and astute of royal diplomats, the late King Carol, who possessed as few men have done the whole art of balancing and using forces, one against the other, which is the function of diplomacy. It has been said that the late King Carol had a steady pro-German tendency, although in fact such a tendency would be very hard to trace. Of his successor, at least, no such accusation can be made. King Ferdinand has aimed steadily at the realization of Rumanian national hopes and the achievement of Rumanian national unity, but his policy has been one of insurance and calculation. During the long and critical months since his accession to the throne he had two main considerations before him: (1) the provision of his army with heavy artillery equipment that modern war has proved necessary, and, (2) the withholding of any decision until the most favorable moment had arrived. Both from military and political points of view these two considerations have been necessarily interdependent. Rumania was to enter the war, militarily equipped to take her due part and politically assured of the fruits of victory. Both aims have now been achieved.

The Military Situation.

In this connection it is worth recalling that often at the earlier stages it had been advanced that Rumania was not in a position to enter the war because of the inadequacy of military supplies. Particularly, it was said, her heavy armament would not last out two weeks of modern warfare. It will be interesting later to see how the deficiency has been met.

The effect of the Rumanian action on the whole Balkan situation can be gauged by the coolness with which the allied command at Saloniki has taken the Bulgarian extension to Kavala. Observers here regard the recent developments in that neighborhood as clear proof of the superiority attained by the Allies in a political and military sense. The extension of the Bulgarian front began when Berlin was assuring the world that Rumania was "safe." In order to carry out the plan for the occupation of Greek territory east of the Saloniki line, Bulgaria is understood to have drawn upon her troops along the Danube frontier, a proceeding which observers here suggest must have rejoiced the hearts of the Entente strategists who were aware of the blow that Rumania had in contemplation.

As yet Rumania is not announced at war with Bulgaria, and if the latter's northern frontier is weakened in its defenses, it is suggested there is even the possibility of a declaration of war by Rumania upon Bulgaria becoming unnecessary to complete the latter's downfall. Recollections of the part played by Rumania in the last Balkan war give some plausibility to this theory, which takes into account the recent re-

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Greek Army's New Chief Off to See Allies at Saloniki; Says He Can Be "a Precious Advocate" of the Entente

ATHENS, Aug. 26, (via London, Tuesday, Aug. 29.)—General Constantine Moschopoulos, the new Chief of Staff, expressed to The Associated Press today the hope that his eleven months' close association with the allied forces during his command of the Greek troops at Saloniki, the cordial relations between himself and General Sarrail and the British Generals, and his personal knowledge of the difficulties of the problems confronting the Entente Allies in Macedonia, would serve to strengthen the good relations between Greece and the allied powers and dispel any misunderstanding which had previously arisen.

"I think I can be a precious advocate of the Entente," he said.

General Moschopoulos will go to Saloniki on Sunday [last] and will remain there several days. He will confer with the French commander-in-chief before returning to take up his duties here.

Satisfaction with the appointment is widespread. It is generally felt that it will bring to an end much that the Allies found unsatisfactory in the direction of the Greek Army.

KAISER EXPECTED RUMANIA'S BLOW

But Germany Will Fight with Confidence in Victory, One Berlin Paper Says.

ITALY'S MOVE UNEXPECTED

London Hears Developments Startled People — Jagow Assailed for Diplomatic Defeat.

BERLIN, Aupg. 28, (via London.)—German Government circles have expected some action on the part of Rumania for nearly two weeks. No illusions were indulged in, but it was thought the Rumanian Government might reconsider the matter and possibly shrink from the step taken yesterday.

It was known here that the Entente Allies purposed using Rumanian territory for a Russian advance against Austria-Hungary in Bulgaria. Rumania, it was argued here, would in that event, considering the Russian antipathy toward Austria-Hungary, join the forces fighting against the Central Powers.

Little is known here of the intentions of the Central Powers against Rumania, but it is felt that Rumania cannot avoid war with all the nations of the Central Powers should Russian troops advance through her territory.

The news of the Rumanian declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was received calmly, although it followed close on Italy's declaration of war against Germany. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the news reached here, there is little newspaper comment on the latest turn in events.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"We must expect that Rumania's entry into the war will also influence the decisions of the Greek Government. The Greek Army was demobilized according to the wishes of the entente. Foreign troops are now standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to recall to the colors under threatening guns an army just sent home.

"No matter how many more new enemies Germany and her allies will continue to fight with confidence until final victory is theirs."

Italy's declaration of war was absolutely unheralded and came as a surprise. The announcement was made public yesterday afternoon in the customary extra editions of the Sunday newspapers which give the official war reports. Idle crowds read the declaration undemonstratively and then continued their usual Sunday strolls.

The official Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung sounds the keynote of press comment, taking the position that Italy's formal declaration of war will have little effect, in view of existing conditions.

Comment on Italy's Move.

All the editorials necessarily were written prior to the receipt of information regarding Rumania's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, and almost without exception the newspapers expressed the hope that Italy's action would not force Rumania into the conflict. The Tageblatt said:

"We have waited for this declaration of war without impatience or unrest, with the same apathy with which one awaits a thunderstorm that is already visible in the sky. Our umbrella has long been raised. In Italy the declaration may be regard as a great deed, and may be accompanied with the usual demonstration. In Germany it leaves the public ice-cold.

"This, the twenty-seventh declaration of war, was plainly to be expected, when the present cabinet of Premier Boselli was formed and Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, visited Italy, for then one knew with certainty that Italy was irretrievably dependent on her allies and could no longer act except as they ordered. The only surprising thing about the declaration is Italy's unblushing assurance in selecting as a cause of war Germany's support of her allies."

The Lokalanzeiger, under the heading, "A Delayed Formality," said the declaration was not a voluntary act, but a sign to the world that Italy stood no longer as an independent power, but rather as a vassal of her stronger allies. The Italian Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has now been compelled to suppress his conscience, said the Lokalanzeiger, which continued:

"One thing is certain. Italy's declaration of war on Germany is a matter of indifference from a political or a military standpoint. It has importance chiefly for Italy, and the long delay proves that importance to be evil."

The view that Italy's action was not entirely voluntary was expressed by the Vossiche Zeitung, which characterizes Italy as a tool of the Entente Powers. This newspaper believed Italy's act was intended primarily to exert pressure on Rumania, but in common with other newspapers expressed

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SERBIAN DRIVE MAKES PROGRESS

Bulgars Are Driven Back Near Vetrenik and Repulsed in Ostrovo Region.

BRITISH SILENCE FOE'S GUNS

Also Bombard with Monitors Positions Occupied at Mouth of Struma River.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Serbian forces operating in Macedonia west of the Vadar River have made considerable progress near Vetrenik, and in the Ostrovo region have repulsed three attacks, with heavy losses to the Bulgarians, according to the official statement given out tonight by the French War Office, which says:

From the Struma to the region of Ljumnica there was an artillery duel. East of the Cerna the Serbians, pressing their vigorous offensive, have made considerable progress near Vetrenik. On the road from Banica to Ostrovo three Bulgarian attacks against Serbian positions, delivered after intense artillery preparation, were repulsed with heavy losses. Artillery fighting continued violently in this sector.

The Bulgarians have occupied different localities abandoned by the Greeks west of Kavala. British monitors have bombarded enemy forces at the mouth of the Struma.

Contrary to statements made in the Bulgarian official communication of the 26th, Serbian troops, far from having suffered a defeat in the region of Kukuruz, have made an important advance and repeatedly defeated the enemy.

The British official announcement today follows:

On our Doiran front our artillery silenced the enemy's guns which were bombarding our positions.

On the Struma front the Bulgarians shelled Mekis, and we dispersed an enemy working partly northeast of Komarjan.

German Army Headquarters reports that the Bulgarians continue their advance. Today's official bulletin reads:

On the Moglenica front the Bulgarians put themselves in possession of the heights to the south of Zborsko. Serbian counterattacks on the Ceganska Mountain failed.

ATHENS, Aug. 26, (via London, Aug. 28.)—A report is current here that heavy German reinforcements heretofore held in reserve along the Danube have been called into action.

The Greek Army Staff does not recognize any great danger in the growing Bulgarian penetration of Thessaly. The Serbian Army is reported to be engaged in a heavy action at Sorovich. The battle at Karadjova, reports say, continues bitterly.

The fighting between the Serbs and Bulgars around Gonnitebovo continues desperately. This point is regarded as the key to Vodena, and the Serbs are making every effort to hold it.

TELLS 50,000 GREEKS ARMY MUST PREPARE

Venizelos Urges the People to Instruct the King What Must Be Done.

ATHENS, Aug. 27, (via London, Aug. 28.)—Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former Premier, today, and cheered him with boundless enthusiasm when he proposed that they send a committee to King Constantine to urge him to support the present Government and prepare the army for "a possible rupture of existing conditions." Addressing the multitude, Venizelos said:

"Last week I summoned you to a demonstration to show you what to do. Now I exhort you to send a committee before the King and to say to him:

"'Your Majesty, you were the victim of persons who persuaded you there would be a German victory and you thought you could violate the Constitution. The people do not approve of these facts. The reservists telegraph you that they are ready to follow you, because they think you always will remain neutral.

"'Elections are necessary, but you must not use your influence politically because the results would be destructive. The present Government is absolutely necessary. The Premier (Alexander Zaimis) is an excellent man. You should give the Government full political authority. You must now show the Entente Powers most benevolent neutrality and exercise the army in preparation for a possible rupture of existing conditions. The Liberal Party is confident as regards your position.'"

In concluding Venizelos declared, "I think our desire will be favorably accepted; otherwise I will do my best."

RUMANIANS ENTER PASSES

Army Begins the Invasion of Transylvania in Two Directions.

HOPES TO SHORTEN WAR

Also to Realize National Ideal, Vienna Is Told in Declaration of Hostilities.

TWO CITIES ARE MENACED

Hermannstadt and Kronstadt the Immediate Objectives of King Ferdinand's Forces.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.—Rumania has declared war against Austria-Hungary, Germany has retaliated by declaring war against Rumania, and fighting has already begun on the frontier of Transylvania.

The note declaring that Rumania, from 9 o'clock Sunday evening, considered herself in a state of war with Austria-Hungary was presented to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister last night by the Rumanian Minister at Vienne, who personally visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The note was a lengthy document in which Rumania set forth her grievances. The Paris newspaper La Liberté has received a summary as telegraphed from Geneva. According to this the persecution of Rumanians by Austro-Hungarian officials is alleged, and it is charged that agreements which existed between Rumania and the former members of the Triple Alliance have been broken in letter and spirit from the time Germany and Austria entered the war. Italy, the declaration says, was obliged to detach herself from Austria and Germany.

Motives for Declaring War.

In conclusion, the communication sets forth as follows the motives in compelling Rumania to enter the war:

First—The Rumanian population in Austrian territories is exposed to the hazards of war and of invasion.

Second—Rumania believes that by intervening she can shorten the world war.

Third—Rumania places herself on the side of those Powers which she believes can assist her most efficaciously in realizing her national ideal.

An official statement issued in Berlin and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says:

After Rumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany she declared yar yesterday against our ally.

The Imperial German Minister to Rumania has received instructions to request his passports and to declare to the Rumanian Government that Germany now likewise considers herself at war with Rumania.

Rumania's decision to enter the war was reached at a meeting of the Crown Council held Sunday morning at the Controceni Palace, Bucharest. King Ferdinand presided, and the session was prolonged over a period of several hours. The Council consists of nineteen members, of which number it is believed that four to six opposed intervention.

Besides conferring with the council, with whom the final decision rested, King Ferdinand had conferences with the leaders of all Rumanian political parties, including those favorable to intervention in the great war and those who had been the strongest suporters of Rumania continuing her neutrality.

The Rumanian military officials had discussed for some days what probably would be the first step taken when war was declared and had dismissed all alien employes many of whom were Germans. An especially large number of Germans were employed in the technical services.

General Averescu, former Minister of War, will have, it is said, chief command of the Rumanian Army.

The Bucharest newspaper, Adeverul, commenting on the council meeting, said:

"At last the decisive hour has struck. Events have dictated to the Government intervention and the realization of Rumanian's national claims. The King, in view of the recent events, like the late King Carlos, convoked the Crown Council. The politicians when they leave it will have to bow to its decision. The union of all parties must be effected before the greatness of the cause."

Fighting Starts in Passes.

VIENNA, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The first clashes between troops of Rumania and the Central Powers occurred last night in southeastern and eastern frontier mountain passes of Hungary, says an official statement given out here today. The attacks by the Rumanians are described in the statement as "treacherous." Rumanian prisoners were taken.

Advance guards of the two forces came into contact at Rothenthurm Pass, fifteen miles south of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and in the passes south of Kronstadt the statement adds.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—Fightin has begun between Rumanian and Teutonic troops. This is indicated

in a terse official announcement by the General Staff today, which says:

On the frontier of Transylvania Rumanian prisoners were taken.

Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, toward which the Austrian official communication indicates the Rumanians are making their first efforts at an advance, are two of the most important cities in Transylvania. They are near the southern border of Hungary, the former about six miles from the Rumanian frontier and the latter about fifteen miles from the frontier. Kronstadt is seventy miles east-southeast of Hermannstadt.

The City of Kronstadt is the most important commercial and manufacturing centre of Transylvania. It has a population of approximately 41,000. Hermanstadt is a former capital of Transylvania and lies near the River Zibjn. It has a population of 33,000. Rumanians make up a large part of the population of both cities.

TWO TYPES OF RUMANIANS.

Miss Smith Explains the Points of Difference Between Them.

Miss Lovina Steward Smith, an American woman, who has written of Hungary and who lived many years in Budapest before her return to this country last month, said yesterday that the Rumanians living in Transylvania were for the most part shepherds or mine workers, and took little interest in the question whether they were under the rule of Austria-Hungary or of Rumania.

"They are quite well satisfied with their condition, as a rule, and have little fault to find with the way they are governed," she said. "They are better off economically than the Rumanians of Rumania, and they appreciate this. They are not subject to the oppression of the wealthier classes, as are the bulk of the Rumanian population in Rumania. On the other hand, the Rumanians in Transylvania are densely ignorant and indifferent. There is no Pan-Rumanian feeling at all, and their loyalty to the Austro-Hungarian Government is hardly developed at all. For the most part they probably hope to see Rumania defeated, but care little one way or the other.

"The Rumanian population is just about half the total population of Transylvania, and the poorer and more ignorant half. Of the other half, 30 per cent. are Magyars and the other 50 per cent. are descendants of the Saxons who were drawn from Germany in the twelfth century as a frontier guard against the Turks. Magyar is almost exclusively the language of the literate classes.

"A large part of the Rumanian population in Transylvania has drifted there within the last 200 years. They are employed in the iron mines in southern Transylvania and in the salt mines in northern Transylvania, some of which extend underground across the Rumanian border.

"While the mountain ranges between Rumania and the Hungarian plain stand in row after row, they are intersected by valleys and by numerous rivers, so that it is less of a military problem to effect a passage through them than it has been for the Russians to cross the Carpathians.

"The plan of defense against Rumania for the present war was mapped out by General von Mackensen after the invasion of Serbia, and the passes at the Rumanian border are well fortified. But the armies which Austria-Hungary will be able to put into the field here will be of poorer calibre than those which have faced Russia and Italy so far in the war. The Hungarians, who are the best soldiers in Austria-Hungary, have suffered more heavily during the war than the soldiers of any nation except Serbia. In addition to the large proportion killed and wounded in battle, thousands were frozen in the Carpathian campaigns.

"All over Hungary you see men on crutches, both their feet having been lost. The new troops who will fight against Rumania will have to be largely the recruits from Bosnia-Herzegovina, and from other elements of the Slav population, which were not thoroughly sifted for recruits earlier in the war because they were not the highest type of fighting men.

"Shortly before I left Budapest there was a great agitation in the newspapers against the sale of Transylvania estates. Rumanian speculators were active in buying tracts of land, and these transactions convinced the public in Hungary more than anything else did that Rumania would eventually be in the war. This has been dreaded more than the threat of intervention by Italy was, but Transylvania is one of the best provinces of Hungary, and Hungary would probably have sought to secede if any effort had been made to induce her to give it up to keep Rumania out of the conflict."

FIFTEEN NATIONS ARE NOW AT WAR

Twenty-Six Declarations of War Made Since the European Conflict Began.

The simultaneous declaration of war by Italy against Germany and Rumania against Austria-Hungary makes the twenty-sixth of such declarations since July 28, 1914, and brings the total number of belligerents up to fifteen—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria facing Belgium, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Rumania, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Portgual, and San Marino. The dates of war declarations or the announcements of a state of war runs as follows:

1914.

July 28—Austria declares war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
Aug. 2—Germany at war with Belgium.
Aug. 3—France announces a state of war with Germany.
Aug. 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany, and the latter declares war on Belgium and France.
Aug. 6—Austria declares war on Russia.
Aug. 8—Montenegro declares war on Austria.
Aug. 10—France announces a state of war with Austria.
Aug. 12—Great Britain announces a state of war with Austria. Montenegro declares war on Germany.
Aug. 23—Japan declares war on Germany.
Aug. 25—Austria declares war on Japan.
Aug. 28—Austria declares war on Belgium.
Nov. 5—Great Britain declares war on Turkey.

1915.

May 23—Italy declares war on Austria.
June 3—San Marino declares war on Austria.
Aug. 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.
Oct. 7—Announcement of a state of war between Russia and the Bulgarian Government.
Oct. 14—Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 16—Bulgaria announces a state of war with Rusia.
Oct. 19—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

1916.

March 9—Germany declares war on Portugal.
Aug. 27—Italy declares war on Germany, and Rumania on Austria.

RUMANIAN QUEEN A FACTOR.

British Officer Says She Is Enthusiastic for the Allies.

An officer of the Medical Corps of the British Army, who has been in Russia and Rumania as a member of the British Red Cross Commission in those countries, and who left Rumania only a few weeks ago, told last night of the part that the Rumanian Queen has played in swinging her country in line as an ally of the Entente Powers. Owing to his official position, this officer asked that his name be not used.

"If a woman," he said, "has had a powerful influence with respect to the position of Greece in the war, it may also be said that a woman has exercised not a little influence as regards the Rumanian position. The Queen of Rumania is enthusiastically pro-Ally in her sympathies, which she has been at no pains to conceal, for she is of a very

Rumania's King, Some of His Trained Soldiers, and a Group of Recruits.

PHOTO © BY A.P.A. FROM MEDEM

outspoken disposition. While her husband is a Hohenzollern Prince, he is far from sharing the strongly militaristic tendencies of the head of his family, and the Queen is the daughter of an English Prince by a Russian Princess. Her father was the late Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward and uncle of the present King George, and her mother was the daughter of the Czar Nicholas I.

"The Queen of Rumania is a beautiful and brilliant woman, to whom her husband, himself a man of marked ability, is devotedly attached. She is somewhat impulsive and unconventional, and is greatly beloved by the people, interesting herself in a number of philanthropic movements. Since the outbreak of the war she has kept herself in touch with her English and Russian relations, and has been able to enlighten her husband with respect to certain facts which might not possibly have been otherwise duly impressed upon him."

CAN RAISE 900,000 MEN.

Upwards of 600,000 Already Mobilized in Rumania.

The mobilization of Rumania brought over 600,000 men under arms; th's force can be raised to a total of 900,000 with all reserves summoned to the colors. Rumania's strength may be summed up as follows:

Army.

Military service compulsory and universal from the age of 19 to 41, capable of producing an army of over 600,000 men.

First Line.—Five army corps and two cavalry divisions, 220,000 men.

Artillery.—Twenty regiments of field artillery, each of six batteries of four guns each, four horse batteries, and nineteen fortress companies.

Seven engineer battalions and a railway battalion.

Second Line.—Thirty-six battalions and nine batteries equaling 30,000 men in time of peace, or 380,000 men in time of war.

Equipment.

Infantry.—Mannlicher magazine rifle.
Cavalry.—Mannlicher carbine. Field artillery.—450 rapid-fire Krupp, 75 millimeter guns, 150 field guns belonging to the reserve, and an unknown number of heavy guns.

Forts.

At Galatz, (junction of Danube and Sereth,) three lines; at Nernolassa, (Sereth,) two lines; at Focasant, three lines, and around Bucharest, eighteen forts, all armed with Krupp and Gruson guns.

Navy.

Elisabeth, protected cruiser, 1,320 tons, 4.6-inch and eight machine guns.
Miella, training ship, 350 tons.
Seven gunboats, six customs boats, eight torpedo boats, and four river monitors.

KAISER EXPECTED RUMANIA'S BLOW

Continued from Page 1.

the hope that Rumania would regard Italy as a horrible example, not to be folowed.

London Hears Germans Are Deeply Impressed.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Italy's declaration of war against Germany and the declaration of war by Rumania against Austria-Hungary have created a most profound impression in the German capital, says a dispatch from Berlin by way of The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Berlin newspapers, the dispatch adds, express themselves bitterly against Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, those statesmen being considered by the journals to be partially responsible for what is declared to be Germany's diplomatic defeat.

A telegram received by the Exchange Telegraph Company today from the Austrian capital by way of The Hague says that the newspapers of Vienna appear with large blank spaces showing that all articles dealing with Rumania have been censored.

Rumania's action was without marked effect on the Bourse today. Some "war babies," like the stocks of arms and ammunition concerns, reacted rather sharply, but the quotations of most stocks changed little.

Semi-official statements today expressed the belief that the influence of Rumania's entry into the war on Germany's food problem would not be considerable. The grain contracts for the 1915 crop have been largely filled, it is said, and the loss on imports of the 1916 crop will not be severely felt, in view of Germany's excellent home crop. Imports of Rumanian grain of all kinds had been placed at 1,400,000 tons, whereas the German crops are now estimated to be above those of 1915, excluding the occupied territories.

Say Rumania's Grain Isn't Needed.

Owing to the doubtful attitude of the Rumanian Government, the authorities in charge of Germany's food supplies completed some time ago their plans for feeding the population for the next twelve months without the assistance of Rumania. It is even announced that the bread ration will soon be increased. The authorities are planning an economic policy by which a goodly surplus will be saved from the 1916 crops for a possible shortage in the 1917 crop. Among other things it has been decided to use no grain in the making of brandy, and the grain consumption of breweries has been reduced to below half the normal.

Notwithstanding the growing indications of Rumania's warlike plans, Germany and Austria had been making contracts for further imorts and exports. Only three weeks ago Rumania sold to the Central Powers 2,000 carloads of peas and 6,000 carloads of brewers' barley. On the other hnd, the German Steel Trust had contracted to supply Rumania with 25,000 tons of steel rails. It is probable, however, that no shipments of these rails have yet been made.

For some time it has been remarked that Rumania was trying to delay the conclusion of further grain contracts.

ALLIES NOW SEE VICTORY NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

ports of the preparations of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria to abdicate in favor of Prince Boris in the event that things do not go well with him.

London Expects Greece to Act.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 29.—All the London morning papers devote the major part of their editorial space to the discussion of Rumania's entry into the war, emphasizing the economic, political and moral, as well as the military effects of this intervention.

With reference to the military significance of Rumania's action, the papers all assert that the entry of Rumania alters the whole balance of man power in the struggle in the eastern and southeastern theatres, brings Bulgaria between the upper and nether millstones and offers Russia a route to the heart of the enemy's country, a route, the defense of which involves a large extension of the Teuton line and an enormous increase in the enemy's responsibilities. The Daily News says:

"It is the development of the Central Powers which Rumanian success would complete. That is the capital fact of the situation. Economically the importance of Rumania's step is the loss to the Central Powers of the supplies they have been drawing from the big Balkan State."

The Daily Express says:

"Germany has been receiving cattle, wheat and petroleum from Rumania in great quantities. This supply is now cut off when the demand is more urgent than ever."

Politically the London papers believe that Rumania's entry is likely to have its most immediate effect in Greece, strengthening the hands of Venizelos and the pro-entente party. The Morning Post says:

"For her indecision and weakness Greece is now suffering heavily, but there are signs that under the teaching of bitter experience the Greek people are coming to their senses. They will be wise to look to it that their repentance does not come too late."

The editorials speculate considerably on the moral effect on the German people of Rumania's action. The Daily Chronicle asks:

"Can the masses in the enemy countries continue to believe the legend of victory when they see this verdict passed by neutral statesmanship?"

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Germany awakes after an orgy of hysterical delight over the safe return of a submarine from America to hear that the strongest armed European neutral is ranged against her, ready for instant war at the point of greatest peril to her defensive scheme."

PARIS LAUDS BRIAND FOR RUMANIAN MOVE

France Sees Doom of Central Powers in New Member of Entente—Bourse Excited.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—France feels today that Maximilian Harden was right when he said nearly two years ago that Rumania would enter the war on the side of the victors. All the Paris papers apply Harden's statement and other German assertions of similar nature to today's big news. In all circles there is a feeling of tremendous optimism, not experienced since the beginning of the war.

I took lunch today with a high Government official. He said:

"This is a great day for the Allies. Rumania's entry on the same day that two other members of the Triple Alliance, Italy and Germany, dissolved partnership, is most significant. It will certainly have, in fact, already has, a great effect on European neutral opinion. Greece is watching the situation most intelligently, and Bulgaria, by this time, undoubtedly wishes she had never been born to digest her vile mess of Prussian pottage, especially as the pottage bids fair to choke her."

According to this authority, "there may be no more Bulgaria" when the war is over.

All French informed opinion gives great credit for the Rumanian move to Premier Briand, Frence's "big stick," and now an acknowledged leader in Entente diplomacy. One official said to me:

"I have seen him every day throughout the negotiations on the subject of Rumania. I have seen the tide rise and fall and rise again but he has not rested a single hour until he was certain."

The Bourse was feverishly excited by the Rumanian news. Dollars and sterling exchange promptly weakened on the idea that Russia will now buy and sell with Rumania, instead of France and England. Rouble exchange rose from 186 to 195. In fact, it was the best and most active day on the Stock Exchange since the French mobilization. All stocks were strong, especially Russians. The general feeling expressed everywhere was that the war has been shortened at least six months.

On the Bourse the Banque privée de Petrograde stock went up twenty francs, the Banque Azoff went down forty francs. French war stocks participated in the general effervescence. Gains were recorded of thirty to fifty francs.

WASHINGTON NOT SURPRISED.

Expected Rumania's Entry into War and Predicts Bulgarian Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Rumania's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies developed keen and widespread interest throughout official and diplomatic circles in Washington.

The fact that Rumania entered the war on the side of the Entente Allies is not any great surprise to diplomatic circles here. There has been a growing conviction among the diplomats of Entente Powers here that the declaration of war by Italy on Austria-Hungary on May 23, 1915, would be followed ultimately and at the proper moment by the alignment of Rumania on the side of the Entente Powers. It is now expected that the participation of Greece in the war on the side of the Entente Powers is only a matter of weeks, and that the situation on the eastern, Russian, and Balkan fronts will soon be such, coupled with the Bulgarian attacks on Greek territory, to force the hand of the Greek Government.

American military officers are forbidden to comment on the military aspects of the changed status of the war for publication. Nevertheless they are alive to the possibilities of important developments and the army War College is preparing to plot every disclosed movement in the Balkan and Carpathian campaigns as influenced or altered by the Rumanian move.

Military experts here declare that the Central powers have already determined whether they will meet the Rumanian move with a defensive or an offensive campaign in the beginning, but this decision is not known here. If the decision of the Central Powers is in favor of an offensive campaign a drive is expected to be made toward Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, from the south within the next week. If no such drive is undertaken it will be assumed that the Central Powers, for reasons of their own, will settle down in the beginning to a defensive campaign against the new alignment.

Many General Staff officers believe Bulgaria will be called upon to bear the brunt of the attack of Rumania upon Austria-Hungary.

According to War Department information Rumania has war supplies to last four months. The entire equipment of the Rumanian army, unless changed recently, is of erman manufacture, which may make the supply problem difficult for the Allies. The only known route for furnishing munitions is by way of Russia.

RUSSIA SEES BIG BENEFITS.

Rumanian Army's Aid Will Facilitate Attack of Austria.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28, (via London.)—Rumania's declaration of war against Austria is regarded in Russian official circles as an event of far reaching significance. The Foreign Office points out three striking benefits which will accrue to Russia as a consequence:

The aid of the substantial Rumanian Army, which, pitted against Austria, will lessen Russia's task and will afford greater freedom of action on the left wing on the wetern front.

The tightening of the ring around the Central Empires and the opening of a new line of attack.

The cutting off of grain suplies to the Austro-Germans, upon which the latter are believed to have placed great reliance.

Recent dispatches from Bucharest indicated that the sale of the entire Rumanian crop had virtually been arranged for and that shiping of the grain had already begun.

LONG BEACH IN VILLAGE ROW

Purchase of Town Office Site Carried into Court.

Henry F. Cochrane, representing taxpayers of Long Beach, L. I., asked Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, in Brooklyn, yesterday for an injunction prohibiting a special election today on the purchase by the village of property at Park Street and the Boulevard. Mr. Cochrane charged that officials of the village meant to erect on a small part of the property, which is 200 by 200 feet, a village office, police station and firehouse, and to lease the larger part as a garage.

"This proposed contract has vicious possibilities," said Mr. Cochrane, "and will work a fraud and an imposition on the voters."

Justice Callaghan said he would not stop the election, but would enjoin the purchase of the property until a taxpayers' suit, brought to prevent it, had been decided by the courts. If the voters decide against the purchase the matter will end, and if they vote in favor of the purchase the question may thus be fought out in the courts.

BIG DROP IN WHEAT ON RUMANIAN NEWS

Prices Fall 11⅛ Cents in Chicago on Word That European War Zone Is Widened.

SEE WAR'S END HASTENED

Traders Discuss the Prospects of Italy and Rumania Making New Move to Open Dardanelles.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Abrupt widening of the European war zone today sent wheat values tumbling almost as if the market had no bottom. The extreme fall in prices was 11⅛c, an amount virtually parallel to the extraordinary rise witnessed two years ago on the day that hostilities began. Transactions today, as then, were on a large scale, measured in millions of bushels.

It was the view that the end of the war had perhaps been greatly hastened, which in the main brought about today's big drop in quotations. Even the most conservative traders seriously discussed the chance that, at least by a speedy opening of the Dardanelles, vast stores of Russian grain soon would reach western Europe as a result of Rumania having at last joined fortunes with the Anglo-French Allies. Contrary assertions that the immediate consequence of extension of military operations would mean increased ruin of food supplies, failed to result in more than partial recoveries in quotations.

Rumania's declaration of war was generally coupled with the prospect that Italy was about to participate actively with the new recruit in a fresh effort to force the Dardanelles. Word late in the session that actual fighting had begun on the Rumanian frontier set the wheat pit here nearly frantic and was followed by a wild close at the lowest prices of the day, $1.40⅞ to $1.40⅝ for September and $1.43⅜ to $1.43⅛ for December as against Saturday's finish of, respectively, $1.51⅛ and $1.43⅜ to $1.54.

Throughout the day and especially during the late dealings the increased chances of a general railway strike in the United States added to the excitement of wheat traders and formed a perceptible factor in bringing about the collapse of the market.

RUSSIAN EXCHANGE RISES.

Price of Ruble Up to 32 on Expectations of Release of Wheat Deluge.

Entrance of Rumania into the war was reflected yesterday by a wide break in wheat, the New York price dropping 8 cents a bushel, in sympathy with the smash at the primary market in Chicago, and by a sudden strengthening in Russian rubles. Both movements reflected the belief that Russia will soon be able, with the help of Rumania, to release a vast quantity of stored-up wheat.

It is understood that Russia has a surplus of between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. If Rumania is able to take Sofia and crush Bulgaria, the way will be opened for the movement of this wheat by a roundabout course through Nish and Uskob to the port of Saloniki. For two years the crops raised in the Black Sea district have been locked in.

Rubles, which last week sold at 30.82 cents each, yesterday advanced to 32 cents. Their normal price is 51.45 cents, but exchange has been moving against Russia since the beginning of war. Rumania's decision also served to stimulate speculation in rubles through the purchase by American investors of Russian internal bonds. These can be bought by the purchase of rubles in this market at the depreciated price, the holder receiving, besides his interest, the advantage which will come if exchange on Russia continues to rise.

JEWS' CONGRESS PLAN.

Program Goes to Philadelphia Delegates for Ratification.

The plan for an American Jewish Congress, agreed to by representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of National Jewish Organizations in the movement to demand equa lrights for Jews in lands discriminating against them, was yesterday submitted to a referendum of delegates who gave shape to the congress campaign at a preliminary conference at Philadelphia more than a year ago.

This brings to a head a controversy started more than eighteen months ago by what was described as a "democratic faction" of Jews in the United States, who resented what they termed the "self-imposed" leadership of some of the best-known and most influential Jews in this country. Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and others of prominence had developed opposition among this "democratic faction" by opposing some of the plans for the Congress because of the fear that it might complicate problems growing out of the war in Europe.

The plan submitted to the delegates yesterday grew out of the big mass meeting at the Hotel Astor on July 16 last, where a committee, headed by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, explained the purposes of the congress to a gathering of Jews representing organizations in all parts of the United States. A modified program for the congress was ratified by the Jewish Congress Organizations on Aug. 10.

This program is now submitted to the delegates to the Philadelphia conference for final ratification, but it is accompanied by a memorandum suggested by Dr. Stephen S. Wise which criticises the national organizations for modifying the original plans. These modifications limit the discussion of the proposed congress and establish a method of representation objected to as "undemocratic."

If the delegates ratify the agreement a date for the congress will be set immediately if not, the gathering will be held any way, but without representation by many of the national Jewish organizations.

900 MILES ADDED TO TEUTON FRONT

Line Which the Central Powers Must Defend in Europe Now Stretches 1,750 Miles.

HAVE 10,600,000 MEN NOW

Entente Armies Aggregate 24,000,000—Strategy Likely to be Followed by Rumania.

By a stroke of the pen King Ferdinand of Rumania has added nearly 900 miles to the fronts in Europe now defended by the Central Empires—500 in the west, 785 in the east, 315 facing the Italians, and 160 miles at Saloniki—making 1,750 miles. The 895 miles the King has added consist of the 520 miles of the Transylvania Alps, the 75 miles bordering on Serbia, and 300 miles on Bulgaria. Available for these fronts in trained men the Central Empires have 10,600,000, and the Allies 23,300,000. To the latter the King of Rumania has just added 650,000, capable of being raised to 900,00.

This is the first general strategic importance of Rumania's co-operation. The second is local. According to the most recent advices from Bucharest, censored and uncensored, a Russian army of 80,00 men has been concentrated at the Danube for months near Galatz and near the Yassy-Ungheni Railway in Bessarabia waiting for King Ferdinand's declaration in order to ascend the river and descend the railway into Bulgaria via Giurgevo and Turnu-Magurele.

It has also been disclosed that the great Hungarian concentration camp at Hermannstadt, just over the Alps on the River Alvta, has preparsd for the eventuality of Rumania's advent. Besides, the first conflicts between the troops of Rumania and those of the Central Empires have taken place on the Transylvania border.

However, the expansion into large military movements of such initial signs and actions would be contrary to the real strategic position of Rumania, as well as the natural disposition of the troops, both Rumanian and Russian. Since Rumania invaded Bulgaria and ended the second Balkan war in July, 1913, she has been preparing for another emergency of the same so while political exigencies would be apt to draw the Russians to attack Transylvania through the passes in the Alps, these passes, meanwhile, being held by Rumanian "troupes de converture."

Transylvania Now Vulnerable.

Indeed, a Rumanian officer in discussing theproblem a year ago, said that the Rumanian strategy would be similar to that of the Italian, which had neutralized the Trentino and attacked on the Isonzo. In the same way Rumania would neutralize the Transylvanian Alpine front and attack along the Danube. The year, however, has made the former vulnerable; it has also placed a Russian army in a position to take advantage of that vulnerability. Meanwhile, any attempt of the Teutons to enter Rumania from Hermannstadt and across the Rothenthwim pass would naturally be met by Rumanian troops.

Aside from the Transylvanian Alps, the frontier of Rumania lie on the Pruth in the northeast and on the Danube in the south and west. Across the Pruth is Russian Bessarabia, from which, of course, Rumania has nothing to fear; but across the Danube are Teutonized Serbia and Bulgaria. Just below Rushchuk on the Danube the Bulgar-Rumanian frontier makes an abrupt departure southwest to the Black Sea. Parallel to it runs the Varna-Rushchuk Railway. The Russians for months have been covering Varna by their warships. Varna is the sea terminal of the northern railroad to Sofia; Burgas, the sea terminal of the southern. The nature of the land, low and marshy, does not permit an invasion of Rumania via the Varna-Rushchuk line.

Still the banks of the Danube, low on the left and steep on the right, rather favor Bulgaria. But there are compensations in the shape of the lateral swamps and islands. The islands along the Rumanian bank are often very considerable in length and thickly covered, and although commanded from the right, or Bulgarian side, are also laved by the swifter current on that side.

There is still another advantage to Rumania in the fact that there are very few places where the Loess terrace—the edge of which is marked approximately by the route of the railway—of the interior infringes on the north bank of the river so as to afford a natural site for a bridge or other means of crossing, and wherever there is solid ground for such a purpose it is already occupied by a town. Thus where the Botsani-Bucharest railway crosses there is Giurgevo on the Rumanian side and Rushchuk on the Bulgarian; Turnu-Magureis opposite Nicopoli, on Pitesci-Rasli de Vide line, and Kalafat vis à vis to Vidin on Pitesci-Piatra-Craiova line, which, running southwest, cuts the railway from Hermannstadt about midway, while the latter proceeds on to Coraola on the Danube, where there is no crossing.

Where Russians May Strike.

In his book on the Balkans, written just before the first Balkan war for the military school at Sandhurst, Colonel A. F. Mackler-Ferryman declares that the Trans-Transylvanian passes are so numerous and so easy that "it is doubtful whether the Rumanian Army unaided could defend them."

Obviously that is where the Russian Army, now believed to be in transit in Rumania, comes in, especially as beyond the Alps lies the unprotected Austrian right wing.

Mackier-Ferryman continues:

"There are at least ten passes by which good roads cross the mountains; and of these four diverge from the Hungarian town of Kronstadt—the Torsburg, southwestward to Campulung; the Törnös, southward to Predeal; the Buzeu, southeastward to Berzeu, and the Oltoz, northeastward to Ocna. Similarly to the south, three converge on Craiova—the Verciorova, (the Iron Gates,) the Vulkan, and the Roteturm, both the Verciorova and the Roteturm (like the Törnös) carrying also railways."

The Verciorova, between Temesoar and Craiova; the Roteturm, between Hermannstadt and Rimicu Valcil, and the Törnös, between Kronstadt and Bucharest.

According to the same authority, the passes north of Oltoz are not very important, although the Gyimes Pass carries a railway, (which comes up from the Kronstadt side and proceeds across, dividing the Transylvanian Alps from the Carpathians,) to Ocna, and the Tolgyes, or Prisacani, and the Bekhas converge on Piatra.

The distribution of the military forces of Rumania is in four districts, each with due consideration to the work to be done and the facility with which mobilization can be carried out. The Dobruja plateau being Rumanian, there are two facing Bulgaria east and west, and two facing Russia north and south. The latter now have no concern; they are Yasay and Galatz. The former are at Bucharest and Craiova.

The Dabruja itself is garrisoned by an independent division, with headquarters at Kustenji, and there is an outpost at Tulcea. According to Mockler-Ferryman, the most important place in the bridge-head of Cernavoda, at the end of Trajan's Wall, behind the great road-junction of Mejidia, itself a station on the Kustenji-Cernavoda Railway. This, however, since the Bucharest treaty of Aug. 10 1913, is far within Rumanian territory.

TEUTONS LOSE OIL SUPPLY.

Had Been Drawing Heavily from Rumania, American from There Says.

"Rumania is ready and she is backed by a two years accumulation of ammunition and other supplies," said L. R. McCollum of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporations, one of the largest oil land owning companies in Rumania, who was in this city yesterday. Mr. McCollum was in Rumania during the first eighteen months of the present war and is shortly to return to that country.

"I was in Rumania when the present European war broke out," he continued, "and I know that at that time Rumania would not have lasted much more than four weeks had she gone into the conflict. She was short of equipment, and also of ammunition and the Central Powers would have made quick work of any resistance she might have put up. But today it is all different. For more than a year and a half every factory, every mill, every plant that could be used in the turning out of munitions has been working day and night, and the result is that Rumania is ready.

"All of these plants and factories were commandeered by the Government, and the one object in view has been to create a reserve of supplies that would stand any test to which Rumania might be put. In addition, Rumania has also been getting large consignments of supplies from England, France, the United States, and other countries, most of it via the trans-Siberian route. Before Bulgaria declared war on Serbia the Rumanians were able to lay in other large stores via the Saloniki route.

"The Rumanian Army is one of the best officered armies in the world. I soy this without qualification. As regards the soldiers I know of none, except perhaps those of Japan, who are so hardy and healthy. In the oil fields we employ thousands of these big peasants, and it is a common thing for a workman to walk twelve miles through the snow to his work, work eleven hours, and then walk back home at night. The principal food of the Rumanian Army is a dish they call 'marmeliga,' which is nothing but boiled corn meal. With this they have dried meats, cascaral, which is cheese made from goat's milk, and dried fish, with a little tea or coffee on the side. These things are plentiful in Rumania, and the 'menu' is itself the best proof of the simple problem that confronts Rumania when it comes to the subsistence of her fighting men.

"The equipment of the army is up to date in every particular. They received just before the war broke out 350,000 modern German rifles, and to show how tricky the Germans are when it comes to arming the other fellow, I need only mention that the extractor used to withdraw the shells were missing in every gun. But the Rumanians got busy and months ago had remedied the deficiency. I might mention that without the extracting mechanism the rifles were entirely useless. The artillery equipment is good, and the Rumanians have some fine field pieces of the larger calibres. Their mountain artillery is particularly efficient and well equipped.

"I am not a soldier, but I have an idea that Rumania will make her principal attack on Hungary through the pass in the Carpathians near the little city of Sinya, a beautiful resort where the King has his summer palace. It is in the Prehova Valley, perhaps the richest region in all Rumania, and in which are the famous Rumanian oil fields. Up to the present time the Central Powers have depended mainly on these fields for their supply of gasoline and lubricating oils. Now that they are closed to them they will have to depend on the Galician fields, which are producing a minimum of oil owing to the fact that the wells and well equipment have been more or less destroyed as a result of the heavy fighting that has occurred and is still going on in that part of the eastern war zone.

"Rumania was also one of the countries upon which the Central Powers depended for their grain supply. Last Spring the Rumanian Government contracted to deliver 250,000 carloads of grain to those Powers, but it is certain that only a part of the contract has been filled."

Mr. McCullum was asked what in his opinion would be the result of Rumania's entrance into the war so far as Bulgaria was concerned.

"Speaking as a plain, ordinary civilian observer, who has spent much time in Rumania and in Bulgaria," he replied "I should say it means Bulgaria's finish."

NEW DANISH RIGSDAG TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

Conservative Newspapers Still Trying to Make Capital of Alleged Polk Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Ministerial conference today resolved to propose to the Folketing that a new fundamental law be put into force. The Cabinet Council will be held Friday morning, before the Folketing's meeting. The elections to the Folketing have been postponed until the middle of October, and those to the Landsting later in the same month. The new Rigsdad then will meet, beginning in November, to enter into a new discussion of the West Indies sale treaty.

The newspaper dispute over the Egan affair is still going on. The moderate Copenhagen papers Tidende and Bellingske Tidende have been forced to retract their insinuations against the Danish Foreign Office, which is fully freed of blame. Minister Egan's statement Saturday likewise convinced the public that the newspapers were obviously at odds with the facts in the matter of a cabled statement from Washington denying pressure on Denmark by the Wilson Administration. The National Tidende repeated tonight that its question regarding American pressure was answered by Counselor Polk of the United States State Department, who cabled that no mysterious pressure was brought to bear on Denmark.

In his statement Saturday Minister Egan told of a cablegram from Secretary Lansing, who said he was certain no official of the State Department had made any statement intimating the sale treaty might not pass in the United States Senate. In spite of this declaration, the National Tidende tonight insists that the Legation here did not either from Secretary Lansing or from the American Government generally, receive any denial of the information contained in the newspaper's alleged cablegram from Mr. Polk. The National Tidende by this course is placing Minister Egan in a sensationally distressing situation, as a direct issue of veracity has been created between his own report to the Danish Foreign Office and the Tidende's statement.

RUMANIA'S ACTION VASTLY IMPORTANT

Fortunes of Entente in the Balkans Completely Transformed Since the War Started.

ONCE AT VERY LOW EBB

Agreement Among the States Which Italy Arranged and Bulgaria Rejected for Teuton Cause.

Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Entente at this time both politically and strategically, both locally in the Balkans and on the fate of the war in general, is infinitely more important than the direct military contribution she makes to the allied armies—650,000 trained men capable of being raised to 900,000.

She appears upon the scene at a time when the Central Empires had come to depend upon her for wheat, oil, and copper; when they could not spare a single man from the eastern, western, or Italian front to oppose her offensive, whether that offensive were directed against Hungary or against Bulgaria; when the people of Bulgaria and Turkey have suffered the extremes of endurance of a war which has brought nothing to one and has deprived the other of the necessaries of life; and, finally, when the people of Greece, with the allied armies and the revived Serbian Army in full view at Saloniki, are beginning to realize that Venizelos was right and King Constantine was wrong.

Politically she has bided her time just as Italy did in her negotiations with Austria-Hungary and later with Germany. Both diplomatically and from the point of view of military exigency Rumania's participation waited upon Italo-German relations. The reasons are these:

When Bulgaria and Turkey signed their treaty on July 22, 1915, by which the latter gave the former the Dedeagatch Railway territory between Mustafa Pasha and Mandra, it was realized that the plans England, France, and Russia had made to form a new Balkan League had failed. It then became inevitable that Bulgaria would join the Central Empires, and that Serbia and Montenegro would again be invaded, that communication would be opened between the empires and Turkey, and that the expedition at Gallipoli against Constantinople would have to be abandoned.

Italy's Balkan Agreement.

Almost at the eleventh hour Italy had joined the Entente in their negotiations at Sofia, Nish, Athens, and Bucharest, and had succeeded in getting the consent of the Balkan States to the following agreement:

Bulgaria was to remain benevolently neutral to the Entente and receive 10,000 square miles of Macedonia territory from Serbia and 5,000 square miles from Greece.

Serbia was to have 3,000 square miles of Albania, with a coast line on the Adriatic.

Greece was to have 5,000 square miles of Southern Albania, with a coast line of sixty miles on the Adriatic, thus leaving Italys' pied-à-terre at Avlona in the same relation to Greece that British Gibraltar bears to Spain.

Rumania also bound herself by treaty to Italy to follow the latter's initiative in dealing with Germany, and Italy undertook to use her good offices with Russia and the Entente—for Italy had not yet signed the "no separate peace" agreement with the Entente—to secure for Rumania a political lien on Bukowina, Southern Transylvania, the district of Marmoros-Sziget, (west of Bukowina;) the district of Krischana, and the Banat of Temesvar (west of Transylvania.

Berlin heard of this arrangement from Sofia and acted at once. German diplomats there caused Bulgaria to demand the whole of Macedonia, and, at Constantinople, forced Turkey to cede the Dedeagatch railway land to Bulgaria there and then.

All that remained of Entente diplomacy in the Balkans, therefore, was the Italo-Rumanian treaty and the vain hope that the Serb-Grecian treaty of August, 1913, would become operative in case Serbia were again invaded. With the fall of Venizelos and his Government on Oct. 5 that hope vanished. The Franco-British force of 83,000 men landed at Saloniki was too small to aid the Serbians against attacks from the Teutons and Bulgars. Thehy could only hold fast to Saloniki, augment their forces there, and patiently wait until events on other fronts should relieve the pressure on this.

By December the terrain of Gallipoli was evacuated and the Teutons had occupied Serbia and Montenegro and, via Bulgaria, had opened communications between Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople by the Danube and the Orient Express. Even the Suez Canal would again been placed in jeopardy had it not been for the Grand Duke Nicholas's drive into Armenia, which diverted the preparing Turko-German army.

All That Was Left to Entente Allies.

So at the beginning of the year the only assets that remained to the Entente in the Balkans were the pied-à-terre at Saloniki, the good will of the majority of the Greeks and Rumanians, and the Italo-Rumanian treaty which the Chancelleries of Berlin and Vienna were doing their utmost to render a "scrap of paper."

Italy had declared war on Turkey on Aug. 20, still hoping to aid the Franco-British force at Gallipoli; on Bulgaria, Oct. 19, still hoping to aid the Allies at Saloniki, if the Serb-Grecian treaty should become operative. She had landed between 260,000 men at Avlona, on the Adriatic Sea, to act in conjunction with an advance into the Balkans and, on Nov. 30, she had signed the "no separate peace" compact at London.

The time had not yet arrived, however, to make active the potentialities of the Italo-Rumanian treaty. Austria was in force on the Rumanian frontier; so was Bulgaria, the allied force at Saloniki was insufficient for the operations that would be required of it; but more than all, Germany, on provocation, could turn hundreds of thousands of men into the Trentino—Italy's vital part—and into the Balkans.

The great offensive of the Russians on the eastern front and the French and British on the western

BRITISH MAKE GAIN AT GINCHY SALIENT

They Progress on the Somme Front in Spite of the Continued Bad Weather.

LOSE AEROPLANES IN STORM

Only Three of Eight Return to the Base—French Repulse Fleury Attacks.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British continue to make progress east of Delville Wood, despite the bad weather that prevails on the Somme front. The British are pushing their lines in this sector closer and closer to the village of Ginchy. Minor operations near the Mouquet farm are also said to have been successful for the British.

The British report this evening calls attention to the fact that five of a squadron of eight aeroplanes were lost in a storm on Saturday evening.

On the French front north and south of the Somme there has been no activity in the last twenty-four hours, with the exception of artillery duels. Both last night and today the Germans attacked the French positions at Fleury, northeast of Verdun, but they were repulsed.

The British afternoon statement follows:

In spite of indifferent weaether, some progress has been made east of Delville Wood and many successful enterprises near Mouquet Farm.

Last night there was much hostile shelling against parts of our line, especially in Delville Wood, and on our trenches north of Pozières. Our artillery also was active.

The British official statement issued tonight reads:

Today our long-range guns successfully fired on troops and traffic in different places between Bapaume and Miraumont. The enemy's artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, more especially between Pozières and the Thiepval Wood.

On the other parts of the front our artillery and trench mortars have been active, especially opposite Calonne, Neuve Chapelle, between Auchy and Hohenzollern and also west of Wytschaete. One hundred and thirty-seven prisoners have been captured by us during the past twenty-four hours.

On the evening of the twenty-sixth a heavy storm overtook eight of our aeroplanes; five of them have not returned.

The French official report, issued this afternoon, follows:

Several attempted attacks upon our positions before the village of Fleury (in the Verdun region) were easily repulsed by our grenadiers.

On all the rest of the battlefront the night was calm.

The night report adds that another German attack today on the French positions at Fleury failed. An artillery combat occurred on the Somme front.

Fighting Continues, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—British and French troops last night made repeated attacks on the German positions in the region of the River Somme on the Western front, says the official statement issued today by Army Headquarters. The attacks failed, the statement says, partly after hand-to-hand fighting and partly on account of the German counterattacks. The statement follows:

In the Somme district our Western opponents with strong forces and after copious artillery preparations made fresh efforts in the evening and in the night to break through our lines north of the river.

The English repeatedly stormed against our positions on the Thiepval-Mouquet and Delville Wood-Ginchy fronts, while the French stormed our positions between Maurepas and Cléry.

Their attacks failed partly after hand-to-hand fighting and partly on account of counterattacks. Southwest of Mouquet Farm and in Delville Wood fighting still goes on in small trench sections.

On the remander of the Western front apart from lively artillery activity in the evening hours on both sides of La Bassée Canal, and on the eastern bank of the Meuse nothing of importance happened.

TIGHTEN PASSPORT RULES.

German Note on New Restrictions Made Public at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Lansing today made public the text of a note from the Berlin Foreign Office regarding the recent tightening of the passport regulations. The note was delivered to Ambassador Gerard on July 29 and was sent to Washington by mail. In it the German Government says:

"According to the new rules, which come into force on Aug. 1, each person, (German or foreign) who wishes to pass the German border, on entering Germany or on leaving Germany, is required to have a visa annotation by the competent German authority. The visa annotation is only given if the necessity of the journey is sufficiently and unobjectionably stated and if the purpose of the journey is not in contradiction with public interests. Persons coming from a country outside Europe can obtain the visa from the German professional Consul in the country from which they cross the border into Germany.

"Together with the application for a visa annotation, the owner of a passport has to present his regular passport, sufficient evidence for the necessity and the purpose of the journey and several unmounted photographs which must correspond with the photograph on the passport.

"The chiefs and members of Foreign Missions appointed here and their families, the diplomatic and Government couriers can obtain the visa for leaving Germany at the Foreign Office. Couriers who do not possess the quality of diplomatic or government courier, (occasion-couriers) but who are only occasionally entrusted with carrying official documents, cannot obtain from the Foreign Office the visa annotation for leaving Germany, but must apply to the competent authorities. In addition to the duly visaed passport the courier must carry with him his identification papers—official testimony as to his quality as courier, and an official list of the officially closed packages he is carrying.

"On all passes which are to be issued in Germany, the nationality of the owner of the passport must be stated, and in case he formerly possessed another nationality this must be mentioned. Family passport will be issued only until Sept. 30, of this year."

BROKE THE SILENCE RULE.

London Clubman Had Member, Three Days Dead, Removed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A new story is being told about a certain London club, famed internationally for both its exclusiveness and its dullness.

In one of the rooms a rule of silence is stringently enforced, any necessary order to a waiter having to be given in a whisper. The other day occupants of the room were startled to see a member press a bell button with evident annoyance, and when the waiter appeared to hear him exclaim, pointing to a neighbor in a chair:

"Waiter, remove that member."

The man in the chair had been dead three days.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After two years of one of the most strenuous diplomatic battles that have ever been waged, the representatives of the Allied Powers have finally found what may move the key to the riddle of the Balkans—Rumania.

All this time rumors have been rife as to the Rumanian attitude. Her commercial treaties with Germany and Austria have served only to increase the mysterious atmosphere with which her attitude was surrounded. At the same time, it seemed impossible that she could either remain out of the war indefinitely, or on entering it could side with the Teutons.

Rumania's entrance at this time was for her and the Allies the most propitious event both for herself and for the Allies that has happened since the battle of the Marne. At no other time could the same degree of service be rendered. At no other time was Rumania in a position to demand a price such as she can demand now if the fortunes of war rest with the Allies. A glance at the map will show why this is so. On her extreme northern border, the Russians have practically eliminated Austria, the Bukowina is almost entirely cleared. From this border the Rumanian frontier curves eastward and south to Kronstadt, when it turns west, embracing the wealthy province of Transylvania in Austria. Except for a short stretch of a comparatively few miles, the remainder of her border is along the frontier of Bulgaria.

In view of this, consider the military situation. Dut to the almost incessant pounding which she has been receiving at the hands of both Russia and Italy since the first days of last June, Austria is practically in the last ditch. Her reserves of men are almost if not quite used up, internal dissension over her failures is gnawing at her vitals. No matter how desperate her cause may be, Austria cannot summon to the colors new men in sufficient numbers to make any material difference in her military status. Russia has beaten her badly. Italy has also, since the offensive in the Trentino was stopped, accomplished more than during any twelve months since the war started.

Germany has no more men than she needs for the defense of the front she is at present holding. All along this front, in France, in Russia, before Saloniki she is under terrific pressure from the allied armies.

Bulgaria is holding both wings of the army of defense at Saloniki, and is carrying on an offensive campaign against Greece for the possession of the port of Kavala and the immediate territory. For this Bulgaria has about 400,000 men. In addition, however, Bulgaria must defend her own borders. Otherwise there is nothing to prevent the Rumanians from marching direct to Sofia.

The entrance of Rumania adds to the allied armies roughly a half million men. At the same time it adds to the Teutons about 850 miles of new battle line which they must defend or suffer disaster.

The strategic position of Rumania is ideal. She has nothing to fear for her Bukomina frontier since, as has been said, Russia has cleared it of all opposition. Her Transylvanian frontier is walled about and buttressed by the Transylvania Alps, which are broken only in widely separated points by passes through which a hostile army could operate. In fact, only three railroad lines are shown to cross this wall from the Bukowina to the Serbian frontier. Her southern border, the Danube River, is open country. There are no natural defenses other than the river to hold her in check. Behind her is Russia and the millions of men that Russia has not yet touched.

Near Galatz the Russians are said to have a large force, held in readiness to co-operate the minute Rumania said the word. And from Galatz runs one of the main railroads of the country through Ploesci to Kronstadt, the main Austrian base in the Transyivanian country. But even if Russia has not this army at Galatz, the Black Sea is also open to her. Russia controls the Black Sea absolutely. Eeither by rail or water, Russia can pour troops into Rumania indefinitely without interference. From Constanza on the Black Sea a good railroad runs to Bucharest, crosses the Danube at Rustchuk, and connects up with the main railroad system of Bulgaria. Russia therefore has every facility for continuous communication with her new ally.

As for Rumania's plan of campaign, the field is so large, there are so many avenues of advance, all of which, if successful, would be most disastrous to the Teuton cause, that it would be impossible to make an intelligent forecast as to which one Rumania will select. It will be sufficient to mention the advantages and difficulties of each, so that when Rumania shows her hand and commits herself to one or the other, it may first be appreciated what she has to encounter, and secondly what her objective is.

As has been said, the western boundary of Rumania is the Transylvanian Alps, beyond which lie the fertile plains of Hungary. It is from these plains that most of the Teuton supply of grain comes. An operation against this part of the Austrian defense would, if successful, take full in the flank the Austrian right wing which is resisting the Russians, enable the Rumanians to link up with the Russian left which is fighting south of Kimpolung, and sweep beyond the mountains, biting deep into the Hungarian plain. The objectof such a move would be to paralyze the Teuton food supply, to increase the discontent of the Hungarian element, and to eliminate Austria from the war by forcing her to a separate peace.

The difficulty here, however, is great. The mountains form a very powerful defensive barrier which Austria can hold with comparatively few men. The passes are not numerous, their defense simple. Moreover, were Rumania committed to a campaign against Hungary she could wave with only a comparatively small proportion of her forces while the major portion was defending her southern border, which is wide open except for the Danube.

On the other hand, this very fact would be of tremendous advantage to Rumania were she to atempt to drive southward towards Sofia. The Bulgarian capital is only 100 miles from the Rumanian border town of Carabia, with a good railroad line between. The Bulgarian defense, if it comprised the entire Bulgarian Army, would be difficult. It, however, in the case the greater part of Bulgaria's forces is on another front, the opposition to the Rumanian advances would in all probability be a serious matter.

Once in Sofia, a march to Nish in Serbia, would cut the life line of the entire Teuton force in front of Saloniki. Rumanian success here would threaten the very existence of the Teutonic force in Greece and Macedonia. Its retirement would be an absolute necessity. Its capture or destruction not an impossibility.

These are a few of the aspects of the Rumanian intervention. Rumania's next move will be watched with an interest not accorded any other move since the earliest days of the war.

POLICE ROUND UP BRITISH SHIRKERS

Holiday Resorts Are Crowded with Men on Their Vacations Who Must Explain to Authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Police are now getting busy throughout the United Kingdom rounding up would-be evaders of the Military Service act. More than a score of men appeared in the Bow Street Court today as the result of a raid on a dancing hall Saturday night, and at provincial holiday resorts like Llandudno and Blackpool the local authorities are subjecting all men of military age to investigation, stopping them in the streets and accosting them at places of amusement. If the men do not have papers showing their exemption from military service the police proceed against them. The northern holiday resorts just now are crowded, for it is the period of the annual "wakes" in the Lancashire industrial towns.

Oldham, a great cotton manufacturing centre, began its "wakes" Saturday. The local paper there says: "The war has held no greater surprise than the fact that it has made little outward change in the lives of the masses of the people remaining at home. Their social customs and habits have not been effaced. Anybody who visits Victoria Station in Manchester on a Saturday during the progress of the Lancashire 'wakes' will learn that at least the custom of taking an annual holiday is still running a vigorous course. The only exceptions are the munition workers."

ZEPPELIN PROTESTS FUTILE.

"We Must Destroy This Power," English Coroner Declares.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Inquests on seven victims of the Zeppelin which reached the outskirts of London early last Friday morning were held today. The victims were two men, three women, and two children, including a husband and wife and their twenty-two months old child. The coroner, in summing up, said:

"As to the horrible nature of the thing one cannot say much. As a well-known statesman said: 'You cannot reason with a beast. The only thing to do is to shoot him. It is no use appealing to neutrals.'

"That being so in this case, it is no use howling about it. We must make up our minds to destroy this power which is responsible for this war on women and children."

The jury returned a verdict of death due to bombs dropping from a German Zeppelin.

DENIES LOSS OF DESTROYER

British Admiralty Anwers Story of Dutch Sailors.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British Admiralty today denied a German wireless report of last week that Dutch sailors had sighted, east of the Doggerbank, a British destroyer which had been abandoned by her crew and was sinking.

"There has been no engagement of any sort," the Admiralty announcement says. "No British destroyer is missing."

TRY TO SETTLE IRISH CLASH.

Both Unionists and Nationalists in Accord with Efforts.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Strong efforts are to be made during the parliamentary recess for resumption of negotiations for a settlement of the Irish question, according to reports in Irish political circles.

It is understood both the Unionists and Nationalists are inclined to regard these efforts sympathetically.

JAMES M. BECK RETURNS.

Tells of Heavy Allied Casualties on Somme—Other Arrivals.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool was James M. Beck, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the nited States, with his son, James M. Beck, Jr. In speaking of his visits to the French front Mr. Beck said that the number of British and French killed or wounded in one wek on the Somme exceeded 40,000.

Another passenger on the New York was Mrs. Kilroy Kenyon, who represents the Women's Reserve Ambulance in England. The corps with headquarters in London, was organized by the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, daughter of Lord Abingdon. There are 65 women in the service, who drive motor ambulances and take care of them. They sleep over the garages and answer calls day and night. They are usually the first to render aid to the victims of Zeppelin raids.

Mrs. L. S. Tainer of San Francisco, who has been doing nursing work at the military hospitals in England under the auspices of the British Red Cross, returned with Mrs. Kenyon on her way home. During her stay in New York, Mrs. Kenyon says, she intends to deliver lectures on what the women in Europe are doing in the war.

FLEEING GERMAN KILLED.

Three Others Caught by Guards in Nova Scotia.

AMHERST, N. S., Aug. 28.—The capture of four German prisoners of war who escaped from the internment camp here last week, and the killing of another by guards, was announced by camp officials today. The men had hidden in nearby quarries, where three were arrested. A fourth, August Meyer, one of those recaptured after tunneling out of the camp last January, was traveling by night when caught.

The man who was killed attempted to enter a detached cook house to obtain food, only to find guards concealed there. He ran when ordered to surrender, it was said, and was shot through the head.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Leandros Is Destroyed by a Submarine in the War Zone.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Greek steamship Leandros, of 1,569 tons, has been sunk, according to a dispatch from Valencia, Spain, to Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The crew was saved.

PERPIGNAN, France, Aug. 28.—The Italian vessel Manille, which was torpedoed by a submarine, has been towed into Port Vendres by two sloops. Of the crew of twenty-seven on the Manille one sailor was killed and two were wounded.

Discuss Times's U-Boat Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The evening papers all devote space to THE NEW YORK TIMES warning that the United States will break with Germany if there is a resumption of submarine activity in violation of Germany's last pledge.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

TENNIS AND GOLF SHIRTS

$1.50 to $2.50

Tennis Hose $1 to $1.75

Flannel Trousers $5.00

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

SAVED BY OFFICER HE AIDED IN BATTLE

Simon Dukes, Teutons' Prisoner, Found Beneficiary of His Red Cross Work.

FALSELY ACCUSED AS SPY

American on Return Here Tells of Rioting in Frankfort and Deserting Soldiers.

Simon Dukes returned to America Sunday after eighteen months in the war zone, where, in 1914, he was assigned to the Belgian Red Cross as first aid worker. He served as an ambulance aid in France the remainder of that year and throughout 1915. In January of this year he accompanied some invalided officers to Switzerland, and after spending two weeks there he started home to Holland through Germany. He first went to Frankfort, where he remained three days. It was there he experienced for the first time the pinch of war caused by the Allies's blockade. The breakfast served him at his hotel consisted of two pieces of bread made of dried sugarbeets and a small piece of butter. When he asked for more butter the waiter told him that it would be impossible to give it to him if he paid 100 marks, for the single piece was the amount prescribed by law.

Fatal Riot in Frankfort.

"At night, in the streets of Frankfort," Mr. Dukes said yesterday, "great crowds of women and children paraded shouting for peace, the return of their men from the front, and more to eat. One night the mob grew so violent that the soldiers were called to disperse it, and several of the populace were killed when the soldiers finally fired."

Mr. Dukes then went to Emmerink, a point on the Holland-Germany border. He had mailed from Switzerland all printed matter because he had heard of the stringent rules enforced by Germany against the taking of anything printed out of the country. But even with these precautions the inspectors took the labels of medicine bottles because they bore printing, removed a cork that had letters on it, and took away matches because they bore printing. The examination consumed so much time that Mr. Dukes had to wait for a night train, and while he was waiting a German officer approached and asked him if he was a spy.

"I had no idea what he meant," Mr. Dukes said yesterday, "and of course vehemently denied the implication. He asked me then, why I had written to the woman in Berlin. At first I thought he was talking about some private letters I had written to her, and started to explain, but soon I was confronted with a letter that had been picked up on the floor of the station where I was awaiting my train. It was written in English and addressed to a Baroness in Berlin, and when I denied it I found to the assumption was that it had dropped from my effects.

"They ordered me to read it aloud, and then gave me a pencil and told me to write something. My penmanship did not resemble that of the letter, and I was charged with turning my wrist so as to disguise it. My protestations of innocence proved vain, and I was ordered to go to Berlin under guard.

"I had on my Red Cross uniform with the insignia of the organization on the sleeves, but this did not mean anything to the German officers. My explanations were brushed aside and I was sent to a prison camp at Chemnitz.

"This was a camp of 6,000 Russian prisoners of war. The prisoners were divided into groups of 500 for working purposes and taken into fields and on the roads for five or six hours' work a day. The routine of the camp was to rise at 6 o'clock, march for an hour and then rest till breakfast, which was served at 7. This consisted of soup and black bread. The soup was some times made of acorns, of beet leaves or some other curious consttuent. The work was scattered throughout the day because there were not enough guards to look after the men when they were out of the inclosure all day.

Slept on Seaweed.

"Another meal was served at night consisting of fish, bread and coffee. We slept in rows in large shacks, and every night before going to bed we went to another shed and got an armful of seaweed. This was our only bedding except our coats or blankets, if we happened to have any. There was no noonday meal served, but some of the men received chocolate and other food sent by individuals or societies from other countries.

"My Red Cross insignia and buttons were stripped from my uniform and I was given one of the little round caps the prisoners wear. The first three days I did not have any knife, fork or plate and had to wait till one of the Russians had finished eating and borrowed his. I wrote letters to our Consul, but the German guards refused to deliver them to their officers. 'It would only get us in trouble,' they said, 'and would do no good. You are a prisoner and that is the end of it.'

"I was kept there two weeks and then transferred 'to an Austrian camp at Kleinmünchen. Here I remained a month and a half, and was then sent to Festung Königstein. There a curious coincidence happened. The officer in command of the camp was a German Lieutenant, Schwartz. As soon as I saw him I knew I had seen him before and he recognized me, too. I hurriedly raked my memory and found that almost a year before at Hill 60 I had given Lieutenant Schwartz first aid. He had lost an arm and we didn't think there was much chance for him. After he had been removed to the hospital he gave me some things to send home to his wife in Berlin. But he got well and here he was.

"Schwartz stood sponsor for me and saw to it that a letter was sent to my Consul. Within three weeks I was released and on my way to Holland. I wasn't even searched this time and I brought with me some specimens of the paper and metal money with which they pay the prisoners. A prisoner is paid for his work in this money and at certain intervals it is redeemed in real money.

Mr. Dukes said the moment things turned against the Germans their morale was shaken, and that numbers of German deserters were escaping into Holland from Germany every day. He also said many Russian prisoners of war were crossing into Holland. This is possible because the soldiers used as guards are those whose injuries have incapacitated them from serving at the front, and when the prisoners are taken out of the inclosure it is sometimes possible for them to elude or overpower their guards.

AUSTRIAN THREATS TO JEWS

The Day Publishes Alleged Army Orders by Commander at Chelm.

The Day, a Jewish newspaper published in this city, reproduced in last Sunday's issue what are said to be two orders by the military commander of the Chelm District, Poland, which originally appeared in the Vienna Yiddishe Zeitung of July 7 and the Crakow Tchas of July 19. The first order reads:

As the Jewish population is spreading for speculative purposes alarming rumors as to military conditions, the District Commander hereby announces that anybody guilty of such conduct will be severely punished, and in addition the Jewish community will be fined 23,000 kronen.

The second order reads:

In the rescript of June 26 the Imperial Comander of the District of Chelm declared that in spite of the order prohibiting the population of Jewish faith to travel without special permission, cases of such travel transgressing the mentioned order are multiplying. The head of the community is hereby again reminded of the contents of the issued order, and instructed to make public in his community and the outlying villages and settlements the following:

The inhabitants of Jewish faith are forbidden, before further notice, to leave the locality in which they are situated.

In exceptional circumstances they may travel on horse or foot from one place to another only with the special permit of the District Commander or Gendarmery, which permit will be issued in case of sudden urgency, such as illnes requiring the immediate presence of a physician or the delivery of products to the military authorities. Anybody transgressing this order, being found outside of his locality, shall be forcibly deported for a prolonged period to one of the labor camps.

The Day editorially says:

"Had these orders not apepared in the censored Polish and Vienna press one would have thought them fabricated by Russian agents in order to cast suspicion on Austrian treatment of Jews. The contents of these orders are an open provocation, the purpose of which is to make the Jews of invaded Poland the scapegoat for all Asutrian misfortunes."

AMERICAN CRAFT RELEASED.

Owners of Their Cargoes Must Give Bond to Insure Neutral Sale.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The American fishing schooners Maxine Elliott and Lizzie Griffin, which last week were taken by a British patrol boat into Lerwick, Shetland Islands, having been seized while fishing off the coast of Iceland, were today ordered released.

The schooners will be permitted to depart on condition that the owners in Norway of their cargoes of fish give bonds amounting to double the value of the fish in order to insure their arrival at a Norwegian port.

On Aug. 24 inquiries were made of the British Government by Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General here, as to the cause of the seizures of the fishing schooners.

ITALIANS REPEL AUSTRIANS.

Minor Actions Take Place at Many Points—Austrians Shell Gorizia.

ROME, Aug. 28.—Attacks with small forces were made by the Austrians yesterday at various points along the front. These assaults were repulsed everywhere, the War Office announces, with appreciable loss to the Austrians. The statement follows:

On the Trentino front the enemy essayed small attacks against our positions in Fargolida Valley, at Adamello, on the slopes of Monte Zebio, on the Asiago Plateau, in the Passa area, at Avisio, and in the Visdende Valley, on the Upper Piave. The attack on Monte Zebio was preceded by the use of gas, which was rendered ineffectual by the employment of masks. The enemy was repulsed everywhere with appreciable loss, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

On the Upper But the enemy's heavy guns developed intense activity.

In the Gorizia area and on the Carso Plateau occasional but persistent artillery fire was directed against the outskirts of the town, the Isonzo bridges, and the Callone lines. Our artillery replied vigorously, disturbing the enemy in his work of consolidation.

PURSUE TURKS FROM BITLIS

Russians Capture 211 Men and 3 Machine Guns in This Region.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—The Russian War Office issued the following report today of the operations on the Caucasian front:

On the line from Kyghi to Lake Van fighting continues. Our detachments drove out the Turks from trencnes on the bank of the River Masla Darasi, which joins the Euphrates at the village of Nurik, and crossed to the western bank.

North of Bitlis the enemy was repelled to the southward by our counterattack. We took in this operation eleven officers and 200 Askaris, and captured three machine guns.

In the direction of Mosul we are pressing the Turks in the regions of Neri and Sakkiz.

NO GOLD ON DEUTSCHLAND.

Submarine Only Carried Nickel, Rubber, and Tin from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Contrary to report, there was no gold in the cargo of the German merchant submarine Deutschland when she sailed from this port on her return voyage to Germany Aug. 1 last, according to the underwater liner's manifest, made public today at the Custom House.

Her cargo consisted only of crude rubber, bar nickel, and crude tin, and weighed 1,735,760 pounds, according to the Custom House figures.

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RUSSIANS ADVANCE NEAR THE DNIESTER

Capture a Wooded Position North of Mariampol in Southern Galicia.

GERMANS ADMIT SETBACK

Both Sides Report the Repulse of Minor Attacks in Other Sections.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—Attacks made by German troops at two points on the northern part of the Russian front, near Koldycheva Lake and south of the Baranovich-Luniniets Railroad, were repelled, the War Office announced today.

In Galicia, north of Mariampol, the Russians captured a wooded position. The announcement follows:

On Saturday in the region north of Koldycheva Lake enemy columns attempted to launch an attack, but owing to our artillery fire they were compelled to return to their trenches.

On the River Shara, south of the Baranovichi-Luniniets Railway, the Germans, with a force of about two battalions, launched an attack on our advanced posts, which were occupying trenches on the western bank of the river. The enemy forces were repelled.

On the Stokhod, south of the little town of Strobykhov, our scouting patrols surrounded an Austrian field post, part of which was captured.

In the region of the Dniester, north of Mariampol, our troops captured in an enagement the wood east of the village of Delejow, where they consolidated themselves. In this operation we took prisoner one officer and thirty-seven men. We captured two machine guns.

The official report issued this evening says there has been no change on the entire front.

Russians Repulsed, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—Russian troops made an attack yesterday in Volhynia, on the salient before Lutsk. The War Office statement of today says they were repulsed. The announcement follows:

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Near Lennewaden (on the Dvina front) an advance by a patrol resulted in the capture of two officers and thirty-seven men.

Northeast of Svinlusky, in the Lutsk salient, Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed attacks of Russian detachments.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: North of the Dniester strong Russian forces advanced to the attack during the evening. Temporary success on the part of the enemy near Delejow was completely effaced by a counterattack the night.

Farther north, between Tustobady and Zawalow, enemy troops were prevented by our curtain of fire from developing their attack beyond the positions from which they attempted to advance.

In the Carpathians Russian troops which advanced against the ridge northwest of Kukul and on Starawipozna Height were repulsed.

SAYS GERMANS HIDE TRUTH.

British Declare Berlin Official Reports Are Clever Evasions.

A statement just issued by the British Intelligence Service in London charges that the German officials in charge of the dissemination of news by wireless by skillful plays on words are able to create the impression that German troops "had never gained and never lost" the areas captured by the Anglo-French in their present offensive. The statement reached THE TIMES from official sources in London yesterday.

The statement refers especially to the British advance on Aug. 4 north of Pozières and the French advance on Aug. 7 and 8 from east of Hardecourt to the Somme. Regarding the German reports on these advances the statement says:

"On Aug. 5 he (the author of the German wireless) said nothing whatever about the British advance of the night before. He vaguely reported fighting 'on a wide front and against strong English forces,' and said that these forces had been 'repulsed with heavy loss' on the west of Foureaux Wood, (High Wood.) As a matter of fact, the fighting had not been on a wide front and there had been no attack, and therefore no repulse anywhere near Foureaux Wood. Next day, again, he admitted nothing; the only admission was made on Aug. 7 in a discreetly casual reference to 'portions of trench which the English had temporarily captured near Pozières.'

"Now, for the French advance of Aug. 7 and 8, the first day's fighting the German wireless said that the enemy had 'continued his violent attacks,' that they led at single points to fierce hand-to-hand fighting, which, 'in the main' went in Germany's favor, and that, except east of Hem, they were now over. Next day, Aug. 9, it improved on this by saying that they 'were shattered.' That was the whole story."

THE TIMES, in its editorial columns last Saturday said: "The Kaiser and the Chancellor, if they yield to the crusade of the Tirpitz party, will . . . yield knowing that when they do Secretary Lansing will hand Count von Bernstorff his passports and recall Ambassador Gerard."

SAYS GERMANS SEEK PEACE.

Writer Details Hope of People War Will Have a Speedy End.

That the vast majority of the German people is anxious to have the German Government enter into peace negotiations at once is the assertion made by the British correspondent of the Arbeitzer-Zeitung of Vienna, in a war, anniersary article that was passed by both the German and Austrian censors, to the great astonishment of the London newspapers that quote it to show the war weariness existing in Germany.

The war began, says the correspondent, as a "war of the peoples." A sort of fury seized upon "all heads, which were not strong in international understanding. It was a frenzy! Nay, a madness!" Mutual fear and suspicion had become excited to fever pitch. "Through popular passions the war had the character of a war of the peoples." It no longer has that character, he declares and continues:

"The longer the war has lasted the more it has become a war of States. One could have prevented the war if only one had had the peoples on one's side. One can only bring the war to a close before its natural end—i. e., universal exhaustion—if in this matter one has the States on one's side. That is the problem; the pacific portion of the peoples have to impose their will upon the States at a time when the peoples as such do not exist for the State.

"At the head of the States stand the statesmen, the Governments. These must keep the war going, for they fear fo rtheir own futures unless they bring home victory after such nameless sacrifices. What is to be done? Revolution? The machinery of the State would crush it in the germ.

"What then remains? Nothing but steady work, which sets itself to convert the general will for peace into such a will on the part of the States.

"So far as obstacles to peace exist in Germany, we must unite all our strength to sweep them away. The annexation enthusiasts are misjudging the reality of things, and are doing harm where they wish to do useful service. They do not possess the decisive influence for which they are striving, but it is urgent that they should be suppressed still further."

LAY WOUNDED ELEVEN DAYS

British Soldier Exemplifies Never-Say-Die Motto.

Under the title "Eleven Days in a Shell Hole," the following was isued recently by the British official press service:

"In the Seymour Military Hospital at Manchester lies a wounded soldier of the Manchester Regiment, who has accomplished a feat of enduance which the doctors declare exceeds any demonstration the war has revealed of the 'never say die' spirit of the British soldier.

"Sergeant Huddart, formerly an engineer at the great Armstrong-Whitworth Works in Manchester, was wounded by machine gun fire during the advance on the Somme. He fell with bullet wounds in his left hand, his thigh and his left leg. For over he crawled into a shell hole over which the bullets were still wistling, and there he lay for the incredible period of eleven days and nights.

"Five days after he had been there a stretcher party went by the lip of the shell hole carrying another wounded man, and Huddart hailed them. They said they would send a party for him, but the relief never came, and Huddart says he knew why—the racket of machine gunfire told him. Shells dropped all about him; his legs and feet were buried in earth thrown up by them. He had not a scrap of food, having left his emergency ration behind him, and he lived on sips of water from his flask.

"On the eleventh day he saw an officer looking down into the shell hole, and moved his hand to show he was alive The officer called a stretcher party, and under fire they carried away the very feeble wounded man. One of the stretcher party was killed while erforming the rescue.

"Huddart is recovering his strength. The doctors say it is a case of which the war has revealed many, when the man ought to have died and would have died except that his indomitable spirit refused."

MAKE SILK SAUSAGE SKINS.

New Invention Tried in Germany Proves Successful.

Germany now is making sausage skins of raw silk, according to the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung. Even before the war experiments were being conducted in the making of a hollow casing of raw silk to be filled with sausage meat. The Elberfeld Ribbon Factory is now turning out great lengths of this sausage casing. Just now, however, owing to the shortage of meat very large quantities of casing are not needed. With the ordinary prices of raw silk prevailing the new casing is no dearer than the usual sausage skins.

The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger of Aug. 3 says that a new invention has been introduced by the Berlin Inventions Bureau ior putting up in briquettes for transport. These briquettes, it is said, are impervious to the attacks of insects.

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WOMEN OFFICE HELP SCARCE.

English Munitions Works Pay So High That Stenographers are Few.

An official of the British Government, now in New York, received yesterday a statement from the British Intelligence Service, in London, in which it was pointed out that owing to the demand for women workers in munitions factories there exists a great shortage in the supply of stenographers in England.

"The demand in London for women clerks and stenographers," the statement read, "has outstripped the supply. Tens of thousands of women have come into business life since the war began, and the high pay of munition making has drained the reservoir of suitable material more rapidly than it can be fed from the training colleges and special classes.

"Even the Government departments are finding difficulty in securing the clerical assistance they require. It is estimated that some 200 women clerks can be absorbed every week into the official machinery. Until recently they were forthcoming, but the supply appears to have given out. The pay offered is not perhaps very high, though it is more than what was regarded as a satisfactory starting salary for young girls before the war. For routine work or typewriting $4.50 to $5 is offered, with 12 cents an hour overtime. For ordinary clerical work the scale is from $5 to $6 per week, with overtime at 14 cents per hour. Competent shorthand typists can start at $6 a week, which may be raised to $7 and $8 after a period of satisfactory service, and the overtime rate is 18 cents an hour. Special vacancies for clerks with a good knowledge of accounts are occasionally reported at a salary of $8 a week. The normal hours of attendance vary from forty-two to forty-eight a week in different departments.

"The Civil Service Commissioners are chiefly charged with the task of obtaining the staffs required for temporary employment in public departments. The Ministry of Munitions and the Post Office have to a great extent made their own appointments, but since last November the Commissioners have found 5,480 women for other Government departments. Throughout the Government offices there must now be at east 11,000 women clerks and typists employed."

ANSWERS PLEA OF POLICE.

Philadelphia Engineer Confesses Killing a Man in Fairmount Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Ellis D. Frigar, a civil engineer, 23 years of age, today confessed that he had killed Edward Boland on the Neill Drive, Fairmount Park, on Tuesday night last. Frigar, in his confession, declared that he believed he was to have been the victim of a holdup, or that Boland and his companions were bent on submitting his betrothed, Miss Amanda Sykes, to maltreatment.

Frigar was arraigned before Magistrate Pennock and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner. Attorney Edmonds is trying to obtain a writ of habeas corpus that his client may be free until the inquest and trial.

Frigar met Miss Sykes, who is 20 years of age, several months ago, while he was a patient in the Jefferson Hospital, where Miss Sykes is senior nurse.

Frigar told the police today that he had read the appeal published in a newspaper. He said he knew that if he did not give himself up the true story of the murder would never be learned; that he knew he could go the remainder of his life feeling that he had committed a murder with the right as his defense, and that no one but his fiancée would ever know he had done the shooting.

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at $1.65
Soft Cuffs
Office Coats, 50c., $1.00, $1.50
Auto Coats, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Needfuls for Vacation
Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1 and $1.50
Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c
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With 12 blades in metal case. Complete Outfit.
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CALL FOR A STRIKE ISSUED BY UNIONS

Continued from Page 1.

was that negotiations had not been finally broken off. After they reached the New Willard Hotel, the committee of railway Presidents issued this statement:

At a conference at the White House today at 2:30 P. M. between the President and the Committee of Eight of the railroad Presidents, a suggestion was laid before the President in the nature of a proposition for progress toward a solution of the questions at issue, and this was left with him for his consideration.

The committee expects to see the President in the near future, but before leaving him, the committee pointed out to him that if the reports that he due for declaring the strike had been fixed for Sept. 4 were true, it would force an early conclusion of the negotiations and compel the Presidents to return to their properties to prepare for the issue.

It is known that the railroad Presidents have decided that if the heads of the brotherhoods do not announce a voiding of the strike order they will not stay in Washington over Wednesday.

The day's developments were thought to show that the President was ready to stop making proposals to the railroads and was ready to take matters into his own hands and obtain from Congress if possible the enactment of an eight-hour law, similar to the sixteen-hour law now on the statute books, for train workers in interstate commerce. Even if the railroads did not accept the President's proposal to grant the eight-hour day, Congressional enactment would bring it, and the brotherhoods would thereby get the main thing they demanded. Even if the President could not get Congress to pass this law the passage of the bill creating an Industrial Disputes Commission would remove all danger of a strike by law, it was said, until an investigation had been made.

Railroads Prepare to Fight.

While the railroad Presidents were negotiating at the White House, the managers, as soon as they heard that the strike order had gone out to become effective on Sept. 4, hastened to perfect the railroads' strike plans While heretofore they have been quite willing to tell what they could do in the event of a strike, they refused to discuss the situation this afternoon. It is known that the managers are working out strike schedules for passenger service as well as freight service. These schedules contemplate the operation of reduced schedules on 50,000 miles of the 250,000 miles of American railways. The traffic men believe they can serve the urgent needs of travelers and insure food supplies for big cities with this scale.

Each of the railroads will fight the strike single-handed, it is said. They have already completed lists of the men they hope will stay at work, and it is asserted that the Government will be asked to furnish protection for all mail trains. Food will receive first consideration in all the strike plans; both railroads and brotherhoods believe that food trains should be run if any are run. It is not believed there will be any embargo by the brotherhoods against milk trains, but that they will try to whip the railroads to their terms by tying up the billions of dollars' worth of freight on the revenue from which the existence of the railroads depend.

The brotherhoods, it is said, do not believe they can, if they wish, paralyze all traffic. Such a svestem as the Pennsylvania cannot be tied up by a strike, but it can be crippled, they assert.

Companies Will Appeal to Men.

As soon as the break comes the railroads will make an appeal to their men to stay at work, and it is reported that the railroads plan to announce a wage increase between now and the time the strike comes, if it is not called off. However, there is no official confirmation of this.

All that can be said is that the railroads believe, as Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, declared last night, that they are facing the greatest strike in the history of the world and are ready for it.

Since the news of their strike order became known today, the heads of the brotherhoods, who stayed in Washington after their Chairmen left last night, have been loath to talk. This morning A. B. Garretson, head of the conductors, issued a statement in which he said in part:

The statement issued by Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania, in which he is quoted as announcing "that rather than give up arbitration the executive regarded it as better to face a strike," is of peculiar value when contrasted with the attitude of the company of which Mr. Rea is President toward this question of arbitration.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company owns and controls the Waynesburg & Washington Railroad Company, Wheeling Terminal Railroad Company, the Ohio River & Western Railway, and the Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railroad Company, and, in conjunction with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, owns 96 per cent. of the stock of the Toledo, Peoria & Western.

As the controller of these five roads, the Pennsylvania absolutely refused to allow them to be represented by the Conference Committee of the railways in the face of repeated requests therefor, and if arbitration were agreed upon there would be nothing to arbitrate upon these roads, for the simple reason that the number of men employed upon each of these properties is so small that they do not constitute a menace, and where the company feels that it can defeat the purpose of the men, this sacred arbitration demand takes on an entirely different character.

What was the attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad toward its shopmen in their effort to organize two years since, and how many millions did the company spend to defeat organization and deny arbitration? Is consistency a jewel?

Won't Discuss Strike Order.

When asked tonight to comment on the issuance of the strike order while the White House negotiations were still under way, Mr. Garretson had nothing to say. It was reported tonight that the brotherhoods would send word to President Wilson that the strike order was not official until it was signed by the General Chairmen. Labor men who would talk tonight said that the Sept. 4 date was only a tentative date, because it could still be voided by the four labor chiefs.

If the strike comes, in all probability the brotherhoods will have to fight for their existence. It is known that several of the larger roads are hoping to defeat the brotherhoods so decisively as to refuse to recognize them further. This is what happened to the National Railway Union when, under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, it was defeated in the railroad strike of 1894, the last big railroad strike the United States had.

The railroads, it was said today, would rather have the strike than to have Congress pass the program the President has asked for. If they were forced to install he eight-hour schedule, either by mandate of Congress or by accepting the President's plan of settlement, they hold that they would face demands for the eight-hour day from their other 1,600,000 employes not members of the four brotherhoods.

Wilson Again Confers in Capitol.

For two and a half hours this afternoon President Wilson in conference with the nine members of the Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate on Capitol Hill discussing every phase of the proposed legislation which he considered necessary to save the country from the effect of a general railroad strike. When he left the conference it became known that his arguments had been successful, and that the members of the committee would use their influence to have the Senate adopt the President's legislative program.

This participation of the President in the conference marked his third appearance within the precincts of the Senate in three days.

Today's meeting with the steering committee had been arranged this morning. It took place in Senator Kern's room in the Senate Office Building, and began immediately after the President's arrival, a few minutes before 4 o'clock. It was 6:30 o'clock before the door of Mr. Kern's room was opened and President Wilson and the nine Senators filed out.

Everybody at the conference had something to say during the discussion. President Wilson did most of the talking, explaining just what the railroad situation was, what the railroads had proposed during the several conferences with him at the White House; what had been proposed by the brotherhoods, and what the President himself had proposed as a basis of settlement of the difficulties that threaten to tie up the entire transportation systems of the country. As one member of the steering committee expressed it afterward:

"There were proposals, counterproposals, and persuasion."

Will Go Before Congress.

As an outcime of the conference President Wilson will appear before the two houses of Congress, assembled in joint session tomorrow afternoon, or, if something should serve to prevent a joint session then, on the following day, and read an address in which he will tell of the crisis that confronts the nation and suggest a program of legislation to avert the threatened catastrophe. That program will embrace these things:

Legislation of the eight-hour day for railway workers.

Instruction by Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the matter of hours and wages in effect on interstate railways, with a view to readjusting rates so as to afford the railroads ample compensation to meet the additional expense due to increased wages.

Amendment to the existing arbitration and conciliation law applying the Canadian principle or arbitration of industrial disputes so that disputes between railroads and their employes would be arbitrated by compulsion through a Government board, which would not be limited in the time of the arbitral investigation. If either side declined to accept the award of the arbitrators, it would be forbidden to order a strike or a lockout in less than sixty days after the award was handed down.

Enactment of the pending bill providing for an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine.

It was this program which the President urged the members of the Steering Committee to sanction, and after a long discussion he won his point.

Opinion was general among the conferees that once this legislation was brought before Congress the brotherhoods would not dare carry the strike into effect. But the conferees did not know that the brotherhoods had issued the order that the strike should be begun at 7 o'clock on the morning of Labor Day. It was not until after he had returned to the White House, just before 7 o'clock this evening, that the President had reason to believe that the strike order, with a definite date fixed, had actually been issued. He then sent for the representatives of the brotherhoods and learned from them that it would be impossible to recall the order.

Commission Increase Opposed.

This placed an entirely new aspect on the situation and made uncertain tonight what additional steps the President and the Congress leaders would take to avert further trouble. During the day the matter of arranging the governmental operation of trains had been under consideration by the President and his advisers, but in view of the hopeful feeling that the promised legislation would satisfy both sides and prevent a strike, decision on the question was deferred. Tonight the Administration was again confronted with the necessity of devising means to keep the avenues of transportation open. It is believed that the President will not take up this matter again until after he has had a consultation tomorrow morning with the representatives of the Presidents of the railroads.

In the canvass of the situation by the President and the nine members of the Steering Committee it was brought out that there is considerable opposition on the part of Progressive Republicans in the Senate to the effort to enact the bill adding two members to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This opposition arises from the claim that the President has shown by previous appointments to the commission that he favors men of conservative views with respect to railroads, and it has been indicated that Republican Senators of radical tendencies would seek to prevent the enactment of this legislation at the present session, with the object of deferring it until after the election in November.

Should Mr. Hughes be elected, the Republican Senators would be all the more determined to stop the legislation so that President Wilson would not have the opportunity of appointing the two new Commissioners.

In his discussion this afternoon the President stood firmly by the program he had outlined. The proposal of an eight-hour day through legislation opened up a question of vital importance, but ultimately the President got all the committeemen, it was said, around to his way of thinking and felt assured when he left the room that the members of the steering committee would use their influence to convert other members of the Senate to the President's program of legislation. It was the opinion of committeemen that there would be no difficulty in getting the Democratic Senators to support the proposed measure or measures, and that, in view of the crisis confronting the country, most of the Republican Senators would join the Democrats in seeking to rush the legislation through. As for the House there was no disposition to believe that the lower body would hesitate to carry out the President's wishes.

See End of Session Soon.

Opinion was also expressed by some members of the Steering Committee that the session of Congress would not be prolonged more than two weeks or, say, until the middle of September. This opinion was not unanimous, however, for others thought that the legislation could not be enacted under a couple of months in view of the freedom the Senate permits in debate and the absence of a cloture rule in that body.

While the details of the measures to be introduced to carry out the President's program have not been determined, it was said after the conference of the President with the Steering Committee that the proposed legislation would make the eight-hour day effective thirty days after the law was enacted. The committee which would undertake to arbitrate the dispute between the railroads and the brotherhoods would begin its work at once and when it had rendered its award both the railroads and the brotherhoods would be prevented by law from ordering a lockout or a strike within sixty days thereafter.

Doubt of the wisdom and even of the constitutionality of a law compelling the parties to the arbitration of a dispute to accept the award of the arbitrators was responsible for the modification of the proposed legislation.

President Wilson arrived at the Senate Office Building before the time set for the conference—4 o'clock—and was in Senator Kern's room at three minutes before 4. He had motored from the White House with Mrs. Wilson.

With the President as he entered the elevator in the Office Building were three Secret Service guards. They were joined soon by two other Secret Service men who had been waiting at the entrance to the Senate, thinking that the President and te Steering Committee were to meet in the Capitol. The President looked full of vigor as he stepped through the long corridor of the Office Building to the room of Senator Kern. He wore a straw hat, a blue coat, white flannel trousers, and white canvas shoes. As he passed the room of Senator O'Gorman of New York, Mr. O'Gorman was just coming out. There was an exchange of greetings. The President doffed his hat to the New York Senator and said some pleasant things to him.

Street Door Shuts Out All.

All except one of the nine members of the Steering Committee were assembled in Senator Kern's room when the President arrived. They were Senators Kern, who is Chairman of the committee; Martin, Chamberlain, Owen, O'Gorman, Thomas, Reed, and James. Before very long the ninth member, Senator Williams, appeared. Nobody entered or left the room during the two and a half hours that the conference lasted. The door to Mr. Kern's room is of steel, an exerimental door designed as an extra safeguard against fire. There was some jocular comment over this among the crowd that waited outside while the conference was in progress, and this was emphasized when some one inside closed the transom over the entrance.

All day Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, who will have charge of the proposed legislation, was busy gathering information to assist him in drafting the bill or bills to be introduced to carry out the President's plan to avert the strike. He went to the Department of Justice at 9:30 o'clock this morning and conferred with Assistant Attorney General Todd, who represented Attorney General Gregory in the latter's absence from Washington. Mr. Todd called to Washington several men with whom he was to have a conference on important business, but the necessity of preparing the legislation designed to prevent a strike was regarded as paramount, and he was obliged to tell his visitors he could not see them today.

Senator Newlands and Mr. Todd spent more than seven hours going over all the phases involved in the preparation of the legislation. They were obliged to examine the laws and the Constitution and look up judicial decisions to prevent the possibility of any error in drafting the provisions of the measures. In view of the fact that the beginning of the strike had been set for next Monday morning, an effort may be made to get the legislation through Congress before then. In view of the ability of Senators to discuss pending measures without limit, it is not certain that the necessary measures can be passed by that time.

Cannot Withdraw From Stand.

The prospect for carrying out the President's plan of increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven members to nine has improved materially over Sunday in spite of Republican opposition in the Senate, according to statements of Democratic Senators. Their general view is that the President has now got so ar into the strike problem that there is no alternative but to go forward and take jurisdiction of the whole situation and settle it along the best lines possible.

The Republican members expect to hold a conference within a few days to consider the situation. Senator La Follette, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who is in Washington conducting a campaign for the retention of his seat, was advised by telegraph today of the situation, and is expected to return to Washington.

RAILROAD READY FOR STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Stores Shops with Provisions and Engages Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 28.—Preparations for a strike have virtually been completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Every available space in the big shops here has been equipped to feed and lodge the men who will be employed as strikebreakers and the shopmen who will be needed as guards.

Many truckloads of groceries, dishes, stoves, beds, bedding, cots, &c., have been delivered at the shops by local dealers. Even second-hand stores were stripped of such goods as the company required.

"Let them strike; we are ready with a capital R," declared Noel W. Smith, Superintendent of the Middle Division. In the event of a break between the brotherhoods and railroads the Pennsylvania Railroad shopmen will remain on the company's property in compliance with a blanket agreement signed last week by more than 10,000 of them, agreeing to work for the company and protect company property. It is to accommodate these men that the officials have converted certain portions of the shops into dining rooms and sleeping quarters. The railway officials are making no secret of what is going on.

"You can judge for yourself about what we expect," said one.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 28.—Large numbers of Philadelphia men are being transported to this city in preparation for the threatened railroad strike. This was shown today when several complained to the United States District Attorney that they had been brought here by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and had received only half the pay promised to them. Two Philadelphians complained to Assistant District Attorney Daniel S. Horn this afternoon that the Pennsylvania Railroad advertised for car inspectors, and that when they responded they were promised 27½ cents an hour for the first week, and 40 cents an hour for succeeding weeks. This morning they said they were examined, and after being accepted were offered positions paying only 17 9-13 cents an hour. The men refused to accept the work at the reduced wages and left the company's offices. Most of them being penniless, they appealed to the United States Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Officials of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad refused tonight to make any authoritative statements regarding preparations for a strike. "When a strike is declared we will have a statement to issue, and you can say that the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be found napping," said one of the officials tonight, who refused to have his name used. He did not deny that stores were being obtained and beds set up in certain warehouses in preparation for any emergency.

Prepare for Fight in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Chicago, the greatest railroad centre in the world, would bear the brunt of a national railroad strike, and most of the operations of the strikers and the railroad leaders would be conducted here.

While most of the railroad officials in the city odged the issue when questioned today, it became known that all railroads have made extensive preparations, in the hope of carrying on their business. It was said that two great systems, the Pennsylvania, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, would be selected by the railroads to make the greatest fight on the strikers.

These two companies, the Pennsylvania in the East and the Santa Fé in the West, will attempt to operate a maximum number of trains. They will employ an army of strike breakers, both as train operators and as guards for their property and trains, in case the employes walk out.

The other railroads have not been idle since danger of a strike became acute. In most of the offices efforts have been made to recruit additional help, and the employment agencies in West Madison and Canal Streets, where most of the railroad laborers are enlisted, have been making special efforts to mobilize workmen at points along the line. Many ostensibly are section hands, bridge builders, and carpenters, but they were given to understand that in case of a strike they would be called upon for other duties.

In the non-operative branch of the railroad work a canvass has been made of the employes, and all have been asked to be ready to do any kind of work which they might be called upon for if the strike is called. Many yardmen, Division Superintendents, tower operators, and other employes can run engines if the need comes.

On the Pennsylvania system the mobilization of strikebreakers has progressed rapidly. At a division point of the system near Chicago scores of workmen were said to be installed in a new bunkhouse. Arrangements have been made to house and feed thousands of men at various division points along the line.

NO LETUP IN RAILWAY TRAVEL

Road Officials Find No Abatement Because of Strike Possibility.

No letup in the passenger traffic on any of the big trunk lines has been caused by the possibility of a nation-wide railway strike, it was said by officials of the principal railroad companies yesterday.

At the offices of the Pennsylvania it was said long distance passenger travel over its lines was normal, and that passenger traffic over the "short hauls" never had been so great. At the Southern Railway offices it was said passenger business on that system never had been better at this season of the year. Similar statements were made at the offices of other railroads.

The number of children traveling of late has been smaller than usual, but this has been due to the infantile paralysis epidemic.

SECRET ORDERS FIX STRIKE FOR SEPT. 4

Continued from Page 1.

such persons and such conduct should be discouraged so as not to cast reproach upon the cause.

7. Some railroad officials may endeavor to coerce or mislead the men by asserting that men at other points have not quit or that they have returned to work. Such information should be discounted, and all strikers should apply to their officers and committeemen for information and be governed accordingly, and no member or non-union man will return to work until the strike is officially declared off, when all will return to work at the same time without prejudice and with all former rights.

DUTIES OF LOCAL CHAIRMEN.

1. The local Chairmen of each organization on each division of railroad will jointly supervise the prosecution of the strike on the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

2. Local Chairmen are expected to keep in close touch with the situation and use every honorable effort to further the cause, and will report daily, preferably by night letter, to their respective general Chairmen as to the condition of affairs. Wherever it is possible for local Chairmen to report to the four general Chairmen jointly in one communication it should be done.

3. Expense incurred for telegrams will be borne jointly.

4. When deemed advisable the four local Chairmen will agree upon assistant Chairmen for their respective organizations to be located at outlying points, and said assistant Chairmen will report to their respective local Chairmen.

5. Clearly defined cases of disloyalty or inefficiency on the part of any representative of the organization should be reported to the other organizations, and necessary action either as to discipline or to safety measures taken at once.

DUTIES OF GENERAL CHAIRMEN.

1—The general chairmen of each railroad involved in the strike will supervise and be responsible for the conduct of the strike upon the line of railroad over which he has jurisdiction, and will make reports by night letter to the grand officer having general supervision over that line of road. Expense incurred by so doing will be paid in accordance with the laws of the respective organizations.

2—On roads where, because of the number of strikes involved, it becomes necessary for the general chairman to have assistants, he may designate other officers and members of the general committee or a joint board, as in his judgment may be necessary to successfully carry on the strike.

3—In the absence of instruction from the grand officer in charge of the district, the general chairmen will agree among themselves as to the points at which they will be located during the strike, and they will immediately advise the officer in charge of the district and each of their local chairmen where they are located and proper address. The four general chairmen should keep each other advised as far as possible as to their location and movements.

DUTIES OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The grand officers of the four organizations will be assigned to certain districts and each grand officer so assigned will have general supervision of the strike in his respective district and over all members on strike and others associated with them in that district.

Grand officers will keep the executives of the four organizations acvised of the exact situation in their district.

ASSIGNMENTS OF OFFICERS.

Grand officers will be assigned to the following cities: Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Kansas City, New Orleans, Atlanta, Houston, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Denver, Buffalo, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Paul, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland. Fraternally yours,

A. B. GARRETSON, President Order Railway Conductors.

W. S. STONE, Grand Chief Engineer Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

W. G. LEE, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

W. S. CARTER, President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Today's Menu
Specify!
There's a great difference between mock turtle and clear green turtle soup.
So there is between "any" gin and El-Bart.
The particular man insists on El-Bart every time.
That's why he always prefaces his order for a cocktail, rickey, or fizz by specifying—"El-Bart—."
Insist on El-Bart—if you also want the first and best English dry gin distilled in America.
Insist on El-Bart Dry Gin—distilled for years in Baltimore, Maryland, according to the famous, original Sceats & Willis process and formula of England, in imported English copper gin stills.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WITH SKIN TROUBLE?
If you have a friend suffering with some itching, burning eruption, what greater kindness could you do him than to say:
"Why don't you try Resinol Ointment? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe Resinol is different. In the first place doctors have prescribed it for years. And then, Resinol does not claim to be a "cure-all"—simply a soothing, healing dressing, free from all harsh drugs, that USUALLY proves successful in just such cases as yours."
Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists. For free sample, write to Dept. 53-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Reliable news on stocks, bonds, exchange, money, grain, cotton, will be found every week in The Annalist. The Open Security Market, containing 1,000 unlisted and inactive securities, is a regular feature.—Advt.

The Market-Making Farm Paper

STEADY markets are rooted in confidence. Confidence is built on fair play.

The Farm Journal's "Fair Play" notice was the first publisher's guarantee protecting the subscriber against loss when dealing with The Farm Journal's advertisers.

It was announced way back in 1880. Ever since then it has been creating confidence in *all* advertised goods.

As a result it is *easier* for you to sell goods to farm and village folks.

But give a thought to this reasoning:

Business isn't likely to keep up as it is now. And when the change *comes*, nameless, unknown goods are going to *back-water!*

Honest brands—advertised in publications giving the maximum of *quality* circulation—are pretty sure to *maintain* their normal sales.

The Farm Journal offers the *logical* solution—because it is proving a mighty force in moving advertised brands from the shelves of retailers!

Yet its one million circulation—built on a satisfaction-guaranteed-or-money-back basis—has only been just *tapped* by the national advertiser.

Consider *this*, manufacturers: No canned goods, flour, shoes, corsets, sugar or oranges are advertised in its columns. Yet the market-making possibilities among Our Folks, for canned and package goods, are the greatest in America!

Here's a *big* buy! In the medium that *pays* and *shows* it pays.

Phone—write—or consult your Advertising Agent. He profits only when he shows you how to sell *more* goods at the *same* selling cost.

Put your advertising in the October issue of The Farm Journal. Closes September 5th. Rate $5 a line for this preferred million.

The Farm Journal
"Unlike Any Other Paper"
WASHINGTON SQUARE. PHILADELPHIA

WE SELL SO
SOCONY
TRADE MARK
MOTOR
GASOLINE
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

STOP — LOOK — LISTEN

Approach to a railroad crossing
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

There's danger ahead for the motorist who is misled by a name.
Some dealers who are selling inferior gasoline try to make the motorist believe he is getting SOCONY Gasoline by giving their own product deceptive names and descriptions. Do not be misled.
The gasoline produced and sold by this Company is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline, and nothing else.
Ask for it by name. It gives most power, most mileage and least carbon trouble.
Sold wherever you see the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign
STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

ADVERTISEMENT.

Millionaires have been made over night in San Francisco shipping circles. How Pop Bates, an ancient mariner of the clipper type, suddenly became a great shipowner is the subject of Peter B. Kyne's new series of sea stories. The first one is "The Return of the Halcyon" in this week's issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NIAGARA FALLS
OVER
LABOR DAY
$11.40
ROUND TRIP

Good on all trains, including the famous
BLACK DIAMOND
No change of cars—day or night.

Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of the Black Diamond

Mother's Little Boy Enjoys Cuticura

Because so cooling, soothing and refreshing in all cases of skin and scalp irritation common to children. If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and no other for every-day toilet uses, assisted with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, as needed, they would not only insure their children, in most cases, freedom from skin and scalp troubles, but lay the foundation of a clear skin and good hair through life. For free sample each by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura," Dept. 5M, Boston.

A romance of the sunshine

The Border Legion

By ZANE GREY

Are you weary of the monotony of every-day life and do you long for real romance? Zane Grey is the magician who can bring it to you in one moment if you open the pages of "The Border Legion." Here are men—and a woman, too—whose days are filled with thrills of danger, fighting, love and daring.

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
R. E. Farley, *President*
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp

Barometrics of The Annalist shed illuminating sidelights. The statistics are unique, and the average business man and woman readily understand the tables.—Advt.

MEXICO CONFERENCE IN PORTSMOUTH, N.H.

Opening Date Next Week Is to be Chosen at Preliminary Meeting Here.

MORE MILITIA TO BORDER

12,000 Men from Kentucky, Ohio, and Vermont Called into Federal Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The American-Mexican joint commission to seek a solution of border difficulties will meet at Portsmouth, N. H., probably Wednesday or Thursday of next week. The day will be set by the Commissioners themselves at a preliminary conference in New York next Monday.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador-Designate, and Secretary Lansing reached an agreement today as to the place of meeting. The American Commissioners previously had expressed to Mr. Lansing their preference for Portsmouth, and Mr. Arredondo acceded.

Luis Cabrera, Mexican Minister of Finance, and head of the Mexican commission, arrived at Vera Cruz today en route north. He is accompanied by James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the State Department in Mexico City, who has been called home by Secretary Lansing to give the American Commissioners the benefit of his knowledge of the situation.

Secretary Lansing and Mr. Arredondo both will be present at the meeting in New York. The Commissioners and their parties probably will go to Portsmouth on a navy vessel. The Americans will take with them a complete corps of State Department aids to care for the departmental records which will be sent along for their use.

Orders were issued by the War Department today for the immediate movement to the Mexican border of the National Guard organizations of Kentucky, Ohio, and Vermont, aggregating 12,000 troops, now all ready to be put aboard the trains. At the department it was denied that there was any significance to the orders, although it was recalled in unofficial circles that only two weeks ago General Funston requested the department not to send any more guardsmen to the border pending the settlement of the question whether there would be a railroad strike.

On General Funston's recommendation at that time the War Department held up the movement of 25,000 troops now in State camps. Effort was made by the department today to have it appear that the strike did not enter into its decision to send these troops to the border at once, but nevertheless it is believed that these troops, who are restless over their inactivity in State camps, are now being sent to the border in order to have them there before the strike begins, as they could hardly be moved after the strike went into effect.

The argument was made informally in army circles that the troops of these three States were being sent to the border primarily so that they might be used in the formation of the new divisional units, it being pointed out that the six regiments from Ohio are to complete the division which now has only three regiments, that the three from Kentucky are to form one of three brigades of another division, and that the Vermont regiment is to go to a third division.

The only official announcement made regarding the new move took the form of the following bulletin, issued at the department today:

"Orders previously issued temporarily suspending the movement of militia of Vermont, Kentucky, and Ohio to the Southern Department have been revoked. These troops will join the divisions to which assigned in the recent divisional organization of the militia called into the Federal service."

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 28.—Camps have been prepared here for thirty regiments in addition to the 40,000 National Guardsmen and regulars now on station in the El Paso district. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, assigned to command the Tenth Division of the National Guard, is here awaiting the arrival of his troops.

NEW YORK GUARDSMAN DIES.

H. O. Boldtmann of White Plains a Victim of Fever.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Word was received here today of the death this morning of Private Harold O. Boldtmann, Company L, Seventh New York Infantry, at McAllen, Texas. Death was due to intestinal fever.

The guardsman, who was 26 years old, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Boldtmann, wealthy residents of Sterling Avenue, this city. He was graduated from White Plains High School in 1911 and New York University Law School in 1914. He was associated with the law firm of Strang & Taylor.

Mr. Boldtmann was a track and football athlete in school and college, President of the White Plains High School Alumni Association, former Secretary of the University Club, and a member of the White Plains Club, South Side Engine Company, and Emerald A. C. He had played the lead in many athletic theatrical performances.

His engagement to Miss Mildred Weed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Weed of 147 Waller Avenue, had been announced. Besides his parents, a brother, Alfred H. Boldtmann, Jr., and a sister, Sylvia, survive.

ANOTHER DETROIT ROBBERY

Auto Bandits Hold Up Standard Oil Collector and Get $4,000.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Two automobile bandits held up a Standard Oil collecting wagon on the Reckner road, near Dearborn, a Detroit suburb, this afternoon. A report to the police said that the robbers obtained $4,000 and escaped.

The collecting wagon was driven by J. Isbell, who was assaulted and later found lying near a tree. Isbell said the men, who were in a small automobile, overpowered him and, after throwing the cash into their car, drove away.

When the Burroughs pay car was robbed of $32,500 by bandits several weeks ago, the men drove the same kind of a car that Isbell declares was used today.

BORDEN SHIPWRECK MAY BLOCK STEFANSSON

Expedition Was Carrying Supplies Which the Explorer Needed to Carry Out His Plans.

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 28.—Twenty-one men who were on the power boat Great Bear when she was wrecked on Pinnacle Rock, near St. Matthew Island, were landed here yesterday by the coast guard cutter McCulloch.

The Great Bear, built by John Borden of Chicago and Captain Louis Lane, an arctic navigator, had set out from Seattle on a hunting and trading expedition and intended to meet Vilhjalmar Stefansson, the explorer, at Banks Land, and replenish his supplies.

It is believed that Stefansson, who lacks gasoline and other supplies, will be obliged to abandon his explorations north of Banks Land and return to the Mackenzie Delta for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—John Borden has sent a dispatch from Nome to Mrs. Borden, giving some of the details of the wreck of the Great Bear. An evening newspaper here publishes an account from Mr. Borden of the wreck, in which he says:

"Nome, Alaska, Aug. 27.—Our year's hunting and exploration trip into the arctic waste is but a dream of the past today. We wrecked our ship, the Great Bear, because some one had told us a man named Letter, supposed to be a Government school teacher, was wrecked and in danger of starving on St. Matthew Island, a bleak and rocky island, little knowing then that we ourselves would meet with a similar fate. Forty-eight hours later we struck Pinnacle Rock, about seven miles south of St. Matthew.

"We had been sailing through a dense fog against moderate to fresh northerly winds, unable at any time to determine our position by observations. We relied entirely upon dead reckoning. I awoke at 12:30 Wednesday, Aug. 9, of my own accord and went into the galley to get a mug of coffee.

"I went on deck at 12:50, when the lookout on watch sang out: 'Hard a starboard!' The bell in the engine room rang full speed astern, and almost at the same instant the ship struck a rock. We slid over it and fetched up on another and larger rock. All hands immediately came on deck, and I ordered them to take in canvas.

"A strict regard for truth compels me to say right here that none of the twenty-one persons aboard the Great Bear showed the slightest fear or confusion. All this time it was so dark and the fog so dense that we could see nothing but occasional glimpses of the breakers almost under our bow. We could feel rather than see the looming sheer wall of rock only a few yards away.

"As soon as the canvas was in we started bringing provisions. Just before daylight the water stopped the main and electrical engines, and our lights went out. Shortly afterward we could see well enough to lower a dory launch and four whaleboats, commencing to load one at a time.

"Pinnacle Rock is a bleak island, two miles long and 200 yards wide, rising sheer from the water to a height of 900 feet affording no landing for boats even in calm weather.

"On the morning of Friday, Aug. 25, about 11 o'clock, Captain Lane and I were sitting on the beach talking over the advisability of starting for Nome in small boats when we saw the cutter McCulloch round the cape and anchor in sight of our signal flags. They sent a boat ashore and we sent two men to meet the landing party. All boats and provisions were taken aboard the cutter, and at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 26th we got away for Nome."

ANSWERS PLEA OF POLICE.

Philadelphia Engineer Confesses Killing a Man in Fairmount Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Ellis D. Frigar, a civil engineer, 23 years of age, today confessed that he had killed Edward Boland on the Neill Drive, Fairmount Park, on Tuesday night last. Frigar, in his confession, declared that he believed he was to have been the victim of a holdup, or that Boland and his companions were bent on submitting his betrothed, Miss Amanda Sykes, to maltreatment.

Frigar was arraigned before Magistrate Pennock and held without bail to await the action of the Coroner. Attorney Edmonds is trying to obtain a writ of habeas corpus that his client may be free until the inquest and trial.

Frigar met Miss Sykes, who is 20 years of age, several months ago, while he was a patient in the Jefferson Hospital, where Miss Sykes is senior nurse.

Frigar told the police today that he had read the appeal published in a newspaper. He said he knew that if he did not give himself up the true story of the murder would never be learned; that he knew he could go the remainder of his life feeling that he had committed a murder with the right as his defense, and that no one but his fiancée would ever know he had done the shooting.

W. A. BRADY'S RIB BROKEN.

Theatrical Man Had His Collar Bone Fractured Also In Auto Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—William A. Brady, the theatrical producer; John Turk, Mr. Brady's business manager, and Jules Eckert Goodman, the playwright, are still confined in the Muhlenberg Hospital as the result of injuries suffered in an auto accident early on Sunday morning, when the rear axle of Mr. Brady's machine broke. The three were on their way to Wilmington, Del., to witness the second presentation of Mr. Goodman's play, "The Man Who Came Back."

At the hospital it was said that Mr. Brady had a broken collar bone and a fracture of one rib. Mr. Goodman and Mr. Turk were badly shaken up. The three will probably leave the hospital tomorrow.

JOHN FORSYTHE

20 West 34th St. Near Waldorf-Astoria
201 Broadway Near Fulton St.

Final Clearance

Pure Silk Shirts

2.85

A collection of very high grade tub silks with satin stripes; exclusive patterns. Former selling price and value have been disregarded to effect a quick clearance.

WHITRIDGE'S RETURN HALTS WAGE DEBATE

Maher Postpones Conference with Union Men as Third Avenue President Arrives.

SILENT ABOUT CAR STRIKES

His Coming from England Revives Rumors of Changes in Management of Company.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, who was blamed by the Public Service Commission for the street car strikes that spread recently from Westchester County to Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, returned from Scotland on the American liner New York yesterday in response to urgent messages from the directors of his company.

His arrival revived many rumors recently circulated of possible important developments in the management of the Third Avenue Railway Company. One of the first effects of his presence was to cause Edward A. Maher, Sr., Vice President and General Manager of the company, to cancel a conference today with representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, the union which called the strikes after Mr. Whitridge had failed to arbitrate troubles originating among the service employes of his company.

Mr. Maher was put in charge of the strike situation by the Board of Directors of his company after Mr. Whitridge, who had previously been in sole control of such matters, had sailed for Europe on a vacation.

The General Manager wrote a letter to President John Morris of the local union of the car men's organiation, saying that Mr. Whitridge was to appear before the Board of Directors of the Third Avenue Railway Company today, and that he considered it advisable to postpone the conference until Thursday afternoon. Members of the street car men's union were unable to say whether this meant that Mr. Whitridge was to represent the company when negotiations with the union were resumed, or whether the adjournment was merely intended to give Mr. Maher and his superior an opportunity to confer on the situation before continuing the discussions with their organized employes.

Discusses Railroad Situation.

Mr. Whitridge was not willing to discuss the strike of the street car employes when interviewed at the steamship pier.

He appeared surprised when told the strike had been settled by Mayor Mitchel and said he had intended to remain in Scotland until October if he had not been recalled to New York by a report of the tie-up of the street railways.

"When I left New York," he said, "there was no danger of a strike on the Third Avenue lines. I had attended two meetings at which representatives of the men were present, and told them the wages had been increased between January and July at a cost of $250,000 to the stockholders and that it would be impossible to pay any more. I must wait until I have got all the facts before me in my office as to what has happened during my absence before I can say anything more on the subject."

Commenting on the threatened national railroad strike Mr. Whitridge said:

"The public will have to pay in the long run, and, in my opinion, the public should pass on the question before any eight-hour day is installed which will bring about an increase in rates.

"Street railway fares are fixed at five cents and cannot be increased without a big outcry from the public, but the railroad rates can be increased by legislation, and the people have to pay. That's where the railroads have the better of the trolley lines. It is just that the public should have a voice in the determination of the wages and hours of work of the railroad employes."

Son With British on Somme.

Mr. Whitridge said he regretted that his sudden recall to New York had prevented his seeing his son, Arnold, who is a First Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery of the British Army, now fighting on the Somme.

"I had a postcard from my son just before I left Scotland," he went on to say, "in which he wrote from a German dugout that had been captured by the Allies on the Somme, and added that the counterattack of the German fleas was fierce. I thought that was rather a good line."

Mr. Whitridge appeared to be much more interested in the war news than any other subject and gave some interesting figures regarding the transport work in Southampton, England.

Two million troops have passed through the port on their way to the front in France, and 472,000 horses, as well as quantities of stores running into hundreds of thousands of tons, he said. Thirty-one thousand wounded were landed in Southampton in one week, he added, and 29,000 troops embarked in a single day early in the war for Havre, landing there the next day.

B. R. T. INCREASES WAGES.

Also Promises Better Working Conditions for Service Employes.

An increase in the wages of service employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was voted by the Directors of that company yesterday. The amount was not made known, but was said to be "substantial." Improvement in working conditions also was promised, the company hoping through these means to checkmate the efforts of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to unionize the system.

About 10,000 men will benefit by the new scale. It was said at the offices of the company that complete details of the betterments proposed, as well as the advances in pay, would be given out in a day or two. Provision will be made for shorter "swing" runs, and there will be a reduction of the number of hours employes can be held on call.

LEATHER WORKERS TO QUIT

Leaders Assert Nearly 8,000 Men of 10,000 Employed Strike Today.

The men in New York who make women's purses, handbags, leather belts, and leather advertising novelties decided last night to walk out at 11 o'clock this morning rather than parley longer with their employers. Jacob Panken, an attorney for Local No. 11 of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union, said the manufacturers had refused to answer the former body's letter setting forth its demands.

President Max J. Spiegel of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers said yesterday that the association, in which are fifty-five firms manufacturing about 90 per cent. of the products affected, was determined to persist in its policy of ignoring the union altogether. He added that the firms in the association would continue not to discriminate against union men.

The workers' representatives asserted that between 7,000 and 8,000 of the 10,000 or more men in the trade were effectively organized. Mr. Panken described the strike as an effort to standardize the industry, the demands being for a union shop, a forty-nine-hour week, 15 per cent. increase for workers earning less than $18 a week, 10 per cent. for those earning that amount or more and 5 per cent. for piece workers.

CHARGE PATRONS MAY HAVE PURCHASES BILLED OCT. 1ST

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Last Prices—on
Summer Fashions—*to make room for Fall Modes*

Summer Frocks—Day Dresses
Dance Frocks and Evening Gowns
Formerly to $125
at $18—$28—$38
Higher-cost styles—Formerly to $145—at $55

Afternoon & Evening Wraps
Formerly to $125—at **$35**
Higher-cost styles—Formerly to $145—at $55

Silk and Cloth Suits
Formerly to $125—at **$28**

J. M. GIDDING & CO.
Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St.

As fast as transportation can be effected—the Gidding Salons are presenting every desirable Mode—introduced at the late Openings of the Haute Coutures of Paris

Gowns Wraps Coats
Suits Blouses Millinery

ORIGINAL MODELS WILL BE SOLD—OR REPRODUCTIONS MADE ACCORDING TO INDIVIDUAL ORDER

EDISON OFF ON VACATION.

Bears No Guns to Mountain Camp—Ford and Burroughs Go, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Thomas A. Edison and H. S. Firestone, head of the Firestone Tire Company of Akron, Ohio, left the Edison factory at 10 o'clock this morning to go by automobile to a camp "somewhere in the Adirondacks." The vacationists will meet Henry Ford and John Burroughs on the way, and, under the guidance of Mr. Burroughs, the party will explore the woods and study nature.

The 6,500 employes of the factory quit work long enough to give Mr. Edison a noisy sendoff. A large auto truck filled with camp equipment and plenty of foodstuff followed Mr. Edison's touring car. The inventor said he expected to have "a rattling good time," and had left orders with Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, his chief engineer, that he was not to be disturbed unless some emergency arose. The party carried no guns, as they did not expect to hunt.

STEALS MONEY FROM JAIL.

Robbers Get $463 Sent to Indiana Prison for Safe Keeping.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 28.—The Grant County jail here was visited by a thief early today and a box containing $463, the property of the Marion Service Company, was taken. The money was in the room occupied by D. P. Artman, turnkey. He was awakened and pursued the thief for a short distance.

The money was sent to the jail after banking hours Saturday for safe keeping.

Mrs. William G. McAdoo Better.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, daughter of President Wilson, had the most favorable day since she was stricken with typhoid fever, according to a statement tonight by Surgeon Gen. William Gray Schauffler. Her fever had gone down and she was resting comfortably, he said.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

means better health, more time and more money for those who live there. Why? More light and air, tennis courts, etc. This Fall, Rapid Transit, 15 minutes to midtown Manhattan at 5c fare; lowest rents for similar accommodations anywhere in City.

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

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The Songs and Ballads of Bonnie Scotland

THE gems of Scottish balladry are wonderfully reproduced on Columbia Records with all the warm depth of sentiment that makes their appeal universal.

Here are three from the splendid list in the Columbia Record Catalogue:

A5636 12-inch $1.25
HUNTING TOWER (When Ye Gang Awa' Jamie) Grace Kerns, Soprano, Harry McClaskey, Tenor.
LAND OF THE SWALLOWS. Mildred Potter, Contralto and John Barnes Wells, Tenor.

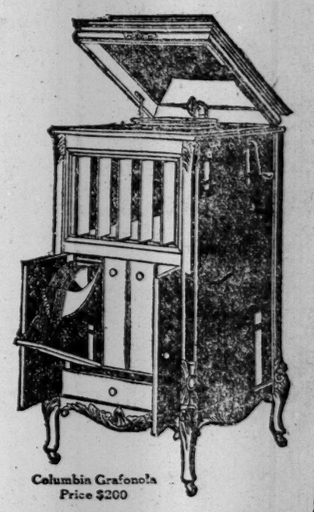
A5733 12-inch $1.50
YE BANKS AND BRAES O' BONNIE DOON. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Soprano.
LOVE'S OLD SWEET SONG. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Soprano.

A1876 10-inch 75c.
SCOTS WHA HAE. Albert Wiederhold, Baritone.
BONNIE DUNDEE. Albert Wiederhold, Baritone.

In every class of music recorded on Columbia Double-Disc Records, there's a *uniformity of excellence* that shows the advantage of looking for the "music-note" trade-mark of Columbia Records.

You'll find a Columbia dealer near you—visit his store *today*.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month. Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.


Columbia Grafonola Price $200

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BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 5th Av.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Av.
R. D. Cortina Co., 12 E. 46th St.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Fatteu Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3rd Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 802 Westchester Av.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Sou. Blvd.
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
W. W. Liberty, 11 E. Fordham Rd.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Av.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 926 and 1113 Flatbush Ave.
617 and 7210 Fifth Ave.
James F. Mullin, 591 Washington Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1821 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Kosciusko Av.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 291 Broadway

BROOKLYN (cont.):
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Sherzer, 703 Woodward Av.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—2234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hanneu & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
John Stojowski, 18 Harrison Av.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.

JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Av.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co. 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 348 Jackson Av.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Burtclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square

NEW JERSEY.
A. Brunton, 152 Bergenline Av., Union Hill, N. J.
Frand Cordts Furn. Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken
A. Gent, 1118 Washington St., Hoboken
Heraco Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
610 Bergenline Av., W. New York
New York Furn. Co., 551-553 1st St., Hoboken, N. J.

M'CORMICK TO CALL A HARMONY MEETING

Some of President Wilson's Advisers Disturbed Over Reports of Strife

IN CONDUCT OF CAMPAIGN

McCombs Denies He Will Quit Race for U. S. Senator—Notification No Invitation Affair.

Some of President Wilson's closest advisers, disturbed over reports of strife in the conduct of the Democratic campaign, especially among members of the National Committee, have appealed to him to restore harmony. To this end an important political conference will be held by party leaders in a few days. The report at national headquarters in this city is that Chairman Vance McCormick of the National Committee has not been allowed to manage the campaign in his own way, and that William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury and others, have dictated to him.

Chairman McCormick, it was said, has resented this, and will put the matter directly up to the President. Mr. McCormick was in Washington yesterday. When he returns a general harmony conference will be called this week, when every Democratic leader of importance will be in the city on the way to attend the Wilson notification ceremonies on Saturday.

A number of National Committeemen who are members of the Campaign Committee have sided with Chairman McCormick in objecting to dictation from certain Washington quarters, it was said. Unless he is left free to manage the campaign in his own way, Chairman McCormick and his followers have threatened to resign, was another report.

Still another report was current yesterday that Secretary McAdoo had brought pressure to bear upon William F. McCombs to retire as a New York State Democratic candidate for United States Senator. Mr. McCombs is at Saratoga, and over the long distance telephone last night he emphatically denied that he intended to get out of the race. He said he would return to this city in a day or two, and it is likely that he will take part in the harmony conference. The McAdoo faction, it is well known, was not pleased with the designation of Mr. McCombs for Senator, as it had a candidate of its own. Tammany, however, put up Mr. McCombs as a direct reply to Washington, and the Fourteenth Street organization intends to bend every effort to elect him, no matter what happens to the rest of the State and national tickets.

National leaders knowing the situation are anxious to have the trouble patched up, and extraordinary efforts are being made to have the Wilson notification an old-time harmony-fest. Special efforts are also being made to have as large a crowd as possible present.

Chairman McCormick sent this telegram from Washington to the local headquarters yesterday:

"I cannot state too strongly that every one is invited to the ceremonies attending the notification of President Wilson of his renomination for President by the Democratic National Convention, at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, next Saturday afternoon. Because a few invitations were issued to persons at a distance whom the National Committee wished to compliment, the impression seems to have got abroad that it is an invitation affair. Nothing could be further from the fact. All are expected and all will be welcome."

PLAN ANTI-WILSON POSTERS

Woman's Party Starts Move to Placard the Suffrage State.

Posters, electric signs, banners, &c., are to be spread broadcast through the twelve suffrage States in a big billboard campaign of the Woman's Party next month. These will urge the women voters to "put out of power the party that opposes nation-wide suffrage for women." Miss S. Ada Flatman, who is to be in charge of the campaign, was at the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 13 East Forty-first Street, yesterday preparatory to leaving for Washington, D. C., last night. This morning she will start for Chicago, from where she will direct the billboard work.

Signs of all kinds are to carry epigrammatic phrases shown in electric lights; there will be big painted signs along the railroad tracks; painted and net banners will be flung across the streets and the "Suffragist Girl" will smile from billboards on lonely prairies and in big cities and tell the suffrage women that the Democratic Party has opposed the Federal amendment.

While Miss Flatman is putting out her billboards, a slender little woman, who was also at the Congressional Union headquarters yesterday, Miss Katherine Morey, from Boston, will work in Kansas, urging the women voters of that State to oppose Wilson. Miss Morey took up her residence in Topeka last April that she might have a Presidential vote.

"I will tell the women that the Democratic Party has blocked them at every turn during the four years it has been in power," she said. "I will ask them if they are willing to stand conditions which are such that by leaving their own State they may lose their citizenship. Wilson won Kansas by sixty-nine votes four years ago. I do not think it will take much effort to turn the tide and see that he does not get a plurality in this election."

HUGHES BLAMED BY HENEY.

California Old Guard Alone with Candidate, He Asserts.

Evidence that the split between the California Republicans and Progressives during the visit of Charles E. Hughes to that State was more serious than appeared at first, was furnished yesterday by Francis J. Heney, member of the Committee of Progressives co-operating with the Democratic National Committee, who sent a telegram to Matthew Hale, also a member of the committee and Acting Chairman of the Progressive National Committee. Mr. Heney wired from Los Angeles, Cal., in part as follows:

"Hughes's visit to California was everywhere staged as an affront to Progressives. Old-time leaders of the reactionary crowd managed all his meetings, and were at his side on all occasions. Standpat newspapers lauded his coming as a triumph of the Old Guard, and praised his speeches.

"Governor Johnson was completely ignored, and he and Hughes did not meet in the State at all, although the Governor was campaigning for two days in his race for United States Senate within a few miles of where Hughes was speaking, and once they were actually in the same hotel for a half hour, but with no sign of recognition."

Mr. Heney added that California Progressives were being attracted to the support of Wilson by thousands, and that there was no doubt of Wilson carrying the State.

CHICAGO CONVINCES TAFT.

Says He's "Through" with Politics After Being Unnoticed on Streets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Ex-President William H. Taft, who is here to attend the convention of the American Bar Association which opens on Wednesday, told reporters today that Chicago convinced him he was out of politics.

"I walked four blocks through the downtown streets and made one purchase in a store without any one apparently recognizing me," the former President said.

SEABURY OFF BENCH TO ENTER PRIMARIES

Tells What He Would Do if Elected Governor and Opens Headquarters.

SEEKS THREE NOMINATIONS

Promises to Rid State of Incompetency, Extravagance, and Corruption at Albany.

Samuel Seabury, who has entered the Democratic, Progressive, and Independence League primaries for the nomination for Governor, resigned yesterday as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals and issued an address to the voters of the State, setting forth what he intends to do if elected Governor. He opened headquarters at the Hotel Breslin and will make a vigorous campaign.

In his appeal to the voters he pledged himself, if elected, to establish order and economy in State departments, to recommend measures for the simplification and amendment of present tax laws, to oppose vesting in the Governor the power to compel involuntary military service in time of peace by conscription and draft, and to "restore responsible, popular government at Albany."

His address attacks the present State administration, which he terms incompetent, extravagant, and corrupt, and there is a direct reference to Governor Whitman when he states that he will see to it that vouchers for State moneys expended by public officials for alleged public purposes shall be open to public inspection.

His statement in part says:

In returning to the people the high trust which they reposed in me two years ago, and which had still twelve years to run, I think it fitting to say that I have taken the step because careful deliberation has convinced me that as Governor I can render greater service than on the bench, and employ the inherent but unusual power of that great office in the people's service.

New York is the commercial centre of the world. Its legitimate business must be safeguarded and encouraged in framing laws and administering Government. Wanton attacks upon lawful industries injure labor and capital and prejudice the welfare of the whole State.

I shall urge that the Department of Foods and Markets be made an effective instrument for the economical distribution of food products, to the end that the farmers of the State and the consumers of food products may be brought into closer touch to the benefit of both.

I shall take the initiative in the work too long deferred of establishing law reform in this State, to the end that expense, delay, and technicalities shall cease, and our courts be unhampered in the administration of justice.

I shall stand firmly against fads and so-called panaceas, which are often merely excuses for extravagance.

I shall support and encourage progressive measures which experience has demonstrated to be sound, to the end that the State shall conserve its natural resources, regulate monopoly privileges, relieve business and industry from the burdens now imposed upon them, and promote just relations between employers and employes.

I ask the confidence and support of the citizens of this State. I do not make this appeal on partisan grounds. I appeal for support on the basis of our common citizenship, and I make this appeal to those who are interested in the welfare of our State. I ask them to co-operate with me in the task of ridding the Government of this State of the incompetency, extravagance, and corruption that now exist in its affairs.

The candidate said he would have no further statement to make until after the primaries. In the meantime he will be at his headquarters daily. Melvin G. Pallister, a former Independence Leaguer, will be in charge of headquarters. Within a few days Mr. Seabury will appoint a committee to take charge of his campaign.

Governor Whitman will have the appointment of a successor to Judge Seabury to serve until Dec. 31, 1917. The vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench will be filled at the general election next year.

HUGHES PLAYS GOLF AND MOTORS IN HILLS

Making the Best of His Vacation —W. A. White Visits Him and Says Kansas Is His.

Special to The New York Times.

ESTES PARK, Col., Aug. 28.—Charles E. Hughes was assured today by William Allen White, Kansas Progressive and editor of The Emporia Gazette, that Kansas would give Mr. Hughes a majority. Mr. White came to the Stanley Hotel from his bungalow in the mountains, where he is doing literary work, and had a half hour's talk with Mr. Hughes. He said he felt that the majority of the Progressives in his State would vote the Republican national ticket, and while he did not agree with some of the Republican leaders there who predict 75,000 majority, he seemed satisfied that the State was safely in the Republican column.

Mr. Hughes devoted the morning to golf, and was in excellent form, making the first nine holes of a very difficult course in 46, and defeating his secretary, L. H. Green, who is an expert player. This put him in great good humor, and he insisted on playing three extra holes. In the afternoon he went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Hughes. The rugged beauty of the scenery in the Estes Park section and the Rockies has won Mr. Hughes. He is in excellent health and his voice is rapidly recovering its full power. Tomorow Mr. Hughes will have luncheon as the guest of Enos Mills at the Long Peak Inn, 10,000 feet above sea level. The trip will be made in automobiles, as Mr. Hughes has decided not to make any tiring climbs.

The candidate has mixed freely with the Summer colony here. Mrs. Hughes and he have their meals in the public dining room. They attended a musicale in the hotel last night. On the golf course today Mr. Hughes posed for the moving picture men.

Several new stops were added yesterday to the itinerary of Charles E. Hughes, it was announced at the Republican National Committee Headquarters. Mr. Hughes will make the first Eastern speech of his tour at Hampton Beach, N. H., on the morning of Thursday, Sept. 7. Returning to Portsmouth, N. H., he will address the men in the Navy Yard at 1 o'clock, and then go to York Harbor, Me., where he will speak at 4 o'clock. In the evening he will speak at Portland.

Mr. Hughes will speak at Lewiston, Me., at 10:30 A. M., Friday, Sept. 8, Waterville at 2 P. M., and Bangor at 8 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 9, he will speak at Augusta at 10 A. M., and at Brunswick at 11:30 A. M. The Maine speeches will close at Rockland at 8 P. M. From Rockland Mr. Hughes will go to Boston, remaining there over Sunday. Leaving Boston Sunday he will arrive at Syracuse on Monday, where he will make an address at the New York State Fair early in the afternoon.

SENATORIAL FIGHT LIVELY.

Bacon and Calder Both in Allegany County Today.

Returning from his first speech-making trip up-State yesterday, Robert Bacon, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, said he felt well satisfied with the reception given him last Saturday at the Chautauqua Circle at Jamestown. Job E. Hedges, who is managing the ex-Ambassador's campaign, admitted that many up-State leaders had pledged themselves to William M. Calder, but he said Bacon sentiment was growing.

Among other Republicans who have accepted invitations to serve on Mr. Bacon's Primary Committee are these: Nicholas Murray Butler, George W. Burleigh, William Allen Butler, Gherardi Davis, Frederick L. Eldridge, Henry T. Folsom, A. D. Juilliard, Douglas Robinson, Alexander H. Spencer, James R. Sheffield, and Bronson Winthrop, New York; Thomas R. Proctor, Utica, and Charles Andrews, Syracuse.

Mr. Bacon and Mr. Hedges left last night for Allegany County to confer with Republican leaders.

William M. Calder will speak today at a picnic at Cuba Lake, Allegany County, given by the Republican County Committee. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Committee, will take active charge of Mr. Calder's campaign in the city. Controller Prendergast has indorsed Mr. Calder, and probably will be Chairman of his Advisory Committee. Calder campaign headquarters were opened yesterday in the Metropolitan Tower.

DEMOCRATIC CHIEFS REPORT ON CAMPAIGN

Plea for More Speakers for Maine Met by Congressmen Pointing to Strike Crisis.

MUST MAINTAIN A QUORUM

Maine Prospects Called Astonishing —McCormick Perplexed by War Year Publicity Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Many Democratic members of Congress gathered in a local hotel tonight to hear reports on the progress of the Presidential campaign and pleas for enthusiastic co-operation from Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Homer S. Cummings, head of the Speakers' Bureau; Speaker Clark, and Representative Doremus, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. The committee heads asked for more speakers for Maine, but Speaker Clark reminded them that, despite the importance of the Maine campaign, it was essential to maintain a quorum of the House for action on important business to be disposed of before adjournment.

Representative Garrett of Tennessee, referring to the threatened railroad strike, suggested that legislation of the very gravest importance might be impending, and that those in charge of the Maine campaign must bear that in mind, in expecting legislators to leave Washington.

Representative Williams of Illinois proposed the need of more Democratic literature for the German-American newspaper readers.

Mr. McCormick said that the greatest problem that confronted the party was getting its case before the public, as war and international affairs had crowded the campaign off the front pages of the newspapers. He told how it was planned to have a rousing Democratic start in Maine and then carry on the fight actively elsewhere, concentrating in the doubtful States and not wasting ammunition on the certain districts.

Mr. Cummings told the conference there were States in which Democrats had a right to expect victory, but which a few years ago were hopeless. He said reports from Maine were "so encouraging as to be almost too astonishing to believe." He asked that twelve or fifteen Representatives volunteer to add to the speakers scheduled for Maine.

Speaker Clark, who recently returned from Maine, reported that the audiences there, instead of being "cold," were "most appreciative," and that he had never found it easier to make speeches than in this campaign.

DENY FRAUD IN PETITIONS.

Whitman Men "Careless, to Say the Least," O'Connell Comments.

Friends of Governor Whitman denied yesterday any knowledge of the charges made by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, that the Whitman petitions for the Progressive primaries were padded with the names of dead men, and that many forgeries had been committed in Fulton County and elsewhere. At the Whitman campaign headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan, F. J. H. Kracke, the Chairman, said:

"This committee had nothing to do with getting signatures for the Progressive primaries, and knows nothing about the charges."

At the headquarters of William M. Calder, candidate for the United States Senator nomination, this statement was made:

"The Calder petitions were circulated at the same time as were those for Governor Whitman. As far as we know every signature is genuine. If fraudulent signatures have been obtained, it has been done without Mr. Calder's knowledge or consent."

The Honest Ballot Association, after the 1915 primary election, had ten notaries and commissioners of deeds indicted for the same criminal practices of which Mr. O'Connell complains. Nine were fined $100 and costs, with the alternative of thirty days in jail. Four of the men who pleaded guilty were found to have certified to forged signatures on the petitions for Mr. O'Connell himself for District Attorney of New York County.

"Mr. O'Connell was by no means personally involved in these frauds any more than Mr. Whitman and the heads of the Republican ticket are necessarily involved in the frauds alleged to have been committed in securing signatures for their nomination petitions," said George Kessler, Secretary of the association.

"I did not have anything to do with the getting of signatures last year," said Mr. O'Connell. "Of course, if the parties getting up petitions are careless—you observe I am careful to use the word careless—many unfortunate mistakes may occur in the petitions. And in the case of the Progressive petition for the nomination of Mr. Whitman and his associates, there was carelessness, to say the least."

Hughes Women Meet Sept. 11.

The Women's City Committee of the Hughes Alliance will have a meeting to open its campaign at the Hotel Astor at 4:30 P. M. on Sept. 11. It will hold other meetings every two weeks thereafter until election. The City Committee is to have its own campaign pins and poster stamps with a picture of Mr. Hughes on a background of red, white, and blue. The colored branch of the committee is already 300 strong, and will have headquarters on 135th Street and conduct its own campaign.

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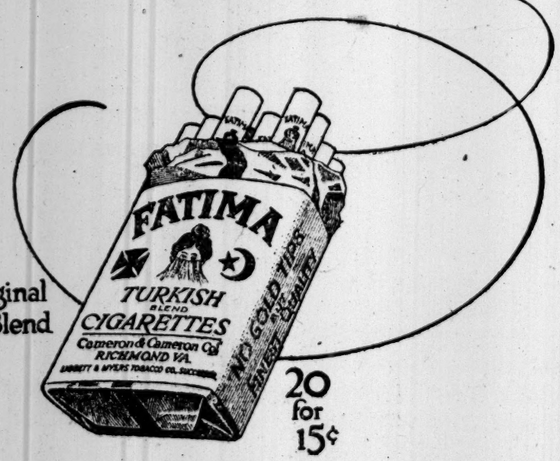

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JIMMIE POWERS HAS COME BACK

Quite at His Familiar Best in "Somebody's Luggage," at the Forty-eighth Street.

AFTER 3 YEARS' ABSENCE

This Perennial Farceur, with All His Old Tricks, Fills a Mediocre Piece with Laughter.

SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE, a farce in three acts, by Mark E. Swan, from the story of that title by F. J. Randall. At the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Adam Dustry.....George Manning
Porter.....Charles Peyton
Etienne Duval.....George Renevant
Walter Owen.....Percy Waram
Ellison Gruff.....Homer Granville
Henry Crawford.....Ronald Byram
Caroline Parfitt.....Beatrice Terry
Alfred Hopper.....James T. Powers
Susan.....Beryl Mercer
Fisher.....Lionel Belmore
Charles Ketcham.....Clifford Brooke
Enid Irving.....Betty Bellairs
Higgs.....Tom Rogers
Bruce Matthews.....Robert Ayrton

James T. Powers—the perennial Jimmie Powers of countless pleasant memories—came back last night to Broadway when a new piece called "Somebody's Luggage" was, after several postponements, presented to us at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre. He is as funny as ever, and that is saying much in six words. In his own person he is so funny, and in his complete mastery of his craft so thoroughly an artist, that he is able to take an almost empty farce and fill it with laughter. He is able to take an old-fashioned and quite mediocre play and not only make it entertaining but occasionally make it hilariously amusing.

The play in question is the work of Mark Swan, who gives it forth as a dramatization of a book by one F. J. Randall. If the book bore the same title, it can have achieved no great fame, and the title itself, by the way, is neither Mr. Swan's nor Mr. Randall's. It was used fifty years ago as the name of a Christmas story in All the Year Round by the late Mr. Charles Dickens. The new piece relates the adventures of one Alfred Hopper, an unhappy, timid, lovelorn soul, who gets dreadfully drunk "when half way over from Calais to Dover," and is carried off with the luggage of a fellow-passenger who had fallen overboard. It is nearly 11 o'clock before he is able to establish his identity, during which painful interval he is run over, half starved, proposed to, and nearly operated upon.

Along what long-established lines this farce proceeds need not be elaborately explained, for, after all, nothing about it matters, except Mr. Powers. And—save for a passing protest against one Ronald Byram's being allowed to act so absurdly to the gallery, especially in a day when all its patrons are at the movies—the rest of these paragraphs shall be largely about the star. For if a star be one who can have no understudy, then indeed is Jimmie Powers a star. Without him "Somebody's Luggage" would be unthinkable.

Powers seems to have come back after his three years' absence from Broadway with a great fund of accumulated energy, so that he is simply unflagging in the zeal with which he meets the necessity of providing at least ninety-nine of every hundred laughs. The part is packed with opportunities, but when it falls him he is at no loss. Not he, nor any of his generation. He invents opportunities. He "makes business" after the fashion of his day. If in the scene on deck—which, by the way, has, with the aid of the movies, a striking picture of the churning channel beyond the rail—the entertainment begins to sag dangerously, this inebriated passenger labors comically in an effort to light his twisting calabash at the point you would reasonably expect the match to be heid, or, with pathetic patience, toils at the task of settling up a collapsible steamer chair.

He is changed in no respect, and, while he is no longer a lad, he looks nearer 12 than 60—a good deal nearer. It does not seem as if it could be twenty years ago that he was murmuring (" I can't coo 'oo to those in the Rue Dunwap Girl" that he wanted him to be a courier—murmuring in that changeless, plaintive voice which does sound absurdly like a bad imitation of Ethel Barrymore. But he was giving imitations of her before she was born.

But it was not Ethel Barrymore whom he recalled last evening. Preposterous, incredible as it may seem—as it did seem—he kept provoking mutinous memories of no less a person than Mrs. Fiske. If you had seen Marie Dressler and found her unaccountably reminding you of Duse, you could not have been more startled.

An elusive something in the voice, rapid speech, gestures, manner—at a dozen points, in the method, with all the vivacity, alertness, and unexpected pauses—would keep reminding you of "Erstwhile Susan." There was no escaping it. It had an uncanny fascination.

This in itself may afford you entertainment. Or if you would relish an entire evening of Jimmie Powers in happy vein, go to see "Somebody's Luggage" at the Forty-eighth Street. Otherwise, stay away.

"The Man Who Came Back" Put Off

The first performance of Jules Eckert Goodman's drama, "The Man Who Came Back," announced for tomorrow night at the Playhouse, has been postponed to Saturday night. William A. Brady, producer of the play, and Mr. Goodman are still in the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., suffering from injuries they received in an automobile accident Sunday night. While the injuries of neither are serious, they will not be able to leave the hospital until this afternoon. Grace George, who in private life is Mrs. Brady, went to Plainfield upon receiving word of the accident.

"Silent Witness" Now at the Fulton.

Otto Hauerbach's drama, "The Silent Witness," which was produced at the Longacre Theatre Aug. 10, was transferred last night to the Fulton. The change was made to allow the presentation tonight at the Longacre of a new play, "A Pair of Queens," of which Mr. Hauerbach is one of the authors. The original cast will continue in "The Silent Witness."

New Singer Makes Her Debut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—General Carranza and the Mexican official world attended tonight a performance at the Arbeu Theatre, at which a new singer Mercedes Mendoza, made her first appearance. Her hearers were enthusiastic and consider her destined to a great career.

MUSIC NOTES.

The last concert of the Civic Orchestral Society will take place at Madison Square Garden this evening, with Melanie Kurt of the Metropolitan Opera Company as soloist. The program will be devoted to Liszt and Wagner. Mme. Kurt singing Senta's Ballad from "The Flying Dutchman," and the Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

Liszt's "Mephisto Valse" has been used as the basis of a ballet which Nijinsky has devised for the Diaghileff Ballet Russe in its tour this season, which opens Oct. 9 at the Manhattan Opera House. Robert Edmund Jones, the American scenic artist, will provide the costumes and stage settings. Nijinsky will dance the role of Faust in the ballet.

MAUDE BRINGS NEW PLAYS.

Many Other Actors Arrive on the Liner New York.

The American liner New York arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing a number of actors and actresses who are going to tour the United States and Canada during the coming season.

Cyril Maude, the English actor-manager, who arrived with his daughter Margery, said that he was going to open soon in Montreal with a new play, "Sunshine Sketches," a dramatization by Michael Morton of Stephen Leacock's book, which he believed would prove as great a success as "Grumpy."

"I like the play very much," Mr. Maude asserted, "and the rôle of the old man, which I am going to play, is a delightful character, and makes me twenty years younger than I was in 'Grumpy,' whose age was 83. I have also a new play by Clifford Mills, called 'The Baskers,' which I intend to produce later in the season, and one by Haddon Chambers named 'Uncle Blinn.'"

Mr. Maude said that "The Baskers" had been produced at the St. James's Theatre in London and had been pronounced a great success.

Miss Maude will resume the rôle she played last year with Geoerge Arliss in "Paganini." The leading woman in Cyril Maude's company this season is Muriel Martin Harvey, who accompanied him on the New York. She is 19 years old. "Sunshine Sketches" will be produced at the Empire Theatre on Nov. 1.

The "Silk Stockings" company, headed by H. Langdon Bruce and Miss Maud Buchanan, also arrived on the New York, to play another season under the Shubert management. There was also a company of French pantomimists on the New York, who will appear at the Booth Theatre on Sept. 4 in the French wordless play "L'Enfant Prodigie," under the management of Winthrop Ames.

Miss Annabel Greenough, an American actress who has been playing in London in "Come Over Here" and "Now's the Time," also was among the New York's passengers. She will have a part in "Step This Way," which is going on tour with Lew Fields next month.

SOTHERN SECOND FAREWELL

He May Make a Tour of Twenty Weeks in a Repertoire.

E. H. Sothern, who bid farewell to the American stage last Spring with an engagement in the Shubert Theatre, may play another season in this country if his present plans carry. The actor is contemplating a season of twenty weeks on tour in a repertoire that will include Justin Huntly McCarthy's "If I Were King," in which he made his alleged last appearance last season, and "The Pround Prince." None of the cities visited last season will be included in the second farewell trip, nor is it probable that he will be seen here again.

Mr. Sothern has been posing for motion pictures all Summer and the first showing of "The Chattel," the first picture completed, will be given before an invited audience next Thursday night. The star has been living at Seabright in order to be near the Vitagraph studios, where the films have been photographed, but he will go shortly to Litchfield, Conn., for the remainder of the Summer.

The tour, if he undertakes it, will begin in October, and a portion of the receipts will be donated to the Red Cross and other charities. A representative of the Messrs. Shubert, who directed Mr. Sothern's activities, said last night that no definite decision had been reached by Mr. Sothern.

"SYBIL" AT THE EMPIRE.

The First Musical Comedy There in More Than Twenty Years.

Something that never happened before on Broadway came to pass last night—a musical comedy awoke the echoes in the Empire Theatre. For more than twenty years Charles Frohman reserved the stage of this his favorite theatre for his most august stars, and never during his lifetime did a chorus trip across its boards.

But last night "Sybil," one of last season's most successful musical plays, began a brief engagement there. It is the same "Sybil" that brought joy to its audiences last Winter, except for one or two changes among the principals, notably the substitution of Queenie Vassar for Maisie Gay and of Rene Detling for Josephine Whittell. But most of the others are in their original rôles—Julia Sanderson, cloying saccharine; Donald Brian and his dancing legs, Joseph Cawthorn and his accent, Stuart Baird, George E. Mack, Walter Gilbert, and William Francis.

'AGE OF REASON' AT PALACE.

Washington Square Playlet Makes New Friends in Vaudeville.

The second of the Washington Square Playlets to reach vaudeville by way of the Palace Theatre is "The Age of Reason," a fairly clever satire by Cecil Dorrian, which fares better for having two children—Vivian and Genevieve Tobin—play the children's parts, originally in the hands of two somewhat too adult players. The performances in the other four rôles at the Palace yesterday, however, were so conspicuously bad it is a wonder the little play made as good an impression as it did.

Other newcomers in this week's program include Nellie V. Nichols, a really extraordinary wire-walker named Paul Gordon, the "seven original Honey Boys," and Winsor McKay, with his immortal Gertie, the funniest of all cartoonist's films, which, by the way, Mr. McKay calls "fil-lums." Then Grace La Rue sings on and on and Adelaide and Hughes dance their bad ballet.

Aborn Opera for the Manhattan.

For the first time since the closing of the Century Opera Company, Milton and Sargent Aborn will present opera in Manhattan at popular prices, begining after the holidays. The company will be organized shortly and will go on the road preparatory to its appearances here. The operas will be sung in English and in their original language. Many of the standard works are to be included in the repertoire and among the operas least often heard in such a series will be "The Jewels of the Madonna," "Samson and Delilah," "Romeo and Juliet," "Thais," "Boris Godunow," and "The Secret of Suzanne." Many members of the former Century Company will be included in the new organization.

WIDOW SUES UNDERTAKERS.

Mrs. Stahl Asks $10,000 of Neckers, Who Cremated Husband's Body.

Mrs. Rosalie Stahl filed suit yesterday against the undertaking company of William Necker, Inc., for $10,000 damages. Her husband, Carl M. Stahl, died on May 5 last, and in her complaint she alleges that the firm failed to carry out the terms of an agreement to cremate his body. Under the terms of this contract the undertakers were to seal the ashes in an urn marked with the date of the cremation and give her a certificate that this had been done. Mrs. Stahl received a certificate, which, she alleged, read in part:

This is to certify that the body of the late Carl M. Stahl was incinerated at the crematory on the 30th day of April, 1916, and that the ashes in the sealed can, No. 420, are the remains of the deceased aforesaid.

As the body of Mr. Stahl was not given to the undertakers until May 8, a week after the date named in the certificate as alleged, Mrs. Stahl was led to believe a mistake had been made.

REPORT BIG THEFT OF RICH ART OBJECTS

Collection Stolen in This City Said to be Valued at $100,000.

NAME OF VICTIM WITHHELD

Chinese Jades and Porcelains Included in 83 Articles on List Sent to Pawn Shops.

A confidential alarm sent by the Police Department to all pawnbrokers in the city, which came into possession of THE TIMES last night, disclosed that a seemingly valuable collection of art objects was stolen from an unidentified owner on July 29 last.

The eighty-nine items on the list for which the collateral loan brokers were directed to keep careful watch included finely wrought jades, porcelains, and miniatures. No estimate of the value was given in the circular, which described the theft as Case No. 6,749. Rumors which could not be confirmed placed the value of the stolen property at $100,000.

The police last night refused information as to the nature of the theft or the name of the victim. They said they couldn't talk without express permission of Commissioner Woods, who could not be found. No reward for the return of the collection has been offered, so far as could be learned. Such authorities of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as could be reached last night denied knowledge of the theft.

Several skilled dealers in valuable curios professed themselves unable to identify the collection from the descriptions of the objects given in the police circular. Joseph Duveen of Duveen Brothers, the firm which absorbed a large part of the famous Morgan collection, said he had heard of no valuable collection having been stolen recently. Part of the list was read to him over the telephone at his home at Rye, N. Y. Mr. Duveen said there were innumerable objects which might correspond to the descriptions enumerated. He added that from what he was able to gather from the circular he thought the robbery "not very important."

The description of the stolen property sent out by the police follows:

Green Jade snuff bottle, beautiful translucent green; amber snuff bottle, golden brown, repaired; agate snuff bottle, artistically carved in high relief, gray white quality; moss agate snuff bottle, with stopper; agate snuff bottle, with dark markings; fait sur-jade snuff bottle, coral tip; light agate snuff bottle, with carved rudimentary handles, glass tip; pure white jade snuff bottle carved in the form of a Buddhist hand; maiden hair crystal snuff-bottle, with fine ivory spoon; agate snuff bottle, carved in high relief, on the obverse side is seen a horse, monkey, flowers, and trees; brown amber snuff bottle; yellow amber snuff bottle, with red flecklings and carvings; pure white jade snuff bottle, with two outstanding circular medallions, silver spoon stopper; white marble snuff bottle; smoke crystal snuff bottle, with red stopper; black glass or lacquer snuff bottle, inlaid decoration; pure white glass snuff bottle; amber snuff bottle, golden brown, with dark fleckings; glass snuff bottle in the form of a peach, light brown color; agate snuff bottle; red and yellow stone snuff bottle; Pekin amber snuff bottle in form of Buddhist hand.

Blue and white pear-shaped vase decorated with curious flowers and cabochon borders of Kang Hsi period, height 5⅝ inches; blue and white hexagonal miniature vase, decorated with vases and leaves of the Kang Hsi period, height 3¼ inches; sprinkler decorated with blue and white panels on a cafe-au-lait ground of Kang Hsi period, height 7½ inches; bottle-shaped vase, decorated with branches, peaches, and trees in five colors of Kang Hsi period, height 9 inches, neck cut; famille verte, five-color vase, decorated emblem and characters of Kang Hsi period, height 6½ inches; tigerskin small vase of Kang Hsi period, about 5 inches high, neck cut, writer's water receptacle, formed in a lotus leaf, one with blue and white decorations of Chien Hung period; blanc-de-chine Kwang-Yin, or Goddess of Mercy, in sitting position, very finely modeled, of Ming Dynasty, fingers slightly chipped; famille rose pear-shaped vase with trumpet-shaped neck of Chien Lung period, 3 inches high; cup and cover, decorated with flowers, trees, and green leaves in five colors of late Chien Hung period; blanc-de-chine pear-shaped vase with flared circle around the neck of Ming Dynasty, height 6 inches; small blanc-de-chine gallipot shaped vase with lion's head handles of Chien Lung period, about 3 inches high; two small miniature blanc-de-chine Kwang-Yin, or Goddess of Mercy, about 3 inches high; artistically carved bamboo Joss stick holder, open work carving in relief, 9 inches high.

Small globular-shaped vase with inside of mouth invested with a very rich and even coral red glaze of remarkable quality of Yung Ching period, about 4 inches high; bottled-shaped vase invested with an even glaze of tea dust of the Chien Hung period, about 4 inches high; cylindrical-shaped vase, cut inverted with a very brilliant green glaze of Chien Hung period, height 5 inches; cafe-au-lait sprinkler, long tubular neck, decorated with medallion in blue and white of Kang Hsi period, height 7 inches; miniature porcelain cup, silver clad; blue and white ovoid-shaped vase on rearing lion with slightly spreading neck decorated in eight panels of cobalt blue, with floral sprays in white reserves, further decoration appearing on the neck and foot, Kwang Hsi period, height 6½ inches; blanc-de-chine vase, the body of quarter-foil outline, the foot is elongated and expanded into huge bulbous shoulders which converge in a short round neck, with thickened lip, curiously glazed in a soft cream white cracked glaze which is cut by lines of light brown into irregular shaped lines in the semblance of a fence built by boulders, height 9¼ inches; cylindrical vase with trumpet neck, monster head, bear's rings which form handles; celedor duck made in the form of a vat with removable cover, repaired; aubergine figure of an immortal; famille rose figure of a monster; blanc-de-chine Kwang-Yin of Ming Dynasty; yellow ground hexagonal-shaped vase with raised decoration of 100 antiques, Chien Hung period.

Fluted blanc-de-chine vase, oval-shaped, Ming dynasty; green three-color vase on base, square-shaped; Ming dynasty; green and yellow vase on base, open work design, Ming; pair cylindrical-shaped vases with trumpet neck coated with a cucumber green glaze of even quality; gallpot-shaped vase with rich mirror black glaze, of Chien Hung period; pair red clunaber lacquer leaf-shaped boxes and covers; small figure of a Chinese boy, carved from a shell of a mother-or-pearl family; teakwood stand; small carved figure of a boy in a white material; jade group of three Kylins or dogs; white jade with teakwood stand; very finely carved libation cup of pure white jade; green jade box with cover which is surmounted by a coiled dragon; two rhinoceros horn cups, height four inches; piece white jade ornament in form of a Chinese plot; tomb jade carving of a horse, in the form of a buckle; white jade ornament fashioned in form of a swan, it has a ring in its mouth, the eyes of the bird are inlaid; white jade range box with cover which is inlaid with rose quartz, ruby and fei-tsui with rubies; set of six green jade cups with teakwood stand; pure white jade cup and tray, cup sustaining handles and very high polish, the tray with artistically carved decoration, with teakwood stand; pure white jade sceptre, small, carved in the form of a buckle of dragon design.

Jade water receptacle, artistically carved in relief and openwork within the receptacle, a frog is carved out in very high relief, has teakwood stand; very old jade carved ornament, in form of a mushroom; pure white jade carved ornament, in form of the emblem wheel of the fire of Buddhist; pure white jade carved ornament showing figures and openwork carving; tomb jade ornament carving of two bears wrestling, red and white coloring; tomb jade carved in the form of a Buddhist hand, fruit about five inches high; mutton fat jade vase with cover flattened, flash shape badly entwined and emerging from lotus flowers, leaves, branches, carved in high relief, and on one side is seen a bird in the full round holding in its beak a twig, height, 5½ inches; tomb jade, carved figure of an immortal, 3 inches high; carved agate vase, shape of lily and bird, fine blue, good quality, 4 inches high; soapstone figure of an immortal; small white jade figure of a boy, with teakwood stand; small white jade figure of a boy; green jade ring; pair white jade earrings, openwork carving; black handbag, 13 inches long.

It is said the list of articles taken in this robbery is the first the police have sent out to pawnbrokers and antique dealers for six months, and the fact that this was done made some of those who learned of it think the robbery of even more than ordinary importance.

NEW "SLAVE" INDICTMENT.

Girls Testify Against Hausenreiter —$10,000 Bail for Kugelman.

After hearing the testimony of Pauline Mink, a 17-year-old Jewish girl, the Grand Jury which has been considering evidence in the so-called white slave investigation, returned yesterday three indictments against John Hausenreiter, 27 years old, of 328 West Ninety-sixth Street, who is now under arrest. Two of the indictments charged assault; the third charged him with white slavery. Another witness against him, Helen Kelves, 19 years old, said to have given up a position as a waitress to "go on the street" for Hausenreiter, was detained as a material witness. She was at the Grand Central Station when found, and it was said she had received money from Hausenreiter and was about to leave this jurisdiction and hurry to Chicago.

Hausenreiter lived in a well-furnished apartment near Riverside Drive, with a woman said to be his wife and with his 7-year-old son. He was known by persons in the neighborhood as a salesman. Pauline Mink said she met him at a party when she was only 15, and for a time believed he intended to marry her. He tried to make a white slave of her, she said, and she rebelled and left him. Helen Kelves told Assistant District Attorney Smith that she worked for Hausenreiter a long while, and that frequently he beat her because her earnings were smaller than usual.

Two other possible witnesses against the man appeared before Mr. Smith, one a Brooklyn girl and the other a model in one of the largest cloak houses in Manhattan, and volunteered to tell their stories before the Grand Jury.

Gustave Kugelman, under two indictments for white slavery, charged with having victimized a high school girl of this city, Caroline Kaufman, known as Katherine Krogerman, pleaded not guilty yesterday and was held in $10,000 bail.

Officials of the District Attorney's office expressed regret that the story of an all-night orgy in which a millionaire and several prominent city officials were said to have participated and for which a number of girls were reported to have been procured from a notorious white-slaver, had been published prematurely. It was said that this might interfere with their chances of gathering in all of the witnesses they might otherwise have reached, to tell of the happenings at the "party," and they would give no further details concerning it yesterday.

AFTER SUBWAY FLIES.

Hatch Report Starts Clean-up of Underground Breeding Places.

The charges that the subways now in course of construction in New York were breeding places for flies, contained in a letter sent by Edward Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Sewerage and Pollution of the Merchant Association, to Mayor Mitchel on July 27, have resulted in at least a partial cleaning up of the conditions complained of. This work was accelerated apparently by a list of specified places along a small section of the subway, where unsanitary conditions prevailed, which Mr. Hatch sent yesterday forenoon to Travis H. Whitney, a member of the Public Service Commission. It has been Mr. Hatch's contention that the flies bred in the subway had spread infantile paralysis in the city.

The activity yesterday came as a climax to a long silence which had followed Mr. Hatch's original complaints. His observations were made early in July, in company with four of his inspectors, and covered practically the whole line of the new subway. These observations were embodied in a letter sent to Mayor Mitchel on July 27. Nothing happened until week before last, when the conditions were described in an article published in THE TIMES on Aug. 18. When Commissioner Whitney read the article he became active and received from Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor, the letter which had been sent to the Mayor. This was Aug. 21. On Aug. 22 he wrote to Mr. Hatch inviting him to submit his information.

The latter spent Saturday and Sunday going over a portion of the ground again with a photographer and a moving-picture operator in his party. He had been nettled by statements made by the Health Department and the Public Service Commission to the effect that conditions "could not be" as bad as represented.

The portion of Mr. Hatch's reply sent yesterday morning to Commissioner Whitney, which related to the new list of specifications of unsanitary conditions, is as follows:

"In view of your public criticism of my observations as lined up with assurances given you by your subordinates I beg leave to offer a few supplementary observations made Saturday and yesterday, Aug. 26 and 27, of conditions along the line."

Then followed a list of unsanitary places between Union Square and Thirty-sixth Street, on Broadway.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Official announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Elsie Janis for "The Century Girl," with which the Dillingham-Ziegfeld combination will begin their regime of the Century in October. Miss Janis is taking an ocean voyage and will return shortly to begin rehearsals.

Winthrop Ames has engaged an all-British cast for his production of Violet Pearn's comedy, "Hush!" with which he will reopen his Little Theatre, inasmuch as all the characters are English. The company includes Cathleen Nesbitt, Estelle Winwood, Marie Hudspeth, Winifred Fraser, Ionie Emery, Augusta Hartland, Cecilia Radcliffe, Cecil Yapp, Robert Rendel, Cecil Fletcher, Conway Wingfield, and Edward Douglas.

Rehearsals of William Somerset Maugham's new play, "Caroline," in which Margaret Anglin will be starred, will be begun today under the direction of the author.

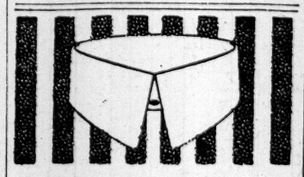
Clarence Harvey has been added to the cast of "The Girl from Brazil," the musical play that will come to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre tomorow night.

Eugene Walter's dramatization of John Fox's novel, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," will be produced in Boston next Monday, and will come to one of the Shubert theatres early in the season.

Three new plays that will eventually be seen here were produced last night. At the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, a new operetta entitled "Flora Bella," with Lina Abarbanell in the title role, was given its first performance. The Princess Theatre, Chicago, was the scene of the premiere of George D. Parker's "Margery Daw." In Long Branch Willard Mack's drama, "King, Queen, Jack," was presented.

The preceding night witnessed the first performance of "His Heart's Desire" in Minneapolis. The piece was written by Ana Nichols and Adelaide Mathews for Flake O'Hara, the Irish singing comedian.

An electrical fire effect invented by Ida Fuller will be used at the Strand next week during the playing of a Wagnerian selection.



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NEW DANISH RIGSDAG TO MEET IN NOVEMBER

Conservative Newspapers Still Trying to Make Capital of Alleged Polk Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 28, (via London.)—The Ministerial conference today resolved to propose to the Folkething that a new fundamental law be put into force. The Cabinet Council will be held Friday morning, before the Folkething's meeting. The elections to the Folkething have been postponed until the middle of October, and those to the Landsthing later in the same month. The new Rigsdag then will meet, beginning in November, to enter into a new discussion of the West Indies sale treaty.

The newspaper dispute over the Egan affair is still going on. The moderate Copenhagen papers, National Tidende and Belligske Tidende, have been forced to retract their insinuations against the Danish Foreign Office, which is fully freed of blame. Minister Egan's statement Saturday likewise convinced the public that the newspapers were obviously at odds with the facts in the matter of a cabled statement from Washington denying pressure on Dehmark by the Wilson Administration. The National Tidende repeated tonight that its question regarding American pressure was answered by Counselor Polk of the United States State Department, who cabled that no mysterious pressure was brought to bear on Denmark.

In his statement Saturday Minister Egan told of a cablegram from Secretary Lansing, who said he was certain no official of the State Department had made any statement intimating the sale treaty might not pass in the United States Senate. In spite of this declaration, the National Tidende tonight insists that the legation here did not, either from Secretary Lansing or from the American Government generally, receive any denial of the information contained in the newspaper's alleged cablegram from Mr. Polk. The National Tidende by this course is placing Minister Egan in a sensationally distressing situation, as a direct issue of veracity has been created between his own report to the Danish Foreign Office and the Tidende's statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—When Secretary Lansing's attention was called tonight to advices from Copenhagen, telling of an alleged statement by Counselor Polk, which was at variance with an official cable sent by Mr. Lansing to Minister Egan, the Secretary said he cared to make no comment other than to say that Counselor Polk had not been in Washington for two weeks.

COLDEST DAY SINCE JUNE.

Temperature Dropped 18 Degrees in 13 Hours—Thermometer at 55.

There was a tang of October in the air yesterday, brought about by a decline in temperature. The thermometer dropped suddenly from 73 degrees at 12:30 o'clock in the morning to 55 at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, the lowest temperature recorded since June 22, when the mercury was down to 52 degrees. The forecast for today is fair weather, with moderate temperature.

A light north wind which accompanied the low temperature yesterday afternoon helped to produce an October effect. After 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury slowly climbed until at 8 o'clock it registered 62 degrees.

JEWS' CONGRESS PLAN.

Program Goes to Philadelphia Delegates for Ratification.

The plan for an American Jewish Congress, agreed to by representatives of the Jewish Congress Organization and the Conference of National Jewish Organizations in the movement to demand equal rights for Jews in lands discriminating against them, was yesterday submitted to a referendum of delegates who gave shape to the congress campaign at a preliminary conference at Philadelphia more than a year ago.

This brings to a head a controversy started more than eighteen months ago by what was described as a "democratic faction" of Jews in the United States, who resented what they termed the "self-imposed" leadership of some of the best-known and most influential Jews in this country. Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Oscar S. Straus, and others of prominence had developed opposition among this "democratic faction" by opposing some of the plans for the Congress because of the fear that it might complicate problems growing out of the war in Europe.

The plan submitted to the delegates yesterday grew out of the big mass meeting at the Hotel Astor on July 16 last, where a committee, headed by Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, explained the purposes of the congress to a gathering of Jews representing organizations in all parts of the United States. A modified program for the congress was ratified by the Jewish Congress Organizations on Aug. 10.

This program is now submitted to the delegates to the Philadelphia conference for final ratification, but it is accompanied by a memorandum suggested by Dr. Stephen S. Wise which criticises the national organizations for modifying the original plans. These modifications limit the discussion of the proposed congress and establish a method of representation objected to as "undemocratic."

If the delegates ratify the agreement a date for the congress will be set immediately; if not, the gathering will be held any way, but without representation by many of the national Jewish organizations.

MAY AID INDIANA FUGITIVE.

Governor Will Hear of Case of Convict Betrayed by Cellmate.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—When the case of Edward J. Lee, escaped convict from the State prison at Michigan City, who was betrayed to the New York police by Edward Hogan, his former cellmate, was brought to the attention of State officials here today, sympathy was expressed for the man who, according to reports, had been the victim of ingratitude. Governor Ralston left today for Washington before the case could be presented to him.

Clemency for prisoners at the State penitentiary is a matter that is first taken up by the Board of Pardons, which is not now in session. There was a feeling among the State officials today that Governor Ralston on his return might be interested in the case of Lee through its unusual aspect to the extent that unofficially he might put in a good word for the man.

Edward J. Fogarty, Warden at the penitentiary at Michigan City, telephoned here this evening that prison officials would be sent to New York to return with Lee. Warden Fogarty said that so far as he knew the case would have to take the usual routine course before the Pardon Board, and that meanwhile Lee would be subject to the usual penalties and discipline, as sentiment, however worthily due, was not permitted.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916.

RUMANIA GIVES THE SIGNAL.

There has been no "Allied drive" in the Balkans. What there has been is a great game of diplomacy, not yet ended, the inside of which is not yet revealed. The fighting has been almost entirely that of a Bulgarian attack on Greece, hardly opposed at all except by Greeks, coincident with a readjustment of Anglo-French positions which have moved them to the northward; and this also has met with little real opposition. At the proper moment, when the diplomatic game has reached that point, Italy declares war on Germany, Rumania issues her declaration, and the Russian line confronting Bukowina is suddenly lengthened by hundreds of miles without a battle. At the moment when the air is full of rumors that Bulgaria is being invited to detach herself from her German alliance, Bulgaria finds herself between two fires. "The nippers are gripping" Bulgaria, and the northern nipper is Rumania and the southern nipper is the Saloniki Army, now composed of the forces of England, France, Russia, Italy, and Serbia. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says:

> The entry of Rumania was hailed with expressions of satisfaction at the Allied Embassies, where officials made predictions of important developments in the Balkans within the next six weeks, affecting Bulgaria's continuance with the Teutonic Allies.

Let us take a glance backward to see how these things relate themselves to what has been going on since the failure of Germany's last effort, the attack on Verdun. The task the Allies then set themselves, as any one can see now, was the hammering of Austria into the condition in which she now lies. This was preliminary to the great events which began on Sunday. The design was to get Austria into that state described by pugilists as "groggy." The Russians made no real attempt to invade Austria, only to bang and hammer her into weakness. BRUSILOFF would strike first at one point and then at another; where he seemed, to those who were expecting a great and final drive, to have opened a good lead, he would unaccountably drop it and strike somewhere else. His blows were those of a boxer, first here, then there, until his opponent was exhausted, blind, and reeling.

Meanwhile Germany must be prevented from giving any help to her ally, so the great attack on the line of the Somme began in the west. All along there have come intimations from the western front that even this gigantic battle was not the real western drive, that that was to come later. We can see why, now; the great western advance is to come after the destruction of Austria; the aim of the present one is to hold Germany's hands while Austria is beaten down.

The capture of Gorizia by the Italians was the first sign of the change in the campaign; Austria had been hammered to the required extent, had become groggy, and now the real movement to crush her was about to begin. Rumania's entry into the war was prepared long before it was formally announced. Now that she has made it, the line confronting the Austrians in Bukowina is lengthened, without a battle, the whole distance of Rumania's border, and it now extends around Transylvania. The Saloniki Army, increased now by the addition of soldiers from five nations instead of three, could join forces with it and extend BRUSILOFF's line to the sea if Bulgaria did not lie in the way. How long will Bulgaria lie in the way?

This is not Bulgaria's war, anyway, the Allies have whispered to her, and her own people, historically pro-Russian, are not unlikely to say the same thing. What they have been saying to her while she watched Rumania making her arrangements to enter the war we can only guess; all we know is that while Rumania was making those arrangements, while that impressive array of Russians and Italians was coming in to join the many flags at Saloniki, Bulgaria began an advance on Greece, began marching toward the very territory she had always coveted. That advance has met with no such opposition as the great army at Saloniki should be expected to offer. Who in the camp of the Allies cares what becomes of Greece? She has played fast and loose with them, is even a potential enemy. The only way Bulgaria can now get anything out of this war, which never was her war, is to get it at the expense of Greece. The Allies have made little pretense of resisting her in this; what resistance will she make when they move forward into Serbia? What has been going on at Sofia?

The six weeks of which the diplomats in Washington speak may prove to be the great weeks of the war, the decisive weeks, whether Bulgaria's "continuance with the Teutonic Allies" is broken or not. The campaigns, east and west, have been preparatory to these weeks, have been leading up to them, clearing the way for them. Austria is groggy, and the movement to finish her is about to begin. If Bulgaria makes it easy for the Allies to re-enter Serbia, the actual invasion of Austria can begin at any time; if she does not, it cannot be long delayed. The day when Rumania entered the war was one of the great days of history.

A NEW SARATOGA.

Saratoga's greatest season has just ended. Some of the hotels will remain open for a month longer, but the season, as it is generally considered, ended with the running of the last race on Saturday. The old resort has had, in the past, many successful seasons. But this year's great success has a special significance that distinguishes it from all other years. It has been a different sort of success, and in this difference lies the promise of a great future for historic Saratoga. The resort's new prosperity—the new birth of Saratoga—is built on a firmer and more lasting foundation than was its earlier fame.

In the days when fortunes changed hands nightly over roulette wheels, other lesser houses of chance flourished, and the race-track gambling was conducted openly and without restriction, the resort prospered. It was an unhealthy and transitory prosperity. The fact that the scores of springs that had originally attracted attention to Saratoga had medicinal properties unrivaled anywhere else on earth, even at the internationally famous spas of Europe, was overlooked or forgotten in the orgy of gambling. The consequent story of the Fall and Rise of Saratoga is now history. With gambling gone, with racing gone, and with the famous springs exhausted by private concerns, Saratoga seemed doomed to oblivion. Health and pleasure seekers went elsewhere. Hotels were closed; some were torn down.

Then the State bought the springs and sealed up the borings through which their potent gases had been piped off, to be liquefied and marketed. Racing was resumed with gambling restricted to "oral betting," and golf courses and tennis courts were built. The fact that these attractions, healthier than those of the former days, drew this year to Saratoga a throng larger than any of former seasons affords more than adequate reason for those who love Saratoga to view its future with the greatest optimism.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SHIPBUILDING.

There is a fate which roughens the path of the Shipping bill, however the Administration may seek to smooth it. It was announced yesterday that upon the passage of the new Naval bill it will be necessary for the department to contract for the construction of four battleships, four cruisers, and twenty destroyers. If the department cannot build its own warships, still less can it render any assistance to private yards in the construction of merchantmen. The bids for these ships, and others, are to be opened Oct. 25, and promise to be interesting, considering the congestion of construction in every shipyard in the country. The Government is the latest comer, the neediest buyer, and the most indifferent spender. Atop of the uncompleted previous program comes this larger order. Penny-wise and pound-foolish policies now have to be paid for by the taxpayers, and the advocates of preparedness could wish no better demonstration that it takes more than money to build a navy.

The shortage in Government naval construction capacity is in sad contrast to the vigor of private enterprise. In a Chester yard on Sunday there was launched the first vessel of American construction since the beginning of the war. While the navy yards have not been able to complete their previous undertakings, this yard alone has built five ships, and has a ship under way on each. This single yard has contracts for 131,000 tons of shipping, and contracts for eleven ships on Norwegian order. This is the old Roach yard, under new management, and there will be a notable series of launchings in the next year or two. Since the beginning of the war American tonnage has increased nearly as much as that of all other nations together. This is mostly by transfer of registry, including 350,000 tons of British shipping, 150,000 tons of German, and 125,000 tons of other nations.

These transfers have a double significance. Much of this shipping was of American ownership before the transfer. It was operated under the foreign flags because of the hardships of American statutes, which since have been made severer. The conditions of the war were worse than the conditions of the statutes, and the transfers followed. With peace the old conditions would revive, and the ships would be transferred back again—unless our lawmakers and their masters, the people, have learned something by experience. If they have not learned, they deserve to pay the penalty in the loss of the greatest opportunity ever offered to a nation without a superior in the building or operation of ships. To offer Government assistance—and competition—to this lusty industry is both insult and injury.

FOREIGN TRADE COMBINATIONS.

The situation of the bill authorizing combinations of exporters is interesting because of the head-on collision between the Federal Trade Commission and Representative BUCHANAN of Illinois. The Federal Trade Commission is specially charged with the regulation of unfair methods of competition, and it has found that the competition in foreign trade would be unfair unless our exporters were authorized to meet foreign combinations with the same weapon by which they are attacked.

The bill would be passed if it could be reached, being in a preferred parliamentary stage, but it cannot be reached through the objection of Representative BUCHANAN, who considers himself charged with the protection of labor through his experience as a bridge builder and structural ironworker. He had no objection to the passage of the Clayton law to exempt labor from the anti-trust law, but he opposes a similar proposal to remove doubt regarding the right of exporters to combine.

The proposed law does not authorize any unlawful act any more than the Clayton law does. It merely aims to remove doubts regarding what acts are unlawful. But labor, which has its law, declines to allow capital to enjoy the same privilege. It was necessary for Chairman WEBB to bow to the Representative and withdraw the bill until a more favorable opportunity. Chairman HURLEY suggests that capital should take another leaf from labor's book and make the exporters' combination bill a rider to some appropriation.

COTTON SEEDS AND STALKS.

Owing to exceptional conditions in the paper trade, the inquiries of a Federal commission, and legislation proposed in Congress, what is called the waste of cotton stalks continues to be deplored by some who are not sufficiently informed. They point to cottonseed oil. If the seeds, which for many years were thrown away, have been so successfully utilized, they say, why not use the stalks?

There is no more notable example of the utilization of material that for a long time was neglected than can be seen in the treatment of the seeds of the cotton plant. Year after year, for decades, they went to waste, and when at last their value was realized and the work of extracting oil was begun, growth of the new industry was slow. In 1870 there were only twenty-six mills. But in 1909 there were thirty times as many, and the value of the product that year was $147,000,000. Last year about 6,000,000 tons of seed were crushed, and the products—oil, oil cake, and fertilizer—had a value of $166,000,000, while that of cotton itself was $794,000,000. And $22,500,000 worth of oil was exported. This is quite remarkable, but the seeds have been used because there has been a good market for what they yield. The industry was established because there was profit in it.

Why not make paper out of the neglected stalks? Simply because it would not pay. This has been proved. Cost of production is high, the paper could not be used for newspapers or books, and it could not compete with wrapping paper made from other material. And so there is at present no value in every year's 18,000,000 tons of stalks.

AMERICANISM IN TEXAS.

Former Governor COLQUITT of Texas tried to be nominated for United States Senator by the help of "the German vote." He appealed in writing to a superactive "professional German-American" in this city. He sought help from the organizations whose alien allegiance has been evident since the European war began. He had long been a fire-eating assailant of Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy. Opposition to that was his chief recommendation for Senator CULBERSON'S seat. In the first Senatorial primary, before the great mass of Texas Democrats woke up to the meaning of his raid upon the Senate, he beat Mr. CULBERSON. The Republicans, the American-Germans, all the enemies of Mr. WILSON and Americanism, roared applause. Mr. WILSON was renounced, they said, by his own party in Texas. It was a "square fight" between the Administration, represented by Mr. CULBERSON, and its critics and opponents, represented by Mr. COLQUITT.

The joy was premature. In the second primary, made necessary by the failure of any candidate to get a majority in the first, COLQUITT was beaten out of his boots. In July he carried 114, in August but 23, of 256 counties. All the large cities and counties voted him down. It is significant that he was beaten 5 to 1 in all the border counties, with possibly one exception. The very districts where, if anywhere, the heat and fury against Mr. WILSON'S Mexican policy would most make themselves felt, repudiated the champion of "vigor" and "firmness," approved "vacillation." It was a straight fight between the Administration and those who condemn it for what it has done or left undone at the border and across the sea.

Mr. COLQUITT has an enormous personal acquaintance. He is a strong figure in the politics of Texas. He is a practiced and powerful campaigner. Mr. CULBERSON has been in feeble health, and in his duties at Washington he must have lost something of close familiarity with politics and politicians at home. He has necessarily made enemies, and in a State so large and so given to brisk, and even tumultuous, politicians. Moreover, the situation is confused by the curious revolt of primary against convention, of Democratic candidates for the Legislature against the Democratic State platform.

It is not to be thought that, though there is a large number of Texans of German birth or origin, a solid "German vote" was possible. But the effort to get such a vote, Mr. COLQUITT'S salaams to the professional Germans, were enough to stir and anger the Democratic voters in general. By a majority of about 70,000 they have shown their resolve to put America first, to discountenance the intrusion of alien motives and objects in politics, to stamp out the forces of scission and disunion, to defend the Administration attacked on foreign grounds, punished for being American.

Another wholesome lesson to the public men who seek to climb into place by flattering a class of citizens, by relying on a non-existent race solidarity. It was enough to vanquish Governor COLQUITT that he sought the favor of and was largely favored by a single element of the electorate. In Ohio the other day a Republican and a Democrat who had counted upon "the German vote" were licked ignominiously. Every time the politicians crook the hinges of the knee to "the German vote," the Americans, of whatever origin, the constant majority, quiet, unheard from amid all the howl and clamor of the outlanders, kick the deserters of Americanism into the middle of next week.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

It is now whispered by Republican apologists that Mr. HUGHES'S Western peregrinations should be regarded as a vacation, not a campaign. Still, will it be an intrusion upon what everybody hopes is a refreshing solitude and communion with nature, in her bleakest and rockiest aspects, to say that the heart of the symbolist leaps for joy at the picture of the candidate watching from Estes Park the snowy summits of the Great Divide?

The Great Divide! He caught sight of its severed heights and lonely peaks in California. Estranging and insuperable, it parts the Republicans from the Progressives in State after State. In New York, if the Progressives are not mistaken, the friends of firmness are even trying to fill up the Great Divide with nominating petitions thick with forgery.

The Great Divide! Yawning, monstrous, impassable, it separates the Republican candidate from the man who, so many Republicans now acridly confess, should have been nominated in his stead. Between Brother Pussyfoot and that Tiger who feeds on hyphens, how great is the Divide! It is not Mr. HUGHES, it is Mr. WILSON, who has just been saying:

> A new problem of disunion, more subtle, more difficult to meet with direct checkmate and correction than the old problem which culminated in the civil war, has engaged and disturbed our thought, and we have realized that we must devote a new energy and ardor to binding together the forces which will produce a new union, a union of spirits triumphant over every alien force and sympathy.

Will Mr. ROOSEVELT yet have to support Mr. WILSON? Let us not consider too curiously. Let us think of the rapt gazer at those white heights, the candidate of the Great Divided at the Great Divide.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Cardinal Cannot Be Silenced.

Anybody can easily imagine—and not a few will do it with intense satisfaction—the extremity of helpless rage with which the present rulers of Belgium must have heard, some of them, and the others read, the sermon or address delivered in the Cathedral of Brussels by Cardinal MERCIER on the eighty-fifth anniversary of Belgian independence as a kingdom. That the Cardinal is courageous, that the alien invaders who so ruthlessly have devastated his country and so cruelly have tyrannized over his people cannot silence him by their threats, has been shown many times before, but never had he risen to such heights of eloquence in characterizing their conduct and in prophesying their ultimate defeat and expulsion as on this occasion.

In a dozen passages of the speech as presented in translation by THE TIMES on Sunday there was contained what would have been considered good reason by the Germans for the summary imprisonment of almost any other high ecclesiastic, while an ordinary civilian in or out of the Church, for saying half as much, would probably have been set up against a convenient wall and shot. But Cardinal MERCIER cannot be put in jail and he cannot be killed. His position in Belgium is something like the one occupied in the Russia of other days by TOLSTOY—he is so well known and so highly respected in other lands that the exercise over him of despotic power is impossible and he must be allowed to say and do what he pleases.

There is, however, a practicality and a soundness of judgment in what Cardinal MERCIER says that was lacking in many of TOLSTOY'S utterances, and his enforced immunity must therefore be the more irritating to those whose crimes he so vigorously denounces and whose downfall he so confidently foretells.

A man of the robe and not of the sword, he yet is no pacifist, and he had only scorn for that class—the people, as he defined them, "with effeminate temperaments, for whom war is only an explosion of mines, the bursting of shells, slaughtering of men, heaping up of dead bodies." That is exactly the pacifist vision, but Cardinal MERCIER'S is different and broader. He sees that war may be the highest possible manifestation of nobility, of self-sacrifice for right and justice—a hard road to the attainment of ends without which life is intolerable to men and women deserving of the name.

A Criminal Who Wins Sympathy.

As an escaped convict, the man LEE defied and violated the law every day that he was at liberty, and it was the duty of anybody who saw and knew him for what he was promptly to inform the Indiana authorities of his hiding place and so to bring about his return to the prison where the serious crime of forgery had put him. Theoretically, therefore, the good citizen should rejoice over LEE'S loss of his freedom, and should commend the man who disclosed to a policeman his presence here.

As no good citizen does anything of the kind—as everybody even commonly decent cannot help feeling that LEE was the victim of a betrayal of the very basest sort—it is evident that there is something wrong about the theories under which he is getting only his deserts and under which the disclosure of his identity was the performance of a civic duty.

Underlying the whole problem, and perhaps explaining this instinctive reversal of right and wrong, is the fact that there had survived in LEE what usually dies in prisoners confined as long as he had been—the ability as well as the inclination to go to work and make an honest living. This, according to the ideas of the newer penology, proved that he should have been released even before his evasion, and that while his flight was technically an added offense, meriting an added punishment, really he had only done in an irregular way what the law and its representatives, if wiser, would have done for him.

To put him back behind the bars now conceivably may make prison discipline a little easier to enforce, but it can serve no other purpose, and prison discipline, after all, is a means, not an end, or ought to be. It could not possibly have a better effect than that of making an honest citizen out of a dishonest one—and LEE seemingly had become an honest citizen—and no desirable purpose of another kind can possibly be accomplished by returning such a man as he to a cell. As for his betrayer—well, he is a creature too loathsome for discussion in parliamentary language, and that the law has no condemnation for acts of treachery and malice like his refutes the proud claim that for every ill the law provides a remedy.

A Triumph Delayed, but Certain.

In the present indications that the epidemic of poliomyelitis in this city and its vicinity has begun to subside, and that its end is not far distant, there is, indeed, cause for sincerest relief and a sort of satisfaction, but in those emotions there can be nothing of such pride as was felt after medical science had reduced yellow fever from one of the most terrible of diseases to one which no intelligent community has any reason to fear.

Infantile paralysis has not been "conquered"—it has simply been endured, but as were the various plagues that swept the world in the days when medicine was half superstition and half a blind empiricism. None can say with certainty that any of the measures taken against this malady have been effective, or that it is dying out for any other reason than the decrease in the number of susceptibles which it has itself produced by its ravages.

That is stating the situation at its worst, however, and not quite fairly. Some progress has been made, even in this dark field, and the pathologists have sent gleams of light into several parts of it. A complete illumination can be hoped for, with confidence that it will be reached in the near future. A means of "cure" may not be attained, but that will be of little consequence when the proper measures of prevention are discovered.

When this form of paralysis can be numbered among the avoidable diseases, the victory, at least from the standpoint of science, will have been won. The rest will be a matter of education and judicious expenditure of money.

A GERMAN LETTER.

Offered in Reply to Critics as "the Opinion of One 'Hun.'"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is quite a lot of noise in the newspapers lately about the deportation of 25,000 noncombatants from the French city of Lille, along with lengthy descriptions (via London) about how young girls were torn from their families and sent into exile, and other things, added just to arouse sympathy for the Allies.

As a German I wish to write you to show how the Germans treat these reports. In the first place, we Germans do not care a rap for all the sympathy in the world. It will not win one trench for us in Europe, and all the sympathy given the Allies will not kill nor even slightly wound one German soldier nor make the Germans yield an inch of territory. Therefore Berlin seldom if ever takes the trouble to deny this junk.

In the second place, I hope these reports have taught the German Generals a lesson, and when the citizens of one of the allied cities are on the point of starvation (owing to the Allies' illegal food blockade) to keep their hands off and leave them starve. Then there won't be any such malicious lies printed in the papers and a lot of work will be spared them. Let the Allies keep up their food blockade as long as they want. Not one German noncombatant will suffer. This will all be done by the French and Belgians.

In the third place, I would like to say that none of the neutrals will be able to alter the course of the German authorities in their treatment of peoples of the captured territories one whit. They control these territories and control them in every sense of the word. Whether or not the Allies like the way in which their people are being treated does not matter a bit. The Germans do as they think fit and regardless of all the "crying" in the newspapers (the more the merrier) things won't be changed a bit.

In the fourth place, if certain neutrals do not like the ways we Germans do things they are at liberty to go over to Europe and try to stop them. Germany has been licking the Allies right and left, and if there are any more that would like to receive some of the same dose, very well, the greater will then be the honor for the Fatherland when it has shown them their places and put them where they belong.

Let the Allies understand that victories are won on the battlefield and not in the newspapers. It is about time the Germans were driven out of France and Belgium, as the Allies have so often told us they would do. To date the only places captured by them are villages which a person armed with a very powerful microscope has great difficulty in finding upon a large map.

Of course you will not print this, as you suppress all things "anti-Ally" as much as possible, but nevertheless you have read the opinion of one "Hun."

GEORGE HUNEKE.

New York, Aug. 27, 1916.

Noise of the Street Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the terrible condition of the tracks of the Third Avenue Railroad. The noise and clatter the cars make is so loud that it is positively impossible to hear one's voice when walking on any of the streets or avenues through which its cars run.

W. T. ERICKSON.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916.

HOW THEY VIEW CASEMENT.

Letters from an Irish Soldier's Wife and an Irish Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing a letter written by an Irish woman to a woman in whose service she and her husband had been for several years, also one from her brother. It seems particularly needful at this time to show, as far as one can, to the Irish-American, who so often, individually, has never seen Ireland, what Irish men and women are thinking about a situation which has aroused so much discussion in this country among people who are in complete ignorance of the facts.

[The Letters.]

Salley House, July 30, 1916.

Mrs. C., dere Mam: My Dennis is dead, done to death by those devils of Germans after Sir Roger Casement tried to persuade him to join his Irish brigade. He was kicked and starved, and lay on filth till his leg gangrened, and was amputated, and was exchanged home to die. His pal, Pat Moran, was shot because he booed Sir Roger.

My Denny died cursing him and all those who take sides with such devils. Let them come from America and see what they done in Belgium and France, as our boys has seen, and let them see how they treat our prisoners in Germany.

Mam dere, may the Holy Virgin bless you for all you have done for us. My Denny said there was not an Irish boy in France but will die gladly for England, and to show that all Irish are not traitors, and know how to keep their word when they once give it. My Mistress is very good to me—treats me like a sister, and she with her own troubles, too. I am to keep my wee Johneen with me. Your respectful

MOLLY K.

The following is from a brother of the writer of the above letter, a private in a machine gun section:

Dear Madam: I am adding a line to Molly's letter. My sister is right. We will fight to death, and if the English Government don't hang Casement, we boys of the Irish regiments will get at him—those who are left to get back. We are just common Irish boys, not a gentleman like Casement, who served the English Government for years and got high honors from them, and then what does he do but go to Germany and make the lot of his country people harder, because they knew how to keep their oath and he didn't. Yours respectfully,

PATRICK M.

The woman to whom these letters were written adds in sending them to me:

"I have just heard that poor Patrick was wounded and died of his wounds a few days after writing the above, and Mollie died from grief and shock the next day."

L. B.

San Francisco, Aug. 19, 1916.

Justice Through Arbitration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wilson has attempted to prevent a strike of the trainmen by forcing both public opinion and the railroads to concede, not an eight-hour day, but an eight-hour basis of pay, with other demands to be arbitrated. On the main issue, which is a question of wages, be it clearly understood, and not of hours, he has discarded the obviously fairest method of settlement, and for some reason taken the side of the trainmen. They threaten a national tie-up of the business of the country if their demand for a 25 per cent. increase in pay is not met, and Mr. Wilson indirectly supports them.

Mr. Wilson's friends wonder why he has taken this attitude. Mr. Wilson's critics and enemies are satisfied, they know, but quite irrespective of Mr. Wilson's friends or enemies, or Mr. Wilson's fortunes, the railway trainmen's unions have no right to threaten the cities with hunger or the mills with closing. The country is greater than this demand for increased pay, and while the union is strong, the nation is stronger, and the present is as good as any time to teach these violent men and their partisans that justice is still worth having on your side; as far as human affairs go justice is best obtained by arbitration.

New York, Aug. 26, 1916. G. F. D., Jr.

Anthony Amendment in the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer has just received a letter from a prominent Southern lawyer well versed in the political conditions and needs of his section of the country. Speaking of the Anthony amendment he says:

"I am convinced that if the amendment proposes to guarantee to all women the right to vote in national elections, without qualifications imposed by any State, we will have just such days as in the old reconstruction times. The venal politician does not hesitate to pay $2 poll tax in order to control votes and he would unhesitatingly align his forces two years ahead of an election in order to control the poll taxes in a sufficient number to insure success. The whole appears to me like the re-opening of a box of trouble that has been sealed and forgotten years ago. I am indeed surprised that this amendment should be seriously considered by any Southern sentiment; still, men fall from high places and the seats of the mighty seem easily approached by inexperienced women."

F. GREY WELLES.

Cohasset, Aug. 26, 1916.

Kuno Meyer on Ireland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like, with your permission, to correct a flagrant misconception in Susan Grace Kinch's letter on the Irish rebellion, in your issue of today. She says that she can only see in the whole episode a disgraceful plot to sell Ireland to a foreign foe. In making this statement she assumes that the interests of Ireland and England in this war are identical, which at least two-thirds of her countrymen all over the world would deny, and forgets that the German Government, at the instance of the late Sir Roger Casement, issued a proclamation in which it is explicitly stated that Germany does not regard Ireland as a hostile country.

KUNO MEYER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

The Shakespeare Supplements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was fortunate in securing the Shakespeare editions of THE TIMES for use in my English classes in Iowa State College. Besides using them in class, I posted them in one of the main corridors, where many stopped to see them—one woman read all of the pages shown—lent them, showed the pictures with the radioptican, and am now planning a set of extracts from those articles written for the editions that my classes may further benefit from them. The more I lend and the more I work with the papers the more I hope that the material, both articles and illustrations, may be put into book form.

MAUD A. EARHART.

Hopkinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1916.

A GARDEN MODISTE.

If Eve were living now, and styles
Were like hers long ago,
My little garden could provide
A beautiful trousseau.

I'd plan her smock of graceful ferns,
Edged round with lace-flower fine—
Her petticoat of lilies, held
In place by ivy vine.

And long-stemmed roses would contrive
The loveliest of frocks,
Bordered, with pale pink asters, or
A fringe of hollyhocks;

Her hat I'd build of daisies, trimmed
With morning-glory sprays—
Sun-flowers would make a parasol,
To raise on rainy days.

But useless tis to think up clothes
And color schemes, since Eve's
Preferred material (they say)
Was just a change of—leaves!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

GREECE'S NEED TO CHANGE HER COURSE.

Government Urged to Admit Its Mistakes of Policy and Join the War on the Side of the Allies.

By J. N. ASILANIS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Greece, in this worldwide conflict, has failed to play her part in the manner expected of her, and no amount of evidence will suffice to alter that opinion of mankind.

Whatever evidence there is, and there is plenty of it, is all against her, and no cunning presentation of it will make people come to any other conclusion but that she has failed, and singularly so, to perform her duty. By her treaty with Serbia she was obliged to go to her help. Mr. Venizelos, in whose time this treaty was signed, declared in and out of Parliament that both in spirit and letter it was obligatory on Greece, and, if Greece had the respect for her agreements she should have, no alternative was left to her but to go forth and help her unfortunate ally.

If Serbia was assailed by Austria and Germany in addition to Bulgaria, that consideration could not alter the meaning of the compact, because, even though that consideration was left out in the negotiation of the treaty, the danger of Bulgaria's expanding at the expense of Serbia was there, and, so long as that danger was there, the obligation to help could not be dissociated.

If to avoid a danger precautions are necessary, these precautions should be augmented in the ratio of the strength of that danger. If to thwart the political ambitions of an unaided Bulgaria Greece and Serbia had seen the need for concerted action, that need became greater the minute they saw Bulgaria joining the Central Powers. The fear of the Central Powers should not have deterred Greece from taking arms against those nations which have always been antagonistic to her national aspirations.

Serbia could have avoided her annihilation if she had but submitted to the peremptory demands of Austria; so Belgium, too, could have been spared if she had allowed free passage to the Germans. Yet they both refused to be vassal States and take orders from the strongest of the earth. They both preferred the hardest way, and bled and suffered, and are still bleeding and suffering, thus presenting to the whole world a rare devotion to duty and a certain hope that, so long as the world exists, right will never be supplanted by might.

Greece in her eight years' war of independence was not afraid of the number of the Turks. Had the Greeks of that day stopped to think of the greatness and the strength of the Turkish Empire the present Greek Kingdom would not have been established.

The oppressed may be weak except in spirit. That spirit has survived and will always survive all coercion, to the great dismay and despair of all would-be oppressors. Why, then, should Greece withdraw? Is the spirit of the people dead? Were they intimidated by German threats, or were they cowed by a group of small politicians who have sworn to destroy all that the ablest statesman, Mr. Venizelos, has accomplished?

It made no difference to these politicians if Greece did not grow. They were concerned with Venizelos himself. The chance they were long waiting for came when Venizelos differed with the King. They seized it, have clung to it, and are still holding on with no signs of relaxation. They have perverted the truth, they have changed the mechanism of the Government, they have brought into existence the very conditions which the Venizelist Party had remedied, they made the German propagandists directors in their work of misrule, they have insulted the protecting powers by their childish utterances, they have disregarded England's offer of Cyprus, they have dwelt unnecessarily on the violation of Grecian integrity and sovereign rights, they refused to acknowledge by honest deeds their debts of gratitude to those powers and satisfied themselves that they performed their duty by proclaiming to the world the little services they rendered the Serbians and the troops of the Allies at Saloniki.

Of the services they left undone and which almost certainly would have saved the Kingdom of Peter Karageorgevitch—as the great democratic King chose to call himself in his message to the American people—they have a lot of excuses and subterfuges, but not enough arguments, to offer. While they point out the fate of Belgium and the impossibility of resisting the central invasion with the very small number of allied troops landed at Saloniki, they are mute on the subject of why they are demobilized now when an army of more than 600,000 of the Entente troops has started the offensive in the Balkans.

If by insufficiency of numbers they seek to be excused for not participating in the first place, now that this condition has been changed there is no need for continued neutrality. The honesty of their original defense is not borne out by the events of today.

When Venizelos in March of last year suggested joining the Allies, in consideration of large concessions of territory in Asia Minor, and also said that it would pay to cede Kavala to Bulgaria in exchange for a strip of land in western Macedonia, the demagogues dared to accuse him of being unpatriotic, and used all their rhetoric to convince the people of this. Now, according to the latest news, the Bulgarians are a few miles outside of Kavala; Serres and Drama may at any moment fall into their hands, but the wires have not yet transmitted to us the feelings of Mr. Gounaris. That statesman fulminated at the mention of the sacrifice of Kavala and created an uproar throughout Greece. Where is he now? Of course, the Germans will return everything to us—if not in their present shape, at least in heaps of débris of destruction!

If Mr. Gounaris and the coterie of politicians were greater men and had the attributes of real greatness, then, as in the days of old, they would not for a moment hesitate to call a meeting and, like good patriots, come forth and acknowledge their mistakes and decide on a change of course which would uphold the dignity of the country, even at this late hour.

Why should we, in Greece of all nations, present a sight of perennial division when we know from history that it has worked against our interest? Why don't we turn to England and get an example of how to behave in times of great national crises? Are all the bitter experiences of our race through the ages to go for nothing?

These are the questions which the Greek politicians are called upon to answer. Their course up to now stands condemned in the eyes of the world, and the world cannot change its opinion so long as they stick to this course.

J. N. ASILANIS.

AMERICA'S ROLE IN EUROPE.

A Strong Position to Advance the Cause of Peace.

Birkdale, England, Aug. 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article on "Universal Military Service and Democracy" by Professor Munroe Smith in a recent issue of THE TIMES.

If the state of the world was to revert to what it was in July, 1914, when this great war struggle is finished, then I think the Professor's arguments and conclusions would be sound and probably his suggestions would be the best that America could carry out. On the other hand, I cannot understand how Professor Smith undoubtedly could fail to see that the terrible sacrifices of life and treasure which the Allies made will impel them to demand at the end of the war changes with regard to the size of the navies and armies of the world of a most drastic nature.

Is Europe to sacrifice millions of men and allow any nation that covets its neighbors' wealth, colonies, trading ports, and coaling stations to spend its revenue on arms and munitions and to choose its own time to start another cruel war. I trow not. France, Russia, Great Britain, and Italy, which will have lost the breadwinner in most of the homes in these countries, will never permit, at least in Europe, any nation to spend huge sums in efforts which would be continually threatening the peace of the world, and if America realized her strong position, her statesmen even at this stage of the European conflagration would be trying to educate the world to take means to insist that there shall be no more wars and that there must be formed "a world's peace and defense league," embracing every country, which will demand that all disputes shall be settled by arbitration. All nations would be compelled to join such a defense league as I have suggested, and all would have to bind themselves to punish any country that might try to evade the conditions laid down by the league.

America, having kept out of the present war, will be a tower of strength when peace comes in assisting those nations which are really peacefully disposed against any that are disinclined to commit their future to such a course. By achieving this result, America would avoid spending millions of dollars every year, and her young men would be saved from giving several years to army and navy drill, which universal military service would entail.

While the Allies owe a debt of gratitude to America, they would like to see that the people of that important country realize and admit frankly that America's first line of defense today is the present front of the Anglo-French armies; the second is Calais, the third the British fleet, and the fourth the American fleet. Since July, 1914, there has been ample evidence that Germany was bent on conquering the world, and "Deutscher über Alles" certainly included the American Continent, and so the Americans should not blame the British when they declare that they are fighting America's battles as well as their own on the battlefields of France and Belgium and in the North Sea.

I pray to God that the blood of the sons of our great empire so willingly shed on all the battle fronts will quicken the affection which I am sure the bulk of the American people bear toward their British cousins.

T. KYLE DAWSON.

MEASURES OF INTELLIGENCE

Prof. Cattell Protests Against Justice Goff's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not strange that Justice Goff should have said that "standardizing the mind is as futile as standardizing electricity," for we expect the courts to belong to a past generation. But why should the statement cause The Sun to "rejoice" and to print a leading editorial article in commendation? Does The Sun, like Justice Goff, believe that standardizing electricity is futile? Unfortunately, intelligence cannot be so readily measured as electricity, but much progress has been made in recent years. The Binet tests have their value and their limitations; they are not a "clever Frenchman's notion," but the result of careful experimental work, standardized in this country, where the larger part of the work on mental tests and measurements has been done. Judges doubtless hold expert testimony in contempt, because there are always people who can be hired to testify on both sides of any question. But why do the American courts permit a scandal unknown elsewhere? Justice Goff, perhaps, also believes that our knowledge of heredity is futile, and that no harm is done when he releases a feeble-minded girl from permanent control.

J. McKEEN CATTELL.

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1916.

Direct Nomination Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You criticise Mr. Hughes in connection with the direct nominations system in New York. If your argument is valid, it is a criticism of Wilson, not of Hughes.

Governor Hughes did not urge the present form of direct primary upon New York, nor any form of direct primary we or any other State has ever had. He favored the greatly modified form of direct primary embodied in what was known as the Hinman-Green bill. By that system the party committees were made designating committees for the primaries. Upon the duly constituted party representatives and officers he la

CAPT. JOHN J. ASTOR WEDS LADY NAIRNE

Youngest Son of Baron Astor Marries Widow of Major Slain in War.

WED BY SPECIAL LICENSE

Bridegroom In First Life Guards Had Only a Brief Leave—Bride the Daughter of Late Lord Minto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A wartime romance culminated today in the quiet marriage in Christ Church of Captain John Jacob Astor of the First Life Guards, son of Lord Astor of Hever Castle, First Baron, formerly known as William Waldorf Astor, to Lady Nairne, daughter of the fourth Earl of Minto and widow of Major Lord Charles Nairne, son of the fifth Marquis of Lansdowne.

The news of the wedding by special license reached only a very small circle of acquaintances as by reason of his restricted leave Captain Astor had to return to France within a few hours after his arrival in England.

Captain Astor is the youngest son of Baron Astor of Hever Castle, who, before being elevated to the peerage, was William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York. He is a first cousin of Vincent Astor of this city, and joined the British Army in 1906, when he was appointed to the probationary rank in the First Life Guards.

He remained in the army, and during the first months of the war he was at the front with his regiment, and took part in the fierce encounters that followed the Germans' rush on Paris. His relatives and friends were shocked when they read his name in the casualty list of Oct. 27, 1914, when he was reported as among the wounded.

It was announced a little more than a year ago that his father had transferred to him property in this city amounting to about $7,000,000, among the pieces being several on Barclay Street, Vesey Street, Broadway and Exchange Place, and Wall Street.

He is a brother of Waldorf Astor, a member of Parliament from Plymouth, since 1911, who married Miss Nancy Langhorne of Virginia.

The bride is a daughter of the late Lord Minto, formerly Viceroy of India, and is 27 years old. Her first husband was killed early in the war in France.

The present Lord Minto gave his sister in marriage, and the marriage ceremony was attended by Baron Astor and other prominent men, most of them in uniform.

MISS FISHER'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to James L. Banks, Jr., on Sept. 23.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Vieva Fisher, the only daughter of Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, and James Lenox Banks, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, have been completed. The ceremony will take place at noon on Saturday, Sept. 23, in Christ Church at Oyster Bay, and will be performed by the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, Bishop of Western Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George E. Talmage, the rector of the church. The wedding, which will be a small one, will be followed by a reception at Shadow Lawn, the country home of the bride's mother at Oyster Bay.

Miss Fisher's bridesmaids will include the Misses Emily L. Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens; Gertrude Mali, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Mali; Eleanor T. Darlington, daughter of the Right Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Darlington; Eleanor N. Green, daughter of Colonel Francis Vinton Green, and Mary L. Haskell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Amory Haskell. Miss Fisher's brother, J. Ellis Fisher, will give her in marriage.

Mr. Banks will have his cousin, Charles H. Marshall, as his best man, and the ushers are to be George Norton Miller, Jr., William Remsen, Seth Barton French, Drayton Burrell, Jr., Ransome Noble, and Frederick J. Dennis.

ALEXANDER RORKE MARRIES

New York Assistant District Attorney Weds Miss M. J. Gavin.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28.—Miss Mercedes J. Gavin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gavin of 66 Irving Street, was married this morning at St. Patrick's Church to Alexander Rorke, Assistant District Attorney of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. A. P. Roche, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young people.

Miss Catherine Rooney of Brookline was maid of honor, and William Rorke of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Fred Kane, J. P. O'Gorman of New York, F. J. Fenton of Watertown, Henry Conway of Medford, F. L. O'Connor of Brookline, and Augustin Healey and Alfred J. Rooney of New York.

After the ceremony there was a reception to a few friends at the home of the bride's parents.

BRIDE OF CAPTAIN COLLINS.

Miss Kate Buckel Weds Coast Artillery Officer at San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel of Tompkinsville, S. I., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Kate Maie Sprague Buckel, to Captain Owen Glenn Collins of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., which took place last Saturday in San Antonio, Texas.

The engagement of Miss Buckel to Captain Collins was announced several weeks ago following the mobilization of troops on the border. Last week Miss Buckel, accompanied by her mother, left for Texas, and the marriage ceremony was performed a day or so after their arrival at the Hotel Saint Anthony, at San Antonio.

Dr. Charles G. Herberman Buried.

The funeral of Dr. Charles George Herberman, Professor Emeritus of Latin of the College of the City of New York and formerly editor in chief of the Catholic Encyclopaedia, who died on Thursday at his home, 346 Convent Avenue, took place yesterday morning from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in West 142d Street. There was a solemn high mass, and the eulogy was given by Father John J. Wynne. The honorary pallbearers were Dr. John H. Finley, Judge Joseph F. Mulqueen, Henry Heide, Stephen Farrelly, Professor Adolph Werner, Professor August Rupp, Dr. Conde B. Fallen, Thomas F. Meehan, Henry J. Sayres and Professor Arthur Remey. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

Folding Kit Bag for Yachting.' "The Marblehead"

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TO TEST HAMMOND TORPEDO

General Wood Named as Head of Board to Pass Judgment on Invention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the army's Eastern Department, has been appointed head of a joint army and navy board, to pass judgment upon the radio-controlled torpedo invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr. If the board reports favorably and President Wilson approves, the War Department is authorized by Congress to expend $750,000 for the purchase of the exclusive right to manufacture the device.

Members of General Wood's committee are Captain John A. Hoogewerff, Commander David W. Todd, and Lieutenant Joseph V. Ogan of the navy, and Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, and Captain Fulton Q. B. Gardner, Coast Artillery.

The Hammond invention is designed mainly for coast defense purposes. Army officers witnessed experiments before recommending the purchase of the appliance, during which a small motor boat was driven in any direction at a distance of several miles from shore, responding instantly to the will of a radio operator in the shore station. It is planned to use it to attack hostile battleships, the operator remaining either at a shore station or directing torpedoes from an aeroplane equipped with a radio apparatus.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker Rallies.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Samuel W. Pennypacker, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, has rallied from a sinking spell on Sunday night at his home in Schwenksville and today was much stronger. During the day he was rational and the fever that made him delirious on Sunday had subsided. But in spite of his rally Dr. H. Croskey Allen, his physician, said tonight that in his opinion the end was only the question of a few days.

Miss Lyra B. Nickerson Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Aug. 28.—The condition of Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson, who is seriously ill at her villa of typhoid fever and not of ptomaine poisoning as was reported, was slightly improved today and hopes are now entertained for her recovery. She passed a comfortable night and was able to take nourishment today.

William H. Phillips, Editor.

William H. Phillips, editor and historian, and the first telegraph operator to take a Morse message by sound, died on last Saturday at his home in Amherst, Mass., in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Lanesboro, Mass., and came of old colonial stock, his great-great-grandfather being one of five women who escaped from Salem after being condemned to death for witchcraft. He was the founder and editor of many newspapers, finally becoming editor of the Berkshire Hills Historical Year Book.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY W. GIESER, for more than forty years a resident of Cos Cob, Conn., died there last night, aged 77 years.

Mrs. DOLLIE WILLIAMS, a resident of Brooklyn for thirty years and active in religious and social circles in that borough, died at her home, 1,715 Bergen Street, on last Saturday. She is survived by her husband, R. L. Williams.

EDWARD J. GOODWIN, 37 years old, cashier for the stock brokerage firm of Benedict, Baryadale & Co., in Wall Street, died on Saturday at his home, 187 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Goodwin had been in the employ of the firm for nineteen years. He was a member of Brooklyn Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a widow.

JOHN T. JONES, 70 years old, a veteran of the civil war and a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., and Crystal Wave Lodge, F. and A. M., died on Saturday at his home, 474 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARTHA EADE CHAPMAN, widow of Colonel Henry Thomas Chapman, a veteran of the civil war, who was for thirty-two years a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Sunday at her residence, 321 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. Her husband was also an art connoisseur and possessed a valuable collection of paintings, marbles and bronzes, which was sold shortly after his death four years ago. Mrs. Chapman was born in this city and was a daughter of Thomas J. and Harriet Easterbrook. She is survived by three sons, Henry E., Robert L., and Frederick A. Chapman.

Mrs. ELIZA O'DONNELL, widow of Andrew O'Donnell, a master cooper of Brooklyn, died at St. Catharine's Hospital on Sunday, aged 78 years. She lived at 617 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZA IGELHEIMER, widow of David Igelheimer, for many years in the provision business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, 281 Throop Avenue, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Igelheimer was born in Albany, N. Y., and was a member of the Federation of Jewish Charities, Congregation Temple Beth Elohim, and the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. Two daughters and a son survive her.

RICHARD WILLETTS UNDERHILL, formerly a metal dealer here, died on Saturday at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., in his seventy-first year.

EDMUND A. SMITH, a business man of Clifton, N. J., for many years, died at his home there, in his fifty-fifth year.

ROBERT SCOBIE of 245 East Sixty-second Street, an underwriter for the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Sunday in the Lincoln Hospital, in his fifty-sixth year. He was Vice President of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Club of his company.

EDWARD COLE, a member of the firm of Butler & Cole Hardware, of Boonton, N. J., died suddenly on Sunday from heart disease, in his forty-first year.

NICHOLAS BOYLEN, a resident of Newton, N. J., for many years, died on Sunday at his home there, in his eighty-first year.

Mrs. AMANDA STILES WILSON, wife of Stewart Wilson, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in Morristown, N. J., in her seventy-seventh year.

D. W. MARCY of Toledo, Ohio, a civil war veteran, who arrived in Kansas City, Mo., Sunday night to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, died there yesterday. He was 77 years old.

LAWRENCE S. KANE, a typewriter copyist in Register O'Loughlin's office, died on Friday, at his home, 1,168 East Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his thirty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Lawrence S. Kane, for many years financial editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES. His maternal grandfather was the late Michael T. Gibbons, a pioneer real estate operator in Brooklyn.

RALPH M. FORBES, son of Mrs. Ella J. Forbes of New Rochelle, and editor of The New Rochelle Pioneer, died yesterday morning at his home there, in his seventeenth year.

ALEXANDER GUTHMAN, a retired real estate operator of this city, died on Sunday at his home in New Rochelle in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM M. BEERS, manager of the office of the Jones Lumber Company, died on Sunday at his home in New Rochelle in his forty-eighth year.

JAMES McCARTHY, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home in White Plains in his seventieth year.

E. A. K. HACKETT, publisher of The Evening Sentinel of Fort Wayne, Ind., died there yesterday in a hospital after an operation, in his sixty-sixth year. He had published the journal since 1880.

Mrs. BARBARA WACHTEL, wife of Fred Wachtel, and active for many years in Jewish charities, died on Sunday at her home in Arverne, L. I., in her fifty-eighth year. She was a member of the Ceres Sewing Circle, the Rodelph Sholem Sisterhood, the Deborah Benevolent Society, the Amelia Relief Society, and the Hebrew Infant Asylum. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three sons.

The Rev. Dr. HORACE A. CRANE, Superintendent of Olean District of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Olean, N. Y., last night, aged 57 years.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner New York from Liverpool were:

Miss Barbara Allen, Miss Ettie Arthur, James M. Beck, E. K. Behnett, Charles W. Black, Dr. S. W. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewer, H. Langdon Bruce, Miss Maud Buchanan, Mrs. L. Butler, Gilbert Congdon, Colonel J. H. Colt, Mrs. Colt, Robert N. Dodds, George Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Edwards, Miss Dorothy E. Edwards, Charles Esdale, E. Marshall Fox, Dr. Arthur Gunever, Miss F. Goldsmith, Miss Beryl Hamilton, Miss Rose Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hayes, Captain R. Hill, W. H. Hill, Dr. F. J. Horn, Miss A. M. Hudson, William Illingworth, Miss H. I. Inman, Ellwood N. Kenny, S. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Laidley, W. Linton, Cyril Maude, Miss M. K. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel A. Medina, Jose de Medina, Miss Gertrude de Medina, Charles Mitchell, Miss Ethel Nixon, Miss Mabel Nixon, W. H. Parsons, Allan Ramsay, P. G. Ross, Miss Isabella Sanderson, F. H. Sawyer, W. Scott, W. F. Sinclair, G. M. Sutton-Jones, John Taylor, S. Ward, Frederick W. Whitridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wills, Charles S. Wilson, Albert E. Woodward, Major H. E. Winnington-Barnes, G. Rodney Richards.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York for the week ending Saturday, August 26th, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic Steers 18½ cts to 20 lb.—Advt.

ROOKIES DO WELL IN SHORE REVIEW

They Parade to the Music of Their Own Bands Before Captain R. H. Jackson.

GLAD TO STRETCH LEGS

War Game Discussion Set for Tomorrow—Admiral Benson Says Air Scout Problem Is Near Solution.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Aug. 28.—The naval volunteers were reviewed this afternoon on the parade grounds of Fortress Monroe by Regimental Commander, Captain R. H. Jackson of the Virginia. In white undress uniforms with black neckerchiefs, leggings, and equipment consisting of belts, rifles, and canteens, they marched in good time and order, considering the small amount of practice they have received in infantry drill and the difficulties which attend such practice on shipboard.

There is a cheerful spirit in evidence tonight among the rookies. They feel that they had a "good day of it." One man voiced the general sentiment when he said, "that double quick across the parade ground was the best yet. If they could only keep going lively like that all the time and cut out some of the waiting around guns and on deck it would suit us much better."

After the usual calisthenics the morning was taken up with the distribution of equipment and short drills in preparation for the review on shore. After noontime mess the men were conveyed ashore in whaleboats towed by steam launches.

The movement of the 2,000 men proceeded without a hitch. Companies were assembled after landing, each ship furnishing a battalion. These units of the naval regiment then moved to the parade grounds of the fortress and went through preliminary drills. While the men were standing in line before the review Rear Admiral James M. Helm and several members of his staff made an informal inspection of the volunteers. A sudden shower drove the rookies to the shelter of convenient trees, but lines were soon reformed when the rain let up, and, to the music of two bands made up mostly of the volunteer companies split up into sections and passed before the reviewing stand. Junius S. Morgan and M. M. Moore were color bearers for the Maine battalion, of which J. R. Elsman was commander.

Passing back over the parade ground and through the streets on the way to the ships, the rookies had several long jaunts at double time, and this put considerable ginger into the organization, but just before the volunteers reached the water front the rain commenced again. Drenched in the first downpour, the men in the ranks burst into a song. It was "How Dry I Am."

Captain C. P. Plunkett, director of target practice, gave a lecture tonight on board the Rhode Island. He described the methods which have brought such accuracy to naval gunnery.

The fleet will move tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock for Tangier Sound, where target practice will be given the volunteers for the rest of the week.

Several men left today for New York to get aboard motor boats which will be mobilized the last week of the training cruise.

NAVY NEEDS AIRCRAFT.

Benson Thinks War Game Showed This—Discussion Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Discussion of the recent war game between the Red fleet, commanded by Admiral Henry T. Mayo, and the Blue fleet, under command of Rear Admiral James M. Helm, in the auditorium at the training station will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Vice Admiral Dewitt Coffman, second in command; Rear Admirals A. F. Fechteler, H. O. Dunn, and Thomas B. Rodgers; Division Commander Albert Gleaves, in charge of the destroyer force, and commanding officers of the ships of the fleet, in all between 500 and 600 men, will be present, in addition to the staff of the Naval War College and officers from the training and torpedo stations.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, chief umpire of the war game, will discuss the movements of both fleets and point out the strategy employed, with the aid of a large chart and lantern slides.

It is hoped Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, will be present, as he was last year.

The discussion is expected to occupy two hours, after which the fleet will get under way for Southern drill grounds for target practice and other work. It is due in Hampton Roads not later than Sept. 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Commenting today on the naval war game, Rear Admiral Benson said the vital lesson demonstrated was the need of aircraft for scouting purposes and the urgent necessity of adding battle and scout cruisers to the fleet.

Although the aeroplane ship North Carolina participated in the game, none of her hydroaeroplanes was regarded as safe for use at sea, and Admiral Benson said the problem of finding the best type of pontoon for the machines, minimizing the danger on landing, was receiving concentrated attention by navy experts and was near solution.

The Navy Department is still without information as to the part played in the game by Rear Admiral Helm's submarine flotilla. Admiral Benson said, however, that when the department's plans for establishing submarine bases along both coasts, with a fleet of submarines station at each, were completed, such a result as the landing of hostile troops, the feat which Admiral Mayo theoretically accomplished, would be impossible.

ROOKIES MUST WORK HARDER FOR PROMOTION

Gen. Wood Announces Higher Rank Henceforth Will Depend on Length of Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 28.—First and Second Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers are no longer to be produced in one month's training at Plattsburg. General Wood has decreed that every man who is attending his first camp here must remain a private, no matter what his previous military experience has been. The system of promotion henceforth is to be progressive, depending upon length of service at Plattsburg.

When the official list of "makes" containing the appointments made by General Wood on recommendation of the company commanders, comes out within a day or two, the names of many acting Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers who lack the requirements for length of service will be left off. Company commanders are empowered to appoint acting commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In order that they may be distinguished during the hike, they are permitted to wear the insignia of their rank, but next month or next year, if they come back, they must go in as privates.

Mayor Mitchel is an Acting First Lieutenant, but he has attended only one previous camp, so he will rank only as a private in the permanent appointments, although he would be eligible to appointment as a Sergeant.

The new order, which was issued today, is in line with the general order of the War Department providing for the establishment of a reserve corps. The order provides that any man who has creditably attended the prescribed series of three training camps, "red," "white," and "blue" camps, they are termed, shall be eligible for appointment in the reserve corps, after undergoing a "physical and practical examination."

REV. DR. W. H. WARD DEAD.

Writer on Oriental Art Was Editor of New York Independent 49 Years.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Aug. 28.—The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent of New York for forty-nine years, director of the Wolfe expedition to Babylonia in 1884, and author of many books on Oriental and religious subjects, died at his home here tonight in his eighty-second year. He had been an invalid for the last year as the result of an accident when he was thrown from a carriage.

He was born in Abington, Mass., and after being educated by his father, the late Rev. James Wilson Ward, spent the graduating term at Phillips Andover, from which he was graduated in 1852. Dr. Ward then entered Amherst College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1856. Following this he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1859. He had also received the degree of D. D. from New York University and Amherst College and that of LL. D. from Amherst also.

Dr. Ward was a tutor in Beloit College, Wisconsin, during 1857-58, and for two years after that was pastor of churches in Kansas. He then became a teacher, and in 1868 joined the staff of The Independent as associate editor. Two years later he became superintending editor and remained in that position until 1897, when he took charge as editor.

As director of Dr. Wolfe's expedition to Babylonia during 1884-85, Dr. Ward first became known as an archaeologist.

He was an authority on Oriental antiquities, and wrote the volume on "Cylinders and Other Ancient Oriental Seals in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan" and "The Seal Cylinders of Western Asia." Dr. Ward was also the author of many articles on Oriental art. He was a noted collector, and made the collections of Oriental seal cylinders now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Dr. Ward married Miss Ellen Maria Dickinson in 1859, and was the father of one son, Herbert Dickinson Ward, author.

Bishop Leigh R. Brewer.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 28.—Bishop Leigh Richmond Brewer of the Montana Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church died here tonight in his seventy-eighth year. He was a native of Vermont and was graduated from Hobart College in 1863 with the degree of A. B., receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. During the same year Bishop Brewer was graduated from the General Theological Seminary. He received the degree of A. M. and D. from both Hobart and Racine Colleges. From 1866 until 1872 he was rector of Grace Church in Carthage, N. Y. Then for eight years he was rector of Trinity Church in Watertown, N. Y. In 1880 he was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Montana.

Ex-Premier of Greece Theotokis.

M. Theotokis, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and a former Premier of Greece, died on Sunday in Athens, in his sixty-first year. He had held many important positions, including Minister of National Economy and Minister of the Marine and of the Interior.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DELOVAGE—CURTIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis of Central Park West announce the engagement of their daughter Viola to Maurice Delovage of Butte, Mont.

SIRKIN—MANDELSTAM.—Sadie Mandelstam to Abraham Sirkin.

Married

COE—CHOLWELL.—At Grace Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, by the Rev. James Benton Werner, Dorothy Dennis Cholwell, daughter of George C. Cholwell, to William J. Coe. San Francisco and Los Angeles papers please copy.

STANSFIELD—KING.—Aug. 23, Anna L. King to Samuel Stansfield.

Brooklyn.

WRIGHT—MERTZ.—Aug. 27, Helen Mertz to George T. Wright.

Died.

APPLE.—Ruth Marion, the beloved daughter of Herman and Sadie Apple, suddenly, Aug. 28. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1:30 P. M., from Milheiser's Parlor, 1,223 Lexington Av.

BAYLISS.—Aug. 27, 1916, at his home in Brewster, New York, Lucien S. Bayliss, beloved husband of E. Louise Bayliss, and son of the late Benjamin H. Bayliss, aged 47. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUNKER.—At Lanesboro, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 26, Pauline A. Bunker, daughter of the late Frederick Bunker. Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERS.—Alice Amanda, beloved daughter of William A. and Eloise T., (nee Benedict,) at 674 Union Av., Aug. 28, 1916. Funeral private.

CHAPMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Martha Eade Chapman, widow of Henry Thomas Chapman, at her late residence, 321 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private.

DAGGETT.—On Aug. 27, 1916, Joseph Mory Daggett, after a short illness, in the 44th year of his age, beloved husband of Florence Daggett, nee Makley. Funeral private.

FLAGG.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Mary Wilks Flagg. Funeral services 2:30 P. M., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at her late residence, 130 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

FORBES.—At Mt. Vernon, Aug. 28, Ralph M., son of the late Theodore M. and Ella J. Forbes, in his seventeenth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 409 East 5th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

GIESER.—Entered into rest at Cos Cob, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916, Henry W. Gieser, 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GOFFIGON.—Margaret Elizabeth Taylor, on Aug. 26, 1916, at Bridgetown, Va., in the 71st year of her age. Interment at Capeville, Va.

GUTHMAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Alexander Guthman, father of Herbert Louis, William Seymour, Jennie Cramer, and Belle Oleshelmer, in his 75th year. Funeral services at Mount Pleasant Cemetery Tuesday, Aug. 29. Trains leave New York Central at 125th St. Station at 2:24 P. M.

HAAS.—Sarah Haas, widow of the late Leopold Haas, in her 73d year, dearly beloved mother of Rebecca Weiner, Lillie Fox, Carrie Wechsler, Abraham Haas, Emily Solomon, David Haas, Martha Steinberg, and Silas M. Haas. Funeral private.

HARD.—At El Paso, Texas, Aug. 22, after long illness, Melville Cadmus Hard, aged 36. Funeral service at residence of S. M. Hard, South Nyack, N. Y., 3 P. M., Tuesday. Interment Rockland Cemetery.

HARPER.—On Saturday, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, James Thorne Harper, beloved husband of Katharine Clark Byrne. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 East 55th St., Tuesday, 29th inst., 10 A. M.

HARPER.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Captain James Thorne Harper, (Ninth Company,) from his late residence, 58 East 55th St., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

HEIK.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, Wilhelmina, widow of the late Henry Heik, in her 68th year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elfreda Sommers, 133 Bay Ridge Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood, Wednesday, 10 A. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

HUGHES.—At Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 27, 1916, Joseph C. Hughes. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON.—Mrs. Mary Morton, widow of the late William W. Johnston, at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 23. Interment Poughkeepsie Rural Cemetery, Wednesday, Aug. 30, on arrival of 1:40 P. M. train.

LYMAN.—On Monday, Aug. 28, 1916, at White Haven, Penn., Theodore van Kluck Lyman, after a short illness, in his 18th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCLURE.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at Carlisle, Penn., William McClure, beloved husband of Ella Crane McClure. Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 5 P. M., from late residence, Carlisle.

MINNERLY.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, William A., aged 58. Relatives and friends, also members of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., are invited to attend funeral services at Crane & McGowan's Funeral Chapel, 268 8th Av., near 23d St., Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

GIESER.—Entered into rest at Cos Cob, Conn., Aug. 28, 1916, Henry W. Gieser, 77 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

JUSTICE L. S. BAYLISS DEAD.

Brooklyn Municipal Court Jurist Dies of Apoplexy at Summer Home.

Justice Lucien S. Bayliss of the Municipal Court of Brooklyn died on Sunday after a stroke of apoplexy at his Summer home in Brewster, N. Y. Justice Bayliss was in his forty-seventh year, and came from a family of jurists and ministers. His grandfather was the Rev. Samuel Bayliss, one of the founders of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Justice Bayliss was born in Brooklyn, and was a son of Benjamin H. Bayliss. After graduating from Wesleyan University in 1891 he entered the New York University Law School and was admitted to the bar three years later. For the next four years he practiced in Brooklyn and then was elected to the Assembly.

Justice Bayliss was first elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1905, serving until 1911. Last year he again became a candidate for the Municipal Court place and his election by 56 votes was contested by the Democrat opponent, James W. Redmond. After a fight which lasted almost five months, it was finally decided that Justice Bayliss had won.

He was a member of the University Club of Brooklyn, Montauk Club, Brooklyn Club, Mistletoe Lodge of Masons, the Prospect Heights Citizens' Association, the Central Citizens' League, and of the Board of Managers of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Justice Bayliss lived at 170 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, and is survived by his wife, Mrs. S. Louise Bayliss, and a son, Ralph S. Bayliss.

WILLIAM McCLURE DEAD.

Ex-Secretary of New York Stock Exchange Was Old Member.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 28.—William McClure, formerly Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, died at his Summer home here today from heart disease. He was a native of this city and first became a member of the Exchange on Feb. 29, 1868. Mr. McClure was prominent in the Exchange for many years, and had served as a member of the Governing Committee, Assistant Chairman, and Chairman, being first elected Secretary in 1890.

Dr. Ernest W. Cushing.

Dr. Ernest W. Cushing, a noted surgeon and the first demonstrator of the tubercle bacillus here, died on Sunday in the Cushing Hospital, of which he was the head, in Boston, Mass. He was in his seventieth year. Dr. Cushing was born in Boston, and was a graduate of Harvard University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons here. He was one of the founders and for twenty years surgeon of the Woman's Charity Club Hospital, now the Massachusetts Woman's Hospital.

Anthony Walsh, Railroad Builder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—Anthony Walsh, who with his six sons built the Rock Island Southern Railway in Iowa, died here today in his eighty-fourth year. He is said to have possessed a fortune of several million dolars. His sons are all prominent in railroad and public utility corporations in various parts of the country. Mr. Walsh will be buried at Clinton, Iowa.

Died.

MILLER.—Suddenly, Aug. 28, William Miller of 888 8th Av., born Edinburg, Scotland. Funeral from James F. Fallon's funeral parlors, 308 West 50th St., Wednesday, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn. Automobile cortege.

MOONEY.—Sunday, Aug. 27, 1916, William H. Mooney, aged 78 years. Masonic funeral ceremonies by Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., at parlors of Charles A. Benedict, 150 West 13th St., Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 30, at 1 o'clock.

MOOS.—Jennie, on Aug. 27, aged 65, wife of the late Simon and mother of Abe, Carrie Wolf, Saul and Milton. Funeral from her late residene, 1,204 Boynton Av., Bronx, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, at Edgemere, L. I., on Aug. 28, 1916, Gordon N., in his 13th year, beloved son of William H. and Mary B. Morgan of 352 Palisade Av., Jersey City, N. J. Interment at Hoboken Cemetery. Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

MORRIS.—On Aug. 26, Bernard Morris, beloved husband of Mary Morris. Funeral from his late residence, 106 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 30; requiem mass at the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Wythe Av., and South 3d St., at 9:30 A. M.

NOLL.—On Monday, Aug. 28, Conrad Noll, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Merle Forman, 119 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 8 P. M.

PEARSE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 26, Harriet B., wife of Rev. Henry M. P. Funeral services Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Tuesday, 1:30 P. M.

PINSKI.—Gabri. The funeral of Gabri Pinski, the son of the famous Jewish author, David Pinski, will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, at 2 P. M., at the private plot of the Pinski family at Montefiore Cemetery, Springfield, L. I.

PRATT.—On Aug. 27, 1916, at his late residence, 94 6th Av., Dr. William H. B. Pratt, husband of Mary Houghton. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SAUDEK.—On Aug. 27, Jacob Saudek, beloved husband of Sarah Saudek. Funeral from his late residence, 100 West 141st St., Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

SCOBIE.—Aug. 27, Robert Scobie, beloved husband of Margaret Scobie. Funeral Tuesday, Aug. 29, from Funeral Parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, 974 Lexington Av., 66th St. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 67th St., between Lexington and Third Avs., at 10 o'clock.

STICKNEY.—At his late residence, 560 West 140th Street, in his 72d year, Charles Lowell, son of the late Charles L. and Mary E. Stickney, and beloved husband of Mary A. Stickney. Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday at 4 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Aug. 27, 1916, James Sullivan. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 401 Park Av., on Aug. 30, at 8 o'clock P. M.

TAPIAN.—Julius Tapian, beloved husband of Ida, (nee Levinson,) son of Ethel, brother of Mrs. C. Deutch and Mrs. Julius Glass. Funeral from his late residence, 980 St. John's Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.

TIMOLDI.—Beatrice. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

TRISDORFER.—Aug. 28, 1916, Jeanette, widow of late Henry Trisdorfer. Funeral services this (Tuesday) evening, 8 o'clock, Hulberg's Funeral Parlors, 205 West 125th St.

VALLEAU.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Aug. 16, 1916, Fannie M. Valleau, in the seventy-first year of her age. Interment Poughkeepsie.

VAN WICKEL.—Suddenly, at his home, 207 Judge St., Elmhurst, on Aug. 26, 1916, Charles A. Van Wickel. Funeral strictly private.

WACHTEL.—Barbara, (nee Maier,) in her 58th year, died suddenly, Aug. 27, 1916, at Arverne, L. I., wife of Fred, mother of David, Julian and Sydney, sister of Michael, Julius and Benjamin Maier and Ella Sachs. Funeral services will be held at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Officers and members of Ceres Sewing Circle, Rodelph Sholem Sisterhood, Deborah Benevolent Society, Amelia Relief Society, Ceres Srauen Verein and Hebrew Infant Azylum, relatives and friends invited to attend. Macon and Atlanta, (Ga.,) papers please copy.

WICKWIRE.—On Aug. 27, Manley Horatio Wickwire, of Sheffield, Mass., aged 82 years. Funeral at Sheffield on Tuesday.

ALEXANDER.—Catharine, Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 27, aged 79. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BRADY.—Jerome B., 423 East 169th., Aug. 27, aged 4.

FARON.—Adelia M., 229 Norwood Av., Aug. 27. Funeral notice later.

GRUNEWALD.—Charles E., 924 Madison Av., Aug. 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HONEKER.—Josef, Aug. 26, aged 55. Funeral, 100 East 129th St., today, 10 A. M.

HUSTER.—Ellen, 115 West 13th St., Aug. 27. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAHRS.—Frieda, 93 Barrow St., Aug. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McAVOY.—Julia, 71 Barrow St., Aug. 26. Funeral today, 9:

NATIONAL TENNIS TITLE PLAY STARTS, THOUGH RAIN MARS CARD

M'LOUGHLIN'S PLAY HAS DASH OF YORE

Comet of Tennis World Shows Wealth of Power on First Day—Four Matches Played.

RAIN DELAYS TOURNAMENT

Way Cleared for National Doubles Title Play Today—Dawson Humbled by E. H. Whitney.

Only a lame start was made yesterday in the national tennis championships on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, rain during the morning and early afternoon playing havoc with the arrangements for a gala day opening. Instead of the big gathering of enthusiasts who would ordinarily have attended the first day, there were present not more than 1,500 people. Four single matches was the quota of competition. Had it not been necessary to clear the way for a clean bill today even these would probably have been abandoned. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, the national doubles champions, will play the challengers, Ward Dawson and Maurice E. McLoughlin, this afternoon, and so that these men might not be called upon to play two matches in a day, opportunity was taken to finish their first round singles contests yesterday. All other matches were called off at noon.

One of the California group, Ward Dawson, dropped by the wayside in the first test of strength, E. H. Whitney causing the defeat of the coast representative in straight sets, at 6-2, 6-3, 6-1. The national singles champion, Johnston, had an easy match in which he vanquished Howard Notman at 6-0, 6-1, 6-0, and Maurice E. McLoughlin triumphed over R. B. McClave of the Scranton Country Club with the score of 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. The match in which Griffin faced Frederick C. Baggs was better contested, Baggs putting forth a plucky fight in the first set, but after that he weakened and Griffin scored his victory at 8-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Dawson and Whitney were the first to get under way but when a set and a half of this contest were completed McLoughlin and McClave came out for their contest and the spectators flocked to the court on which they were to play. Much has been made of McLoughlin, both for and against his ability to come back, but until yesterday the comet had not competed during this season in a match east of Chicago. This match offered the first opportunity to weigh the conflicting reports as to his form, even though McClave did not offer much promise of a keen battle.

McLoughlin Plays With Dash.

Whether McLoughlin is the comet of old still remains to be seen, but, at any rate, there is now some definite confirmation of the predictions that he may come back. From the moment that the one time champion came on the court there could be gained only the impression that he relished the game. He was as happy and carefree as if no thought of the task before him in the national championships had ever entered his mind. He was like a schoolboy at play, with an enthusiasm for the game because it was his pastime. There still remains some of the uncertainty about his real ability, for McClave was unequal to the task of drawing him out by sharp play, but the signs pointed to a McLoughlin with much of the old time fire and dash.

Certainly there was no one who saw him yesterday who was not impressed with his hard hitting as well as the accurate stroking. There was no call for a sharp game, and, confident that the match was in hand from the start, he may be said to have done nothing more than practice his strokes. He drove off his forehand with a crispness that was enlightening to students of form, the ball bounding to the racquet near the deep court with excellent control. There was a free sweeping swing to the stroke that betokened a wealth of power, and the ball burned down the lines and across court to the confusion of his less proficient rival. His backhand was less dependable, a number of nets being the product of this effort. McLoughlin also netted some drives off his forehand, but at times it seemed as if he did not care for direction as long as he could hit the sphere with all his power.

An expected stroke for which the Comet has been famous, the smash from overhead, was witnessed only once. McClave did not offer up the type of game which would have been food for the Coast player's racquet. Playing from the baseline there was only one occasion when he felt called upon to use up a lob. In the eighth game of the second set he sent one sailing skyward which, had it been allowed free path to hit the ground, would have landed just back of the service line. But it never touched earth on the Comet's side of the net. The spectators had been waiting for just this thing, and every eye was riveted on him as his racquet was flung back for the smash. There was a sharp ping at the impact of ball and tennis mat, and the sphere flashed across the net into his opponent's court as fast and as true as any point which McLoughlin scored in his golden days. Thus was one question answered, for the sight thrilled the onlookers and stilled the voice of many a doubter.

Service Is Slower Now.

McLoughlin did not have to cover court, for McClave could not press the issue, so his speed in this particular still remains something of a mystery. There did, however, seem to be a slowing up of the former champion in one particular—service. The speed of old did not become manifest, but there was a service which had plenty of cunning. Whether he still possesses the speed which made his service of bygone days famous is another of the unsettled questions which only a match that requires all of his skill will answer. Yesterday McLoughlin was undoubtedly taking it easy, but his twist service was puzzling, even if slower. At times he used the service of which Tom Bundy is the greatest exponent, but this was infrequent.

The Comet did not come bounding to the net when opportunity presented; instead he played more in the back court and from the baseline, although there were a few instances when he closed in at the net to finish off a point. Then he volleyed with precision. McClave was even more on the baseline than the Coast star. His driving was hard, but McLoughlin had no difficulty in handling the shots, and he showed a wide variety of strokes in cutting down the shots of his opponent. Sometimes he half-volleyed, and again he would play the short shot over the net, but above all he liked to drive. Generally speaking, he seemed to have nearly every stroke of old at his command.

In the entire contest McClave made only three placement strokes, two in the first set and one in the third. The one game which McLoughlin lost in the first set was a deuce contest in which McClave succeeded in scoring his two earned points. He took the opening game of the third set on three nets and in out, all off McLoughlin's forehand, and his last game was obtained after the longest deuce contest of the match. McClave was leading at 40–0 when McLoughlin pulled it up to deuce. After that he took delight in hitting the ball with all his might and the errors that occrued gave the game to McClave at 7–5.

The first defeat of the tournament came to Ward Dawson, McLoughlin's doubles partner, Ted Whitney proving more than a match for the Californian. This contest was the only one staged on an exhibition court. Dawson was particularly weak in every department. Whitney played a heady game, being sure of his control, while Dawson was erratic in his stroking, a feature which is not reassuring for the doubles match against the national champions, Johnston and Griffin, this afternoon. He was continually driving out of court and only here and there was there an effective rally against the attack of Whitney. The first set produced the keenest play, Dawson weakening after that and at the last he decended to mediocre competition.

Griffin found Frederick C. Bggs a worthy contender for one set. At Southampton Baggs's favorite remark Yesterday the question was asked of him after the defeat by Griffin and he responded: "I was here for one set." At that part of the struggle Baggs gave Griffin a merry battle, and in an 8–6 deuce contest was actually leading at 5–4 and 6–5 when the Californian gathered himself for the fray and ran out with three straight games. Baggs shot his bolt in the first set, and fatigue was his worst enemy in the remaining two sets. He was too tired to try for some of the shots that Griffin sent into his territory. Only two games went to him in the last two sets.

Howard Notman was Johnston's opponent, but was hardly of the caliber for a championship tournament, and Johnston ran off the match without having to extend himself, except as it was necessary to keep warm in the chilling wind that was sweeping over the courts following the rain.

The first round of the singles will be played today. One change has been made in the schedule, the match between Karl H. Behr and Conrad B. Doyle having been set for 2:30, and the match between William J. Clothier and Hachishiro Mikami for 11:30.

The feature today will be the national championship play in doubles, William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin defending against Maurice E. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson. This match will begin at 3:30.

The stroke analysis of the McLoughlin-McClave match is:

Maurice E. McLoughlin vs. R. B. McClave.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin	4	4	5	4	4	5	2	6	—6
McClave	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	10	2	9	1	0
McClave	6	3	0	0	2

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin	4	4	8	4	4	4	4	2	—6
McClave	2	6	1	6	1	2	1	0	—1

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	8	7	15	2	2
McClave	10	4	2	0	1

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin	1	4	4	5	4	4	7	4	—23
McClave	4	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	—20

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
McLoughlin	12	3	9	0	2
McClave	15	8	1	0	1

SOCIETY KEPT AWAY BY RAIN.

But Many Reservations Have Been Made for Later in the Week.

The weather marred the opening of the national lawn tennis tournament, as far as society was concerned. Those who did brave the dampness were either amateur players or keen followers of the game of the courts. There was little opportunity for the display of fashion, although the sun came out late in the afternoon.

Those who came after the skies had cleared motored from the nearby fashionable colonies. Sport coats, sweaters, and mackintoshes, all of vivid hues, were most in evidence. It rained during the luncheon hour, so there were few luncheon parties. This year luncheon is served under a marquee instead of in the clubhouse.

Among the first to arrive yesterday afternoon was Mrs. Barger Wallach, a devotee of the sport, who came in her motor. Mrs. Wallach will entertain parties during the tournament, as she did last year. Mr. and Mrs. Artemas Holmes came later, accompanied by Miss Hilda Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bryce Wing were among the spectators. Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mrs. J. H. Morice, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Pell, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell were also seen in the grand stand.

Mrs. Edward King brought a party and also Mrs. G. M. Gales of Great Neck. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. William Rand of Rye, N. Y.; Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Peckham, Miss Marion W. Vanderhoef, Mrs. Spencer F. Weaver, Mrs. Erskin M. Smith, Mrs. Robert A. Pope, Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer, Mrs. Seton Lindsay, Mrs. Rawlins Cadwalader, Mrs. Marshall McLean, Miss Abbie P. Morrison, Miss Florence A. Ballin, Rufus L. Patterson, Raymond D. Little, Marshall G. Peabody, Lyle E. Mahan, James O. Stack, George M. Church, A. F. Eagle, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Vondermuhll.

The booking is very heavy during the week, and if the weather is propitious great crowds and a representative society gathering will give zest to the tournament. The Craig Biddles are to come from Philadelphia, and many are coming from Newport, as well as from the neighboring cities. The Woodmere Club, the Country Club of Westchester, and the New Rochelle Tennis Club are to be largely represented.

Among those who have reserved space for entertaining are Mrs. Cornelius Wagstaff Remsen, Edmund W. Peaslee, George Ethridge, Joseph C. Hoagland, Foster Milliken, Kenneth M. Murchison, Mrs. Henry Sanders, Mrs. Henry Schniewind, George E. Ruppert, Aymar Johnson, George Ehret, Jr., William D. Bourne, William P. Burden of Newport, Charles M. Rull, John H. Auerbach, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, John M. Toucey, George T. Adee, Henry L. Riker, E. Outerbridge, Edward S. H. Pendergast, and Mrs. J. Harvey Williams. Miss Katherine E. Force, now at Newport, is expected to attend. There will be visitors from States as far south as Texas.

Byford Again Wisconsin Champion.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 28.—Heath P. Byford of Chicago won the Wisconsin State tennis championship by the singles today by defeating A. B. Weller of Milwaukee, 7–9, 2–6, 6–0, 6–0, 7–5. This is the third time Byford has captured the championship.

BENZ BLANKS MACKMEN.

Allows Quakers Only Three Hits, and White Sox Win by 1 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia today by 1 to 0. The visitors got the only run in the game in the sixth inning, when Benz, who singled, was forced by Weaver, who scored on E. Collins's single. Benz held Philadelphia to three hits, two of which were made by Strunk, and did not give a base on balls or hit a batsman. The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Weaver,3b	4	1	0	0	4
J.Collins,rf	3	0	0	3	0
E.Collins,2b	2	0	1	1	3
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Ness,1b	4	0	1	13	0
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	3	0
Lapp,c	3	0	1	5	1
Terry,ss	2	0	0	0	1
Benz,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total	28	1	5	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	0	1	4
Walsh,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Schang,lf	3	0	0	0	0
McInnis,1b	2	0	0	10	3
Pick,3b	2	0	0	2	2
Lawry,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Haley,c	3	0	0	7	3
Myers,p	3	0	1	0	6
Total	29	0	3	27	17

Errors—Weaver, Ness, Witt, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, Terry, Schang, Pick. Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Myers, 6. Double plays—Pick, Lawry, and McInnis, Haley and Witt. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Myers, 2. Earned runs—Off Myers, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 2.
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 3.
Louisville, 7; Columbus, 1.
Toledo, 2; Indianapolis, 2. (Called end 12th; darkness.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Americans vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

ANDERSON IS EASY PICKING FOR REDS

Matties Get Enough to Win Off Him Before Schupp Arrives and Giants Lose, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—John J. McGraw's Giants went down to defeat today when the Old Master's crew of Red Legs drove Anderson from the box in the third inning after obtaining a lead which the New Yorkers found too great to overcome. The score was 5 to 2. Schupp, who succeeded Anderson on the mound, allowed the enemy one run throughout the remaining innings of the contest.

Toney was in good form, and although he allowed McGraw's aggregation eight hits, two less than the enemy garnered off the combined efforts of the two New York hurlers, he was in danger only once. The Giants threatened to put the game away in the fourth inning, the only round in which they connected opportunely with the offerings of the big Tennessee mountaineer.

In that round three singles, coupled with a stolen base, gave them their two tallies. After that, except for an occasional lift, the Giants were not heard from at the bat.

The Reds obtained a one-run lead in the second inning and were never headed. With Wingo and Griffith disposed of, Louden walked and went down to third on Mitchell's single to right. Mitchell stole second. Then Anderson uncorked a wild pitch and Louden scored the first run of the game.

Neale opened the third with a fierce drive that upset his old boss, Herzog, and it went for a single. Groh sacrificed him down with a bunt to Anderson. Roush beat out a bunt. Chase hit into centre and Neale scored. Griffith doubled to centre, scoring Roush and Chase, and as they came in Anderson went out and Schupp took his place.

Rariden then kicked Wingo's bounder all around and the Red backstop was safe at first. Louden fanned. Mitchell beat one out and Griffith scored. Toney fanned for the side out. After that there was no more scoring for the enemy, Schupp holding them to four hits, two of which came in the eighth, but inflicted no damage to the scoreboard.

Burns opened the fourth, the only inning in which the Giants scored, with a single to right. Robertson fanned. Herzog sent Burns to third with a single to right. Doyle hit into right, scoring Burns. Herzog electrified the crowd when Doyle, bluffing at a steal of second, slid safely back to first, and the former Red manager slid across the plate with the last of the Giants two runs. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Neale,lf	5	1	1	0	0
Groh,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Roush,cf	3	1	2	3	0
Chase,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Griffith,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Wingo,c	4	0	1	3	0
Louden,ss	3	1	0	3	1
Mitchell,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Toney,p	4	0	0	0	1
Total	35	5	10	27	11

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Robert'n,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Herzog,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	0	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	0	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Hunter,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Rariden,c	3	0	0	7	1
Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	34	2	8	24	11

Errors—Chase, (2.) Rariden, (2.)

Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Griffith, Chase. Three-base hit—Roush. Stolen bases—Roush, Mitchell, Herzog, Kauff. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 5 hits and 5 runs in two and one-third innings; off Schupp, 5 hits and no runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Toney, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Anderson, (Roush.) Struck out—By Anderson, 2; by Schupp, 4; by Toney, 5. Wild pitch—Anderson. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

PIRATES WIN, BRAVES DITTO.

Mamaux Signalizes Return by 5 to 1 Victory—Boston Wins Second.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 28.—Pittsburgh and Boston divided a double header here today. The Pirates won the first game by a score of 5 to 1, and the Braves the second, 8 to 2. Mamaux made his first appearance in the box since his suspension of ten days, and he held the visitors to seven hits in the opening contest, while his teammates pounded Rudolph and Nehf for fifteen. The second game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	4	1	2	2	0
Carey,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Bigbe,lf	4	1	2	3	1
Hchman,rf	1	2	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Baird,2b	4	1	1	0	3
McCarthy,ss	3	0	2	3	1
Fischer,c	3	1	1	7	0
Mamaux,p	4	0	2	0	0
Total	34	5	15	27	5

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Snodgr's,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Connolly,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Mages,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Gowdy,c	3	0	0	7	0
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	0	0
Nehf,p	2	0	0	0	1
Total	33	1	7	24	11

a-Batted for Blackburn in third inning. b-Batted for Tragessor in the seventh inning.

Errors—McCarthy, Blackburn.

Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Magee, Smith, Fischer. Three-base hit—Bigbee. Stolen bases—Hinchman, Johnston, Baird. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, McCarthy. Sacrifice fly—Warner. Double play—Bigbee and McCarthy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Pittsburgh, 10. First base on balls—Off Nehf, 2; off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 5 hits, 3 runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Nehf, 10 hits, 2 runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Mamaux, 7 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Nehf, 2; by Mamaux, 7. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	4	1	1	4	3
Snodgr's,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Connolly,rf	2	1	0	0	0
Mages,lf	4	2	1	1	0
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	4	1
Smith,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Fitzpat'k,2b	4	1	2	2	0
Egan,2b,3b	2	2	0	1	0
Tragesser,c	3	1	0	6	0
Allen,p	1	0	1	1	1
Total	28	8	9	21	5

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Warner,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Carey,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	2	2	0
Hchman,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Johnston,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Baird,2b	3	1	2	0	2
McCarthy,ss	1	0	0	1	1
Farmer,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Schmidt,c	1	0	0	6	0
Kantlehn'r,p	1	0	0	1	0
Carpenter,p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	28	2	6	21	11

Errors—Fitzpatrick, (2,) Johnston, Baird, Schmidt.

Boston	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	—8	
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Baird. Three-base hit—Baird. Stolen bases—Maranville, Snodgrass, Konetchy, Magee, (2,) Bigbee. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Tragesser, Allen. Sacrifice fly—Hinchman. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Allen, 1; off Kantlehner, 3; off Carpenter, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 6 hits and 1 run in seven innings; off Kantlehner, 6 hits and 7 runs in three and one-third innings; off Carpenter, 3 hits and no runs in three and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Allen, 5; by Carpenter, 2. Wild pitch—Allen. Passed balls—Tragesser, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 4; Atlanta, 2.
Nashville, 3; Memphis, 2.
Birmingham, 8; Mobile, 3. (First game.)
Mobile, 4; Birmingham, 0. (Second game; called end 6th; rain.)
Little Rock, 5; Chattanooga, 4. (First game.)
Little Rock, 6; Chattanooga, 2. (Second game.)

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Elmira, 8.
(Other games postponed.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York. (Postponed; rain.)
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis at Boston. (Postponed; rain.)
Washington, 2; Cleveland, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Boston, 1. (First game.)
Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 2. (2d game; called end 7th; darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	70	49	.588
Chicago	67	56	.545
Detroit	67	56	.545
New York	65	56	.537
St. Louis	66	57	.537
Cleveland	66	58	.532
Washington	58	61	.487
Philadelphia	26	92	.220

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	70	44	.614
Boston	66	44	.600
Philadelphia	66	48	.579
New York	54	58	.482
Pittsburgh	53	61	.465
St. Louis	55	65	.458
Chicago	53	67	.442
Cincinnati	46	76	.377

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

PHILLIES BATTER HENDRIX.

Hard Hitting and Fast Fielding Bury the Cubs in 8 to 2 Defeat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Philadelphia hammered Hendrix today, while the Cubs, except in the seventh, when Williams doubled with the bases full, were unable to do much with Alexander. The Phillies won, 8 to 2. Fast fielding cut off several Chicago hits. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	0	3	0
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	5	4
Stock,3b	5	1	2	1	2
Cravath,rf	4	1	2	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	1	4
Burns,c	3	0	0	3	1
Alexander,p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	36	8	12	27	12

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	1	3	0
Flack,rf	3	1	2	1	0
Mann,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Saier,1b	2	1	0	12	0
Kelly,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Elliott,c	2	0	0	4	2
Archer,c	1	0	0	0	1
Knabe,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Wortman,ss	2	0	1	2	3
Hendrix,p	2	0	1	0	3
McConn'l,p	1	0	0	0	0
aWilliams	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	2	5	27	13

a-Batted for Elliott in the seventh inning.

Errors—Knabe, (2), McConnell, Wortman, (2).

Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	0—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Luderus, Williams. Three-base hits—Cravath, Alexander. Stolen base—Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Whitted. Double plays—Bancroft, Niehoff and Luderus; Knabe and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 5; off Hendrix, 3; off McConnell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Alexander, 5 hits, 2 runs in six innings; off Hendrix, 9 hits, 7 runs in 5 1-3 innings; off McConnell, 3 hits, no runs in 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Alexander, 2; by Hendrix, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

JOHNSON BLANKS INDIANS.

Holds Speaker's Clan to Three Bingles and Senators Win, 2 to 0.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28. — Washington won 2 to 0, today, in the first game of Cleveland's final series here, Walter Johnson allowing the visitors only three scattered hits. Boehling, pitching his first game against his former teammates, was hit opportunely in two innings. The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leonard,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Foster,2b	4	0	0	1	9
Milan,cf	4	0	2	4	0
Smith,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Slanks,lf	3	0	1	2	0
McBride,ss	2	0	0	0	2
Henry,c	3	0	1	4	2
Johnson,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total	34	2	10	27	14

CLEVELAND. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Turner,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Speaker,cf	2	0	1	1	0
Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Moeller,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Chapman,ss	3	0	1	1	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	2	1
Boehling,p	3	0	1	1	5
Total	29	0	3	24	12

Error—Moeller.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Boehling, Speaker. Stolen bases—Milan, (2,) Smith, Shanks. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Double play—Moeller and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 4. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2. Earned runs—Off Boehling, 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 3; by Boehling, 3. Wild pitch—Boehling. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

ANNOUNCE DRAFTING TERMS

Baseball Tribunal Excludes Clubs of 35 Players from Calling More.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The National Commission today served notice on all major league baseball clubs that clubs whose roster includes thirty-five or more players on Sept. 15 will not be permitted to file a draft for this season. The announcement also reminds the clubs that the major league drafting season will begin on Sept. 15 and will close on Sept. 20. The hour and place of the commission's meeting for the opening and awarding of selection of players through the draft will be announced later.

It was also learned semi-officially that the meeting would be an open one this year and the drafts announced publicly. This will be the first time in the last three seasons that this has been done. During the last two years of the Federal League the drafts were kept secret until the players had been signed to contracts.

Cards Get Two St. Paul Players.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Announcement was made today that the St. Louis Nationals have bought Pitcher Niehaus and Third Baseman Smith from the St. Paul American Association team.

DODGERS EVIDENCE BUSH LEAGUE SPEED

Cardinals Pepper Pfeffer and Tally 4 to 0 Shutout Over Slow-Fielding Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The Brooklyn Dodgers, National League leaders, played bush league baseball here today and were blanked by the St. Louis Cardinals, 4 to 0, in the opening clash of a three-game series. Cool and somewhat damp weather may have been the cause.

The Cards are running wild on the Eastern clubs. They have captured eight out of nine games from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn. Two straight from the Braves, three in a row from the Giants, two out of three from the Phillies, and the opener from the Dodgers—that's the record they have compiled.

If it were not for the indisputable evidence of the percentage tables, plus the fact that figures never prevaricate, St. Louis fans today couldn't be made to believe that the Robins really head the National League.

The Cardinals chalked up three runs off big Ed Pfeffer in the seven innings he labored. Fast fielding, such as is expected from a probable pennant winner, would have prevented St. Louis from tayying at Pfeffer's expense. The Cards hit big Ed hard, yet many of the raps that went for hits would have been pulled down ordinarily.

Roger Hornsby, the Cardinal's slugging demon, twisted his right ankle when sliding into the plate on a squeeze play in the sixth inning. Two Dodgers carried him off the field on their shoulders. The injury is certain to keep the Cards' king-pin swatter out of the fray for several days, although Roger wants to get back in the line-up tomorrow.

The Cardinals annexed their first marker in the opening session. With the call three and two, Tommy Long belted one to right for three sacks. Stengel got his hands on the ball, but failed to freeze to it. Snyder chased Long home with a single over second.

St. Louis tabbed up one more in the fourth. Bescher opened up, beating out a hit to Merkle. Hornsby bunted down the first-base line. Merkle heaved wildly to second for Bescher. When the leather got away from Olson, Hornsby went to third. Wilson beat out a slow roller down the third base line, filling the bases. Miller lifted a sacrifice fly to Myers, Bescher counting. Gonzales popped to Olson. Betzel rolled to Olson, who would have had Wilson at second on a force play had not Cutshaw dropped his throw. That filled the bags and with Lee Meadows up. Lee almost delivered, Olson making a sensational catch of a short fly in left field for the final out.

Hornsby opened the sixth with a screeching liner over Wheat

NAHMA, CRIPPLED, IS THIRD IN MANHASSET BAY CUP YACHT RACE

AHMEEK IS FIRST IN HOWLING GALE

Boston Craft, Sailed by Adams, Captures Opening Race for Manhasset Bay Cup.

NAHMA FINISHES THIRD

Defender Speeds Across Line, Her Broken Gaff Held by Two Sailors —Three Yachts Disabled.

Record of Yesterday's Manhasset Bay Cup Race.

Yacht and Club.	Elapsed Time.	Points Won.
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., Quincy, Mass.	2:11:30	14
Wasaka II, South Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	2:12:53	13
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C., Greenwich, Conn. (Defender)	2:14:13	12
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y.	2:15:55	11
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, Mass. (challenger)	2:17:32	10
Nutmeg, Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	2:18:08	9
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Port Washington, N. Y.	3:08:00	8
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.	Time not taken	7
Hayseed, Gloucester Y. C., Gloucester, Mass.	Disabled	0
Bernice, Manchester Y. C., Manchester, Mass.	Disabled	0
Ellen, Eastern Y. C., Boston, Mass.	Disabled	0
Sayonara, Portland Y. C., Portland, Me.	Did not start	..
Stranger, Hingham Y. C., Hingham, Mass.	Did not start	..

Ahmeek won by 1 minute 23 seconds; Wasaka II, second, 1:20 ahead of Nahma, third; 1:42 ahead of Joyant, fourth; 1:37 ahead of Britomart, fifth; 2:36 ahead of Nutmeg, sixth; 39:52 ahead of Aleda.

A Boston yacht, Ahmeek, sailed by the master sailor of Boston waters, Charles Francis Adams, won the first of the series of races for the Manhasset Bay Cup, sailed off the anchorage of the holder of the trophy, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., yesterday afternoon. Wasaka II., representing the South Boston Yacht Club, and sailed by Frank Macomber, finished second.

The cup defender, Nahma, designed, sailed, and partly owned by Adison G. Hanan, with two sailors swinging aloft in bo'sun's chairs to hold her broken gaff in place, made a dramatic finish in third place, beaten, but in her disabled condition a very long way from being disgraced, and fairly shrieking in the teeth of the wind, which had so damaged her, "Can you guess where I would have finished had not my power to sail at my best been taken from me by one of your merciless guests?"

Three others of the challengers, the Bernice, representing the Manchester Yacht Club; the Hayseed, representing the Gloucester Yacht Club, and the Ellen, representing the Eastern Yacht Club, limped from the course before the first leg of the race was finished, all with gaffs so split that their mainsails fell to the decks and left them helpless in the gale, which was blowing out of the north at the rate of from forty to fifty miles an hour.

After the delightful breeze the Boston sailors had revelled in at the regatta of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Saturday, and which had then been referred to as a fresh breeze, they all expressed a wish for a stiff wind, "such as we have Down East," for the cup races on Monday. They got it. Hereafter there will be no complaint from them about the lack of whole sail breezes in Sound yachting.

Rain Makes Decks Slippery.

When the amateur sailors assembled yesterday morning there was a good steady breeze from the north, every sign of rain in the air and occasional tiny showers that kept the polished decks of the yachts slippery. So the sailors in whose hands rested the defense and the capture of the coveted cup lined up, clad in oilskins and sou'westers, as salty a looking bunch as if they had all just come in from the fishing banks, and perhaps as skillful a lot of amateur sailors as ever was assembled in one regatta in New York waters. Nevertheless, two or more professional sailors to assist in the heavy work of the race they were allotted to the several craft as follows:

On Nahma, the defender—Adison G. Hanan, Butler Whiting, Otto C. Heinigke.

On Britomarte, the challenger—C. B. Wheelock, Harold S. Wheelock, George Fuller, Edward Merriman.

On Ahmeek—Charles Francis Adams, Arthur Adams, George Owen, and George Nichols of this city, owner of the fifty-footer Carolina.

On Ellen—C. P. Curtis, C. P. Curtis, Jr., Guy Lowell, Robert Curtis, and Charles G. Davis of this city.

On Wasaka—James J. Martin, J. J. Martin, Jr., Robert C. Martin, B. B. Crowninshiel, Frank Macomber, at the tiller, and Joseph V. Santry.

On Nutmeg—A. C. Jones, Lindsay Hooper, J. H. Goodwin.

On Hayseed—Ralph Hendrie, at the tiller, C. J. Chapman, John Tillinghast, G. M. Pulver, and Roy Pidgeon.

On Bernice—George Lee, Ernest Hendrie, F. P. Munro, and Gardner Williams.

On Aleda—J. W. Alker, E. V. Willis, and Charles Lincoln.

On Anita—George P. Granberry, F. W. Goeller, Jr., J. A. Mahlstedt, C. Shields, and Adolph Nelsen, sailing master of Okee.

On Joyant—E. Burton Hart, Clifford D. Mallory, John R. Johnson, Abbot P. Brush, and John Alden.

On board Commodore W. H. Child's steam yacht Joyance was the committee having charge of the race, Colonel Aemilius Jarvis of the Royal Yacht Club of Toronto, Canada, representing the challenger; Stuyvesant Wainwright, representing the defender, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and James T. Sparkman, referee. With them, attending to the important duties of laying the course, setting the marks, and displaying the signals, were Richard A. Moncks and Henry A. Pelton, of the Race Committee of the Indian Harbor Club.

When these had taken their positions, announced the course as one four miles to leeward, to a mark se directly south of Great Captain's Island, a beat back to the starting point, and a trip twice over that route, the stage was all set for the day's sport.

Gust Damages Britomart.

Scattered about the sound was a fleet of steamers, launches, and sailing craft out to see the first of the struggles for the cup, which has aroused more interest in yachting circles than any other event of the year. The wind was blowing very fresh and increasing at every gust in force, while holding from the same quarter. A quarter of an hour before the start a particularly vicious gust ripped a big rent in Britemart's jib, right at the batten, which threatened to extend clear across the sheet so that she had to lay to until the torn sail could be lowered and another substituted.

The next moment another playful caress tore a rent in Aleda's big mainsail, and she was forced to lie to until that damage could be repaired. Other puffs set the graceful yachts over close to their beam ends and kept them wide of the starting line for fear of collisions, and there was on every side evidence of the extreme care necessary to prevent sheets from breaking, sails from tearing from booms, and gaffs and steering gears from becoming jammed. The crowding of the yachts for positions among the eleven out for the start was noticeably absent, as the lee rails went under water and the wind churned the waves into spray which swept over the decks and drenched the sailors worse than did the raindrops which blew with biting force against them.

The starter's gun was fired at 1:10 P. M., with the yachts widely scattered for the run down to the first mark, sails stretched to their utmost until they stood as stiff as if they were made of sheets of aluminium and glistening with rain. Around the stern of the Joyance finally slipped the Britomart, challenger for the cup, and started off to the southward. Three boat lengths behind her and further away by a couple of boat lengths was the Bernice, and then followed at rather wide intervals, and each further away from the committee boat, the Ellen, Nutmeg, with Nahma just abeam, instead of in the van, as is Hanan's usual custom; Hayseed, Wasaka, and Joyant.

Away off at the outer edge of the starting line and two minutes astern of Britomart was the brown-bodied Ahmeek, last to get away and a good eighth of a mile behind the leader of the fleet. Anita, finding the weather too stiff for her light weather habits, stood outside the mark with all sails furled and waiting for the gale to subside, while Aleda, trying to mend her mainsail, was away inshore struggling with conditions which promised to put her out of the running even before she started. Britomart, Nutmeg, and Ahmeek all had their booms eased to port, while all the rest had theirs to starboard, and thus started on their run down the Sound.

While Nahma was surprisingly slow at the start, the craft on which the hopes of New Yorkers were centred was not slow in getting under way and then overtaking the leaders. The yachts had been running before the wind only two minutes when Nahma's crew swung out their spinnaker boom, and a minute later broke out the big cloud of silk sail which filled with wind instantaneously and made Nahma fairly leap over the waves and find her way through the fleet as if propelled by a catapult.

It was a daring performance in such a gale as was blowing. But Adams saw the value of the sheet, and as soon as possible followed suit, and away in the offing broke out his big balloon-line sail. The others followed suit as rapidly as possible. Like a pack of hounds loosed from leashes they fairly jumped away under this added impetus and tore down the Sound with the wind whistling off the stiffened sails.

The Wind Grows Stronger.

Then came the first of the vicious puffs of gale that made the yachts stick their noses deep into the seething and boiling waters in front of them, and stagger to recover for another and even harder plunge. They had been going a couple of minutes eased as much as possible, when sailing masters, fearful that masts would spring under the stress, hauled in their spinnakers, laid their course a little nearer to a reach than a run and, shutting their eyes, trusted to their luck for safety.

At 1:23, just thirteen minutes after the start, Hayseed's mainsail came down with a smash and she wore around and started off for the shore. The jaws of her gaff had split under the strain, and she was helpless. Seven minutes later Bernice was in trouble, and this time slowly the big mainsail crumpled down on deck and she too eased away.

Three minutes later, while well in the lead of the fleet Nahma suddenly showed signs of distress aloft. A sailor was seen climbing up. She wore around, and at the sailor's [illegible] rope was sent down, then another sailor. Then one sailor slipped [illegible] to the slippery deck. The mainsail was sent up taut again. Nahma spread her wings for another flight.

Ahmeek Takes Lead.

Four yachts had passed her while she was in trouble, and the one her skipper most feared, Ahmeek, was in the lead, for Mr. Adams had stuck to his spinnaker longer than the others and was now reaping the benefit of his daring. Away to port Ellen joined the fleet of cripples, and with her gaff jaws split she limped off the course.

Fortunately that ended the day's tragedies. The gale abated a trifle, down to, say, thirty-five miles an hour. Nahma's gaff-hugging sailor was still aloft [illegible] minutes later there was a sigh of relief from everyone on looker, for the outer mark had been reached and the danger of further accidents was lessened.

Ahmeek was first around that mark at 1:40, just a half hour to a second from the signaled hour of starting, but really making the leg in 28 minutes, as she was two minutes behind the starting gun. Thirty-five seconds later the white-bodied Wasaka, once the Josephine, made around the mark, followed fifteen seconds later by the Britomart, with Nutmeg 17 seconds behind her. Then came the crippled Nahma, 43 seconds astern of Nutmeg, and with the sailor still aloft. Joyant, which at 1:33, had been obliged to wear around for some trifling trouble which was apparently quickly repaired, was the last of the fleet to round the mark 20 seconds behind Nahma.

Second Leg Uneventful.

Then came the windward work to the second mark. There were no striking incidents in the racing over this leg that were apparent to the observer. The order in which the yachts passed the mark was as follows: Ahmeek, 2:17:50; Wasaka, 2:19:52; Nahma, 2:20:50; Joyant, 2:21:10; Britomart, 2:22:15, and Nutmeg, 2:24:55.

The actual time taken by the different yachts in this four-mile beat was: Ahmeek, 37:50; Wasaka, 38:37; Nahma and Joyant, 39:00 each; Britomart, 41:25, and Nutmeg, 43:35. As the yachts were finishing this leg they were met by both Aleda, which had repaired damages, and Anita, which had found the weather more to her liking after the gale had subsided and had started over the course.

The run down to the mark for the third leg saw Ahmeek still in the lead and Joyant and Nahma both creeping up on her, the run of this four miles bringing the time schedule in this fashion: Ahmeek, 2:49:52; Wasaka, 2:51:15; Joyant, 2:51:49; Nahma, 2:52:35; Britomart, 2:53:14, and Nutmeg, 2:55:43.

Joyant had done this leg faster than any of the other yachts in 30:39, Nutmeg making the trip in 30:48, Britomart in 31:26, Wasaka in 31:43, Nahma in 31:45, and it had taken the leader Ahmeek the longest time, 32:02.

Now came the beat home, and in this Ahmeek made up for her loss in the third leg, as she and Wasaka both made the beat in one tack in 31:38, the best time made by any of the competitors in getting back on this one long beat to the finish line.

Nahma had trouble again, and two sailors went aloft and held their posts until she swept across the line safe in third place.

GUARDIA GETS FIRST PRIZE.

Is Winner of Ocean Yacht Race Because of Protest on Pontiac.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—C. A. Marsland's Guardia has been adjudged winner of first prize in the 203-mile ocean race around Long Island under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which ended Sunday night. Guardia finished in 47 hours and 55 minutes and the corrected time was 36 hours, 9 minutes. Tieute II was second and Mignon third.

Walter Bowers's Pontiac, which finished first, lost the major prize on account of a sustained protest. She received a special award, however. Pontiac's elapsed time was 35 hours, 35 minutes, 30 seconds and the corrected time was 31 hours, 19 minutes 30 seconds.

RACING ON AGAIN AT BELMONT TODAY

Handicap at a Mile and a Furlong Is the Feature—Futurity Next Saturday.

Racing will be resumed in the metropolitan district this afternoon, when the regularly scheduled Autumn meeting of the Westchester Racing Association opens at the Belmont Park course. With the close on Saturday of what was undoubtedly the most successful meeting ever held at Saratoga, patrons of the sport have returned to New York, and Broadway yesterday was crowded with regulars and other racing enthusiasts who had a day off from their favorite pastime and apparently did not know what to do with themselves.

The meeting which opens this afternoon will continue until Sept. 11, inclusive, and during this period many notable turf events will be run, but of these none is of such importance as the Futurity, which will be the feature of next Saturday's program. No race that is contested by thoroughbreds in the United States possesses a tithe of the sentiment which attaches to this event. The Futurity has done more to perpetuate the blooded horse than any other American event ever offered. Established in 1885, it was a success from its inception, the original running in 1888 bringing out a field of fourteen starters, with the value of the prize reaching the then unheard-of total of $45,000.

When the period of restrictive legislation was at its height in 1911 and 1912 most of the mares were sold, many going to Australia and Argentina. Only the real optimist clung to the best of his dams. The nominations for 1915 were comparatively small as a consequence, and the value of the race was $16,950 when Thunderer won, as against the $77,000 of Potomac's year. The experts figure, however, that Saturday's event will total $25,000, so that material progress has been made in twelve months.

According to Secretary McL. Earlocker, the sale of boxes and general interest in the meeting ih far greater than in any Autumn since the sport has been revived in this State. There will be no regular ladies' days during this meeting, but as usual the infield will be thrown open to the public free on Saturdays and holidays.

A well-balanced program has been prepared for this afternoon, the feature of the card being the Belmont Park Autumn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over a mile and a furlong course. The entries include some of the best long-distance horses in the country, among them being Short Grass, Frizzle, James Butler's Capra, and August Belmont's Stromboli. The Herz entry will carry top weight with 123 pounds.

Three fine fencers will be seen in the jumping race, the event being the Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap at two miles for three-year-olds and upward. That good chaser Skibbereen, who has taken many of the feature cross-country races at the hunting club meetings, has the top impost, and will be asked to pick up 138 pounds. Vifir and Northwood will be the other contenders.

There will be two races up the straightaway, the first being in the opening event, which is for three-year-olds at six furlongs. Those entered include that great little mare Bayberry Candle, Leochares, and the colt Lena Misha. The other event is a two-year-old race, in which are entered a number of youngsters which performed creditably at Saratoga.

Among the boxholders who will be present during the meeting are August Belmont, C. K. G. Billings, Price McKinney, Payne Whitney, A. K. Macomber, John Sanford, Gifford A. Cochran, Schuyler L. Parsons, James Butler, Alfred Pentlier, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Archibald Barklie, Richard T. Wilson, H. K. Knapp, Thomas Hitchock, and David Stevenson.

TODAY'S BELMONT CARD.

FIRST RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, straight course. Bayberry Candle, 112 pounds; Fellowship, 114; Rhine Maiden, 118; Leochares, 123; Mont D'Or II, (imp.,) 116; Lena Mesha, 117.

SECOND RACE—For 2-year-old maidens; five and a half furlongs, straight. First Ballot, 112 pounds; Russian Pinion, 115; Skeptic, 115; Vivid, 115; Harvest King, 115; Old Eyelers, 115; Mary Powell, 112; Daddy Long Legs, 115; Kittenish, (imp.,) 112; Pleasant Dreams, 112; Poionium, (imp.,) 115; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 115; Sandale, (imp.,) 112; Precise, 112; Napoleon, 115.

THIRD RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Republican, 105 pounds; Ida Claire, 110; Jem, 103; Sky Pilot, 111; Voluspa, 96.

FOURTH RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; Belmont Park Autumn Handicap; one mile and a furlong. Short Grass, 123 pounds; Frizzle, (imp.,) 111; Capea, 110; Stromboli, 122. Weight on Frizzl includes a penalty of five pounds.

FIFTH RACE—For 3-year-olds and upward; the Broadhollow Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles. Vifer, 135 pounds; Skibbereen, 138; Northward, 133.

SITH RACE—For 2-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs, straight course. Mirsa, 110 pounds; Fantam Bala, 112; Phantom, 102; Glanaginty, (imp.,) 105; Comrade, 100; Aimee T., 107; Radium Flower, 100; Moonlight, (imp.,) 100.

TO ADOPT MURPHY SYSTEM.

Folwell Will Follow Theories of Penn's Late Noted Trainer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Head Coach Robert C. Folwell of the Penn football team made several definite announcements to Manager Charlie Lovett, who visited Folwell at his place in New Jersey the other day, and one among them was the fact that the Red and Blue would return absolutely to the training system of the late Mike Murphy.

"I don't believe in deserting a successful system, and certainly old Mike was the past master of all handlers and trainers of men," said Folwell. "I will use the same methods that Mike did when he was at Franklin Field. The armor for the Penn team—and by this I mean their togs—will be the same equipment that the 1904 and 1905 teams wore. I do not believe in crippled players, for men are no good on the side lines. I believe in plenty of pads, as Mike did, and the team will wear them right from the jump.

"There will be five of us coaches at Langhorne on Sept 11.—Dr. Wharton, By Dickson, Harold Gaston, Lon Jourdet, and myself. This may be somewhat of a surprise, but I intend to start scrimmage work the second week. I don't believe in pampering a player, nor do I believe in risking his injury with light football harness. The team will have two strenuous weeks while up in Bucks County. The altitude is high and the air dry, and the fellows can stand a lot of driving.

"I intend to have the team pretty well put together by the time we get back to Franklin Field. I am going to take every precaution against injury, accident, or illness. We are even going to take our own drinking water away with us."

JAVELIN MARK TO STAND.

Lincoln's Improvement Due to Instruction by Russian Trainer.

Jim Lincoln, the young javelin thrower of the New York A. C., will receive credit for breaking the metropolitan championship record in the titular meet on Saturday at the Brooklyn P. S. A. L. field. Frederick W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan A. A. U., states that Lincoln conformed to all the requirements when he hurled the spear-shaped missile 182 feet 5 inches, more than ten feet beyond the record mark. Before the start of the event Mr. Rubien designated several officials to watch the wind conditions during the throwing, and the reports he received after the meet indicated that there was no wind at the time of Lincoln's best effort, although there was a strong breeze blowing intermittently throughout the contests.

Close observers of athletics view with wonder the rapidly improving form of Lincoln, which has culminated in his conquering the national champion, George Bronder, and there are hardly ten persons in New York who can ascribe the reason for his improvement. One who knows is Jannes F. Anderson, who came to this country several months ago to study athletic conditions here in the interest of the Russian Government. Anderson, a Swede by birth, is governmental trainer of Russia's army officers and athletes.

Anderson first called on Mr. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, who promised to obtain for the Russian trainer all the information he desired, or to place him in a position to get it for himself. In return, Anderson promised to impart his knowledge of javelin throwing to Americans. This knowledge Mr. Rubien thought worth knowing, for Anderson can throw the missile more than 190 feet.

One afternoon in the Spring the Russian trainer visited Travers Island, and there found Lincoln in training. Lincoln was using a side-arm delivery, throwing the javelin almost as he would a baseball. This form, declared Anderson, was all wrong. He picked up a javelin and called Lincoln to him. That moment marked the beginning of Lincoln's improvement.

Anderson instructed him in the Swedish method of bringing the throwing arm well back and close to the side. He then showed him how to snap-throw the spear so as to get the full power of the shoulders behind each effort. On his first attempts at the new style Lincoln found he could throw just as far as with his own free swing. He received no more instructions from Anderson, but devoted all his time following the first day's advice.

Whereas in 1915 Lincoln won the national junior championship with a toss of 168 feet 5½ inches, in July of this year he was doing 175 feet in practice. Then came his victory over George Bronder at Celtic Park last Sunday with a distance of 174 feet 6½ inches. This was a fluke, close observers of the game said. But it was far from such at the senior meet on Saturday.

Lincoln has apparently mastered the Swedish method, and his aim now is to establish a new American record. This mark is 184 feet 9½ inches, and if his form continues to improve Lincoln should set a new distance when he meets Bronder, Fee, Liversedge, and Norse in the nationals at Newark.

N. E. ATHLETES ARE NAMED.

Twenty-two Will Compete in National Title Sports at Newark.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The names of the twenty-two athletes who will represent New England in the national junior and senior track and field championships at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 and 9, were announced today by President William C. Prout of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of America. They are as follows.

J. Leo Foley, J. Greene, A. D. Colby, Walter Whalen, J. T. Murphy, R. W. Harwood, T. J. Halpin, W. A. Savage, W. H. Meanix, M. S. Wright, Harry Barwise, J. F. McLoughlin, and Harry T. Worthington of the Boston Athletic Association, Harold E. Weeks, C. Arbeen, H. B. Foye, George A. Pelletier, M. A. Shepard, and William Lynch of the Irish-American A. A., B. Reed of the Gladiator A. C., and J. T. Higgins and John C. Lawlor, unattached.

NAME MEN FOR TITLE MEET.

Fifteen Middle Westerners Picked for National Championships.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Everett C. Brown, local representative of the Amateur Athletic Union, today announced the selection of fifteen of the twenty athletes who will represent the Middle West in the national track and field meet at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 and 9.

Those from the Chicago Athletic Association are J. G. Loomis, A. E. Ward, Earl Eby, Frank Loomis, Sherman Landers, Harold Pogue, and J. Benson. From the Illinois Athletic Club are Iven Meyers, A. W. Miller, Dan Ahearn, and M. E. Shanahan. Others are Joie Ray, unattached; Bob Simpson, University of Missouri, and Arlie Mucks, University of Wisconsin.

POWER BOAT CUP RACES..

Records in Danger at Detroit Regatta, which Begins Saturday.

Power boat records are expected to fall when the fastest array of power craft in the country meets at the fourteenth annual Gold Challenge Cup championship races over the Detroit River course off Belle Island which begin Saturday. Miss Detroit, raced by the Miss Detroit Power Boat Association, captured the cup at Manhassett Bay last year and is being put in shape to retain the trophy.

Indications are that at least ten craft from various parts of the country will endeavor to wrest the cup from its present holder and in this number are several new boats. Of these, the fastest so far is the Miss Minneapolis, which craft is expected to be the strongest contender. This boat has a record of 66.66 miles an hour, which is eight miles per hour faster than Miss Detroit, which has made fifty-eight miles as the best time.

Of Miss Hamtrack, which is reported as another strong contender, very little is known, except that it is a Detroit boat and will make an effort to keep the cup in that city. Hawk Eye, the hydroplane, owned by President A. L. Judson, of the American Powerboat Association, will be one of the Eastern boats to come. This boat burned at Manhasset Bay last year and has been rebuilt for another attempt to lift the trophy. It was to have competed in the I. L. Y. A. races but was not ready.

According to reports that come from a reliable source, Charles L. Hacker, who built the famous Kitty Hawk, is producing a hydroplane for the Astors, with a design to bringing the cup back East, and also one for another wealthy Easterner whose name could not be learned. Hacker has built many boats and is expected to furnish a fast craft.

The Ankle Deep, also a contender, is owned by Count Mankowski. The Baby Reliance and Baby Speed Demon are out of the running this year because of an injury to Commodore Blackton in a moving-picture accident which prevents him from racing. W. J. Connors of Buffalo may put his Buffalo Enquirer into commission. From San Francisco come reports of a fast boat which may race, while the Ugly Duckling, one of the Mississippi Valley regatta winners, is likely to be a starter. The Barnacle, which gave the Miss Minneapolis a good race and showed a speed of about fifty-six miles per hour, was the victim of a smash-up at St. Paul, a crane falling on her hull, and will not race. The Miss St. Paul, which was widely advertised as a freak craft, had a mishap before starting at St. Paul and probably will not compete.

COLUMBIA GRIDIRON PRACTICE SEPT. 20

Coach Metcalf Expects 100 Veterans and Recruits to Report on South Field.

Candidates for the Columbia University football eleven were notified yesterday by Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf that the date for the first practice had been set for Wednesday, Sept. 20, on South Field. Coach Metcalf is on a vacation at Pike, N. H., and the announcement was made in the form of a personal written communication to all members of last year's eleven and squad who will again be eligible and to the new candidates who reported for Spring practice in April.

By Sept. 27, when Columbia University reopens, the squad is expected to comprise almost 100 candidates, including the new students and the entering freshmen who will compete for berths on the cub team. Last year, the first season Columbia had the gridiron sport since 1905, the maximum strength of the squad was seventy. Under the strict regulations covering a period of five years from 1915, during which football is a probationary sport at Columbia, it is improbable that the squad will ever number more than 100 men. Only students in the college department and candidates for bachelors' degrees are included in the eligible list, whereas those enrolled in the schools of engineering, architecture, journalism, law, medicine, pharmacy, and the graduate departments are debarred from participation. Last year, although Columbia had the largest enrollment of any university in the United States, only 595 students were eligible for football and the number of men of athletic physique, excluding the members of the crew, track, and basketball squads who were not anxious to learn the tactics of football, was less than 100.

It is the tentative plan of Coach Metcalf to institute a strict training system this year, including the housing of a fairly large 'Varsity squad in a dormitory. Last Fall the whole squad gathered daily for the mid-day meal and this year it is likely that all meals will be prepared according to a fixed training diet.

Work of replacing the grandstand on the north side of South Field, removed to accommodate the baseball team, will begin this week under the direction of Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics. Nearly 3,000 seats will be added to the present temporary wooden stands, so that between 6,000 and 7,000 persons can be accommodated. Prospective plans also call for the erection of stands at one of the field.

W. AND J. SQUAD AT WORK.

Early Football Indications Point to Exceptionally Heavy Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—Preliminary training for the Washington and Jefferson College football players was inaugurated here this afternoon under the direction of Head Coach Sol Metzger, successor to Bob Folwell. The squad numbered thirty-five members. Only conditioning exercises were given the players in a two-hour work-out.

Indications are that Washington and Jefferson will have one of the heaviest teams in its history, if some former prep school stars, who are being counted upon for the 'Varsity, show the expected ability. Ten members of the squad weigh more than 200 pounds each. Morning and afternoon practice will be continued until college opens Sept. 20. The first game will be played Sept. 23.

Cubs Buy Indianapolis Pitchers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Victor Aldridge and Rex Dawson, pitchers with the Indianapolis American Association Club, were purchased by the Chicago Nationals today. Aldridge pitched a one-hit game yesterday. They are to report at the close of the association season.

MAY STAGE STEEPLECHASE.

N. Y. A. C. Asks A. A. U. to Allow Title Contest at Games Sept. 23.

An effort to revive interest in steeplechasing, one of the most spectacular forms of track athletics, will be made this Fall by the New York A. C. Application has been made by the Mercury Foot organization to the Amateur Athletic Union for permission to stage the two-mile national steeplechase championship in connection with its Fall games at Travers Island on Sept. 23. In asking for the titular steeplechase event, the N. Y. A. C. also applied for the pentathlon championship, and as Chairman of the National Championship Committee, Frederick W. Rubien has put both applications up to his associates for a mail vote. The request will probably be approved.

Steeplechasing has always fascinated athletes in that it is both thrilling and novel. John Daly, the Irish-American A. C. veteran, in former years has annexed about all the steeplechase honors there were. Daly, who always kept in condition, has had few opportunities recently to exert his prowess, but a little training will put him back into condition to renew his efforts.

Associated with steeplechasing are the names of some of the best known athletes. Dr. George Orton, recently retired coach of the University of Pennsylvania; Ernie Hjertberg, now coach of the athletes of Sweden, and A. B. George, the English athlete, are only a few of the fine performers who added to their athletic fame through their success in steeplechasing.

Inasmuch as the New York A. C. has not promoted a hedge topping contest in some years, the inside of the Travers Island track will have to be remodeled to allow for the erection of the water jump and five hurdles, which cannot be more than three feet high.

The steeplechase and pentathlon will be held a week after the all-around championship event at Newark, and efforts will be made by the New York A. C. authorities to keep some of the leading contestants in New York to participate in their games.

The pentathlon is a standard Olympic game event, and, according to Mr. Rubien, if there are to be Olympic games in the future the United States will need pentathlon performers who can be developed only with the incentive of a national championship. Howard Berry, winner of the pentathlon in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival this year, is serving with a Pennsylvania National Guard regiment, but a move is now under way to obtain his release so that he can play football for Penn, which will also enable him to compete in the pentathlon at Travers Island.

The pentathlon comprises the following events: Running broad jump, throwing the javelin, 200-meter flat race, throwing the discus, and 1,500-meter flat race. The events are contested in the above-mentioned order. In each event the winner shall receive 1 point, the second man 2 points, &c. The winner shall be the one who, upon the completion of the 1,500-meter flat race, has obtained the lowest total points in the five competitions.

JAPAN, TOO, HAS NOISY FANS.

Writer Deplores Their Tendency to Rowdyism at Games

Enthusiasm for baseball in Japan has become a national characteristic with the Mikado's people, according to the Japanese writer, Saito Man, who recently attracted national attention there by deprecating the activities of Japanese fandom. He has assumed the lofty standard of "bushido" in his article, a translation of which was issued here recently by the East and West News Bureau. Mr. Man says:

"Now, these noisy fans—the name is very appositely chosen—mass themselves in a great crowd, and brandish over their heads improvised paper banners and lanterns, of various shapes, shake sticks and poles, bellow with horns, cry forth at the top of their lungs all kinds of ejaculations. What do they mean? What is the use and purpose of all this crazy disturbance?

"They are not content with fanning their own team; they must abuse and down their enemy terribly. Witness some of the cries heard on the Tokio high school ground recently, when the high school fought with the Keio team. The high school cried: 'Driveling idiots!' The Keio retorted: 'Suicide House!'

"'We are gakushi in three years' time,' the former boasted.

"'Then don't come borrowing money,' jeered the latter. And so on. They would often come to fists. When the game was over the fans of the winning side went stark mad.

"They would cry themselves hoarse, singing 'We have won—we have won,' and other idiotic songs, and they brandish their flags and other big things, throwing very abusive and contemptuous epithets in the face of the defeated team. Then they would probably spend the remainder of the day in riotous feeding or drinking like German students, while the crestfallen fans of the defeated team would disperse, nursing a dangerous grudge in their minds, and seek spirituous consolation somewhere."

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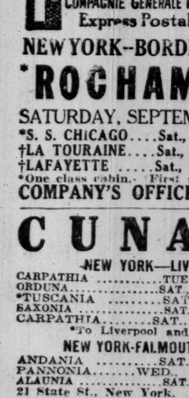

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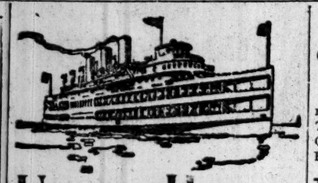

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Special Trip Sat., Sept. 2, to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20; Yonkers, 1:45 P.M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P.M.

AFTERNOON BOAT

for Bear Mountain, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or CORNWALL, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

STEAMER **'Mandalay'**

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS

DAY and NIGHT TRIPS

MUSIC. DANCING.

Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting, from N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45 & 7 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.

FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad

YACHT **"PALISADES"**

FOR **INTERSTATE PARK**

Two 25-Mile Trips Daily. Close Under Palisades. STOPS AT ENGLEWOOD. ALPINE AND FOREST VIEW PLAYGROUNDS. Round Trip 40c.; One way 25c.; between Playgrounds, 10c. and 15c.

Leaves W. 132d Street Pier 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; returns 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

GLEN ISLAND Boats

Battery today, 9.30 & 10 A. M. & 1.30 & 6 P. M., E. 24th St. 30 min. later. Bronx, (E. 158th St.,) 9.30, 2 & 7

Iron Steamboat Co.

A DAY ON THE OCEAN, Str. "TAURUS," Daily 9 A. M., Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. Fare $1.00.

CONEY ISLAND & ROCKAWAY BEACH. From Pier 1, N. R., and West 129th St. Round Trips ADULTS 50c., CHILDREN 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

RED BANK LINE 60 CTS. ROUND TRIP

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a.m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a.m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin st., 9:30, 9:45; Battery, 8:55, 9:25 a. m.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

BOSTON Metropolitan Line Route via Long Island Sound

Beautiful Buzzards Bay and the

CAPE COD CANAL

Superb Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays at 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M. Same service returning. Music on each Steamer.

Portland Maine Steamship Line. Steamships North Land and North Star.

Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs. and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M.

Tickets & Information at Piers; also at New York Transfer Co. Offices and various Tourist Agencies.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.

Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.

Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

BOSTON $2.95

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct **$1.90**

COLONIAL LINE

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.80 **BOSTON** $2.80

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50

Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 28d St

Hartford Line

From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

TOURS TO JAPAN, FAR EAST, SO. AMERICA Tours de Luxe All Season.

THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

Labor Day Tours to all prominent resorts. FRANK TOURIST CO., 398 Broadway, New York.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS TO ANY PORT. Official Agents, All Lines. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N.Y.

To California—Washington Sunset Route Offices, 30-360-1158 Broadway, 264 Fifth Av

Trans-Pacific Steamship Service. Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, 1,231 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. Daily, exc. Sun. | P M ft. Pier 25, N. R., N. Y. Phone 3900 Franklin

NORWEGIAN AMERICAN LINE. 8-10 Bridge St., New York.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. 1185 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CHINESE MAKE MUNITIONS.

One Thousand Are Landed in France and More Will Follow.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—One thousand Chinese laborers arrived at Lyons today. They constitute the first contingent of Chinese who are to be brought to France for work in munitions factories.

THE NEWEST IN SWEATERS.

Demand for This Style of Garment May Exceed the Supply.

No line of business is going better just now than that in sweaters and, while hit all along the line by the troubles incident to war, it seems to have been boomed rather than injured. It has become an all-year trade, and if one variety of sweater drops out of business in one part of the country it jumps up in another. Just now a big order for fibre sweaters is going out for Minnesota, and it is prophesied that there will be a big holiday trade in fibre sweaters. If this is true it will be unprecedented. The woolen sweater is now being shown, and a look at those on view in a big wholesale house is a pretty sight. Rose and Copenhagen blue are the strongest in color, purple and gold go well, a corn or maize is a delight, and green is quoted as fair.

The brushed sweater is the thing. That is the one with a soft fuzz covering it. It starts in as the ordinary wool sweater and the fuzz is brought out by a "brushing" with wire teeth. Novelty goods are the best and the belt, sash, and collar will contrast, probably in white. The newest collar will be a sailor. The woman who does not have a sweater this year will at least have a brushed wool cap and scarf, and they are also going exceedingly well and show the novelty effect. The round cap has a point brought over smoothly on each side and fastened with a little rosette. There are beautiful things in the silk sweaters which are worn all the year and will wholesale for from $13.50 a piece up. They are running strong just now.

Fibre is the most difficult thing to get in the way of sweater materials, and the fibre yarn which has been $1.60 a pound is now $4 a pound. Many of the made garments are sold at a lower margin of profit. Fibre sweaters, if one can get them, sell for from $42 to $147 a dozen. Wool is twice as high in price as formerly, and dyeings, which at one time cost from 10 to 11 cents a pound, now may run up to 75 cents, according to the color. It is said that possibly recent troubles in the cloak-making world have increased the demand for sweaters which may exceed the supply.

Alexander Saunders Left $973,402.

The State transfer tax appraisal of the estate of the late Alexander Saunders, who died at Yonkers on Feb. 1 last, shows he left $973,402.68. The State will collect a tax of $14,807. The widow's share of the estate amounts to $243,582.23; the son, William, inherits $180,714.02, and the two daughters, Helen and Mary, each receive $202,315. Helen Holmes, a granddaughter, gets $15,000, and five other grandchildren each receive $12,000.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:18|Sun sets..6:35|Moon rises..6:13

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:53	8:07	1:51	2:03
Governors Island	8:17	8:23	2:27	2:39
Hell Gate	10:23	10:29	4:08	4:20

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 28.

SS New York, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
SS Robert M. Thompson, Sharpness, Aug. 10.
SS Anator, Hampton Roads, Aug. 26.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Aug. 26.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Aug. 25.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Aug. 23.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Aug. 21.
SS Fordonian, Newport News, Aug. 27.
SS Fornia, Philadelphia, Aug. 27.
SS Iselfoglu, Boston, Aug. 23.
SS Arizonian, Baltimore, Aug. 9.
SS Monahan, Boston, Aug. 27.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
SS Belita, Tanamo, Aug. 25.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Baltimore, Aug. 26.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 23.
SS Astrakhan, Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Aug. 20
Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Aug. 17
Elef K. Venezuelos	Gibraltar	Aug. 13
Atlanta	Gibraltar	Aug. 14
Paul Paix	Swansea	Aug. 13
Haverdale	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Lombardia	Tre An'ziata	Aug. 10
Mexico	Havana	Aug. 26
Metapan	Cristobal	Aug. 29
Northern	Havre	Aug. 15
Tokushima Maru	London	Aug. 19
El Mar	Galveston	Aug. 23

DUE TOMORROW.

*Carpathia	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 16
Mesaba	London	Aug. 19
Bonia	Azores	Aug. 29
Mogileff	Leith	Aug. 17
Camilo	London	Aug. 17
Cloughton	London	Aug. 19
El Sol	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE THURSDAY.

*Adriatic	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Caracas	San Juan	Aug. 28
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 23
Lepanto	Hull	Aug. 18
Advance	Colon	Aug. 24
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

Iroquois	Thameshaven	Aug. 17
Toyooka Maru	Cristobal	Aug. 24
U. S. Transport Buford	Balboa	Aug. 22
Colorado	Hull	Aug. 16
Bratland	Cardiff	Aug. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Oswego	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Stephan	Manaos	Aug. 13
Liege	Falmouth	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi	Palermo	Aug. 21
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Monterey	Havana	Aug. 29
Lenape	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 26
Royal Prince	Cristobal	Aug. 24

DUE MONDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Aug. 26
America	Genoa	Aug. 21
Pastores	Bocas del Toro	Aug. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Sept. 2
Grazos	San Juan	Aug. 30
Ancon	Cristobal	Aug. 26
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Calabria, Naples	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santa Maria, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hammershus, Arg'tina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Afghan Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Dwinsk, Archangel	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Farley, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Stavangerin, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl'd	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Munista, Manati	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, London	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matina, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Cloughton, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Keyvlor, Guiana	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Fibrizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. George, Liverpool	——	2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

HONOLULU

The Way to Go!—Oceanic S. S. Co.

Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers "SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA," and 1st Cl. $65.00; 2d $50.00. Sailings every 21 days. H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia, Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.), Sept. 7, Sept. 28, Oct. 17

NEW ZEALAND

HONOLULU—SUVA—AUSTRALIA

THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS

R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (13,580 tons)

Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 27, Oct. 25, Nov. 22. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Ry., 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 449 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

LAMPORT & HOLT SOUTH AMERICA LINE

BARBADOS BAHIA
Rio de Janeiro—Santos—Montevideo—Buenos Aires.
S. S. VAUBAN.....SEPT. 9, 6:30 A. M.
S. S. VASARI.....OCT. 7, 11:30 A. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Dante Alighieri, at St. Michaels, Aug. 26.
SS Florida, at Copenhagen, Aug. 25.
SS Santa Clara, at Punta Arenas, Aug. 25.
SS Volodia, at London, Aug. 26.
SS Boomberg, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Sola, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Elizabeth, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Ubbergen, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Eastgate, at Havre, Aug. 24.
SS Napoli, at Genoa, Aug. 15.
SS Kawachi Maru, at Vladivostok, Aug. 16.
SS St. Patrick, at Vladivostok, Aug. 21.
SS Bergenafjord, at Christiania, Aug. 21.
SS Madioen, at Padang, Aug. 23.
SS Italia, at Fayal, Aug. 26.
SS Driebergen, at Rotterdam, Aug. 25.
SS Noordam, at Kirkwall, Aug. 26.

Sailed.

SS Giuseppi Verdi, from Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
SS Zealandia, from Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
SS Valeria, from Liverpool, Aug. 28.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, Aug. 28.
SS America, from Naples, Aug. 21.
SS Trinidad, from St. Croix, Aug. 25.
SS Chicago City, from Bristol, Aug. 28.
SS Minas Geraes, from Santos, Aug. 26.
SS United States, from Kirkwall, Aug. 27.

Passed.

SS Fandango, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Buffalo, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Oldambl, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Rijsbergen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly.
SS Bankdale, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Vasilefs Constantinos, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Loredano, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Highcliffe, New York for —, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Tunisic, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 28.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 5:30 A. M.; due 29th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 100 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 73 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 294 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 94 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 194 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 218 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Sept. 2, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Sept. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 8, SS Memnon.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 28, SS Patris.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 29, SS Calabria, and at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 31, SS Canopic.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Calabria.....Aug. 29
Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Dwinsk.....Aug. 30
Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Baltic.....Aug. 31
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Ponta Delgada, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, at 9 A. M.—Canopic.....Aug. 31
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav.....Aug. 31
Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam.....Sept. 2
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Sept. 2
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Sept. 2

Mails for South America.

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo and Buenos Aires, at 2:30 A. M.—Farley.....Aug. 30
Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and Santos, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranaguas, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 12 M.—Hammershus.....Aug. 30
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yucaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Colon.....Aug. 31
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall..Sept. 2
Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal Bahia, and Sergipe, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Bahia, Macelo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Purus.....Sept. 3
Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Fort Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Metapan.Sept. 2

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Japan, Korea, and China, (especially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.....Aug. 31
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Sept. 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia.....Sept. 2
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Sept. 2
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....Sept. 5

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for large quantity of broadcloth, Botany or F. H., at a price in all colors. Kleinfield & Renner, 7 West 30th.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for Forstmann and Huffman, all botany, plum, burgundy, or slate cloth. Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany or F. & H. in all colors; will pay cash. 38-40 West 32d St., Room 1,501.

BROCADED SATINS.—Will buy all colors; must be cheap; pay cash. Gramercy 5339.

CHAMOIS.—Will pay spot cash for desirable colors. C 271 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Manufacturers and jobbers of dresses. We are contractors and know how to make a dress; trial will convince you. 159 W. 15th St. Phone Chelsea 8086.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses wanted; have thousands to give out; steady work all year around. 129 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on serge and velvet dresses; call with samples all week. 114 West 27th St., 9th Floor.

DRESSES.—Open for silk and serge dresses from $3 to $5. S. Blate & Son, 55 West 17th.

DRESSES, coats, and suits; will pay spot cash for jobs. 1,182 Broadway, Room 1802.

JULLIARDS SERGE.—Quality 54,221, in big quantity. Imperial State Dress Co., 29 West 17th St.

MACHINE.—Adding and listing machine; also ball sample trunk; will pay cash. C 49 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy cheap broadcloth, lightweight covert, chinchilla, velours, beavers, American, and Andrews poplins; pay cash. Martimer Co., 200 5th Av.

POPLINS, gabardines, and broadcloth; open for large quantity T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

ROMAN STRIPE.—We can use quantity of all or part wool Roman stripe material for dresses; submit samples. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 53 West 36th.

SERGE.—Can use large quantity of Julliards 54221, navy. International Dress Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGES.—Quantity 4408 desired, cash. Schlang Company, 101 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Open to buy a quantity of poplin suits for cash, $8.50 to $11.50; call with samples. Harry Frank, 38 West 33d St.

SUITS.—Western jobber buying suits, $8.50 to $10.50. Room 412, 1,123 B'way.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats, all prices. 10th floor, 32 West 27th.

TAFFETAS.—Wanted, plain and changeable colors, at a price, for spot cash. Samuel Landau, 31 West 21st.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOTHING.—$100,000 worth of men's, young men's and boys' light and heavy weight clothing, in lots to suit purchasers, below market prices. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 Broadway, New York City.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big sellers; only American poplin suit, peau de

My Latest Skirt Model---
"The Cavalier"
A value like "The Cavalier" was made possible through a large purchase of Satin Duchess bought for the express purpose of creating this particular leader.
No. T-2000—Satin Duchess, $4.25
No. T-2001—Taffeta, $3.75
P. J. BARASH
The Popular Priced Skirt Specialist,
36-38 West 20th Street.

WAISTS
Crepe de Chene, Georgette, Novelty Stripes, Chiffons
$18.00 to $54.00
DRESSES
SERGES $3.75 to SILK $11.50
Joseph Rosenberg & Co.
141 WEST 36TH ST. At Broadway

1,000 DAILY
—the rate at which we're selling our great trade-winning
$3.75 All-Wool French Serge DRESS
Come up and see the most crowded showroom in New York. Our values in serges and satins from $3.75 to $10.75 are the strongest in the market.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg,
129-133 W. 27th St. 'Phone Farragut 3496.

The Home Pattern Co.
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns For
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.
The Best Managed Pattern Company in America
Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

The Immediate Delivery Suit House of Big Values.
All Wool Velour Suits $9.00 and up
All Wool Poplin Suits $7.50 and up
BENJAMIN MARTIN,
22 WEST 27TH ST.

Suits OF THE BETTER GRADE. PRICES $9.00 TO $16.50. VELOURS, BROADCLOTHS AND GABARDINES.
GUARANTEED AMERICAN WOOLEN POPLINS, YARN DYED SATIN. $9.00
SCHWARTZ & LEVINE,
152-156 WEST 25TH ST.

MISSES' & JUNIORS'
SUITS & COATS
Well-Made. Popular Prices.
QUICK DELIVERIES
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

Our All-Wool Poplin SUIT, Satin-lined, is still $8.50
breaking sales records. Some in to see it now.
TRIANGLE COAT COMPANY,
13-15 West 20th St.

SUITS AND COATS
PILE FABRIC NOVELTY CLOTH
—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D STREET

SUITS $10.50 and Up
COATS $6.75 and Up
KARL LIGHT,
45 WEST 27TH ST.
"The Best For the Price."

See Our Wonderful American Woolen Poplin Fancy Trimmed Suit, $8.75
M. KANANACK,
34 West 17th St.

$3 SKIRTS $3
FANCY AND PLAIN TAFFETA.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES.
GREATER NEW YORK SILK CO.,
44 E. 23d St. Tel. Gramercy 3895

"BROADWAY" VELVETS
Black and All Colors
at 70c. per yard.
MAX FEIST
52-54 WEST 38TH STREET

Nearlinen British Manufacture THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS,
$18 A DOZEN, UP.
Immediate Delivery. Phone Chelsea 4948.
Schwartz Bros., 39-47 W. 19th St.

AMERICAN WOOLEN CO.'S
VELOUR COATS 7.75
Full Length, Full Flare
MISHKIN & CO., Inc., 146 W. 25th St.

$0.75 up Silk Dresses & Waists $18.00 up
Novelty Waist & Dress Co., 116-118 W. 29th St.

SUITS of the better grade at popular prices. A. JACOBS CO., 150 W. 29th St.

AUSTRALIA TO STUDY AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Commission of Employers and Labor Men Will Soon Visit the United States.

TEUTON INTENTIONS FEARED

Opposition to Plan from Trade Unions Is Based on Their Suspicion of "Speeding-Up."

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 2.—The plea made a few weeks ago by Herbert Brookes, President of the Victoria Chamber of Manufactures, for an industrial reformation in Australia, in which a change in the wage system should be a prominent feature, has been heeded. The Federal Government has just decided to send a mixed commission to the United States to investigate and report upon the methods of manufacture and production and upon the conditions of employment there. The commission will consist of six representatives of Australian manufacturing interests, (one from each State,) and six trade unionists, (also one from each State;) a secretary and a newspaper man.

The manufacturers will be chosen by the Government from three nominations to be made by the Chamber of Commerce in each capital of the Commonwealth, and the laborites similarly from nominations to be made by central organizations. The newspaper member will be a member of the Australian Journalists' Association, which is a trade union. The following industries will be investigated: Iron and steel and mechanical engineering generally, lumber and building materials, leather, textile, and paper trades, and trades connected with the preparation of foodstuffs.

The manufacturers' representatives will be experts along these lines. Inasmuch as each section of the commission will be required to furnish separate reports by the manufacturer and the worker, it is expected that the commission will follow a procedure like that of the Mosely educational commissions from England to the United States about a decade ago. The Australians will spend about six months in the United States. The whole of the cost of the commission will be borne by the Government.

The duties of the journalistic member will be to prepare reports and supply news relating to the commission and its work for publication in the Australian press. These news reports will be furnished to newspapers in the Commonwealth gratis—a rather novel form of Governmental publicity.

Hopes for New Trade Era.

Mr. Brookes's Presidential address to his business associates may fairly be said to have been the genesis of the commission, but in a wider and deeper sense the body will be representative of the feeling in Australia that now is the accepted time for her to enter upon a commercial era worthy of her resources and of her place in the British Empire.

To make Australia self-contained, therefore, will be the purpose of any party which seeks to retain public confidence; to which must be added the larger consideration that imperial bonds will be stronger after the war than ever perhaps in British history.

Mr. Brookes made these suggestions, which have resulted in the formation of the commission:

"The appointment of a committee from trade unions and members of the Associated Chambers of Manufactures to investigate the actual conditions in the United States with open minds and sincere motives and to inform its mind upon the subject of individual and State enterprise; the preparation of accurate comparative statistics covering the whole range of Australian industry; the employment of one of the most capable efficiency engineers in the United States in some of the (Australian) Federal departments where big works are undertaken like the recent; the calling of a conference by the Prime Minister of representative employers to lay down some general principles for common action and mutual protection; the further extension of the principle of co-operation in joint stock companies by admitting the operatives into partnership."

"Along these lines," added Mr. Brookes, "lie national safety and certain expansion. Only in that way can we avert the industrial peril on our immediate horizon."

J. E. Fenton, the Victorian member of the Federal House of Representatives, who caused something of a stir some weeks ago by inveighing against what he termed the heavy dumping of German goods in Australia by systematic American effort or studied connivance, said that the commission could "learn nothing from America," unless it would be how to accomplish speeding up—making men prematurely old and then scrapping them. Industrial secrets, he declared, American manufacturers would take good care to keep to themselves, their guiding principle being to turn out goods to sell in Australia; whereas the Australian policy should be to supply Australia's own needs. The money which the commission would cost could be better employed, he believed, in encouraging local production. And in Sydney when the Sydney Labor Council met to discuss the Government's request that it name three men from whom one would be picked to represent trade unionism in New South Wales upon the commission, the same resentful spirit as displayed by Mr. Fenton—who is a laborite—cropped out. Several delegates were outspoken in their opinion of the mission. One said that the American manufacturers would furnish the Australians with no information of value, and that to think otherwise was living in a "fool's paradise."

Centralized Study Planned.

"There was only one American industrial secret, and that was the speeding up system, and the United States was the country which inaugurated the phrase "Too old at 40." Another complained that the Federal Government intended to send over to America to ascertain how to perpetuate speeding up and toil. Still another declaimed, "God help the iron trade here if the American system is introduced." But a motion that the request of the Government be not entertained was defeated, 54 to 35.

A happier and more sensible phase is a proposal by the Victorian Council of Education, that representatives of technical schools in the Commonwealth be included in the commission, and American industrial education methods be studied.

Specialization by States in the work which will be done by the commission while in America is an interesting feature. In New South Wales are the largest iron and steel plants in Australia. The Broken Hill Company's mills at Port Waratah, Newcastle, are being conducted by an American expert, and some fifty of the employes are Americans. Eventually, it is hoped, these works will make Australia independent altogether of foreign-made steel. In Victoria, the representatives of which upon the commission will devote themselves to textiles, are the federal woolen mills and other like concerns; and it is noteworthy that American capital, which is gradually finding its way to Australia, shows a tendency to seek Melbourne, which is generally conceded to be the "most American" centre in the commonwealth.

In Queensland, along with Australian packing companies, are the meat works of the American "beef trust"; and as to paper-making, which not only Australia, but New Zealand as well, would like much to take up extensively, if material were available, it is worthy of remark that Tasmania recently had an expert from the University of Wisconsin investigate its soft wood resources with that end in view.

EQUITABLE AGENTS TELL OF PROSPERITY

Delegates to Convention Which Opens Today Report Good Times in All Sections.

BEST YEAR FOR INSURANCE

Five Representatives of Society Have Record of $1,000,000 or More New Business.

Stories of this country's extraordinary prosperity in all sections, and in practically every line of trade and industry, were brought to New York yesterday by hundreds of agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, who began gathering for their national convention which opens this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria.

One of the first delegations to reach the hotel, which will be the headquarters of the convention, was a party of twenty agents from Alabama. Other delegations came in in the course of the day. The agents one and all wore a self-satisfied and confident air, the reason for which was not far to seek. Every agent had written more life insurance in the last twelve months than ever before, and all were convinced that even better records were in store for the immediate future. Agents from widely separated sections of the United States asserted that financial, crop and industrial conditions throughout this country were the best, taken as a whole, in the nation's history. Owing to the prevailing prosperity people had turned to life insurance as never before, which had resulted in new records for both policies and amounts.

It was also stated that one of the most encouraging features in the situation since the holding of last year's convention was the way so-called "lapsed" policies have been revived. A well-known agent said that it had been surprising how the greater diffusion of money among the people generally made it possible apparently for thousands of persons to revive their lapsed policies. This man also said that many agents regarded the year's increased business as due in no small measure to the nationwide preparedness and thrift campaigns which had swept the entire country and made people realize the true value of life insurance.

Some idea of the individual work being done by some of the agents attending the convention can be gauged from the fact that the Equitable's so-called "Million Dollar Corps" includes five agents, each of whom has written $1,000,000 or more of business during the last twelve months. These men are Adolph Hollander, New York; Alexander M. Shields, San Francisco; John D. E. Jones, Boston; Charles Wadsworth, Chicago, and Cecil Frankel, Los Angeles.

The Three-Quarter Million Corps is composed of Emanuel Stern, New York; Courtenay Barber, Chicago; Frederic W. Fuller, Springfield, Mass.; H. Hardcastle Pennock, New York, and John A. Hartigan, St. Paul, Minn. Ten agents are included in the Half-Million Corps; fifty-one in the Quarter-Million Corps, while many other agents have written policies ranging between $100,000 and $200,000.

Lawrence C. Woods of Pittsburgh, whose firm does an insurance business of more than $15,000,000 a year, said that conditions during the twelve months had been "extraordinarily good."

"They couldn't have been better," said Mr. Woods. "Our own agencies cover parts of four States—Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia. It is largely an agricultural section of the country. The number and volume of sales increased, the restoration of lapsed policies has greatly increased, the number of discontinuances has diminished, and from every point of view business is better than ever before. Our sales of insurance increased about 20 per cent. the first six months of this year over the same period of last year. All my friends in Pittsburgh, with few exceptions, tell me the same thing about other lines.

William E. Duncanson of Atlanta, Ga.; P. W. Jones, cashier of the Citizens First National Bank of Albany, Ga., and Grigby T. Sibley of Birmingham, Ala., had much to say regarding the prosperous conditions in the South, due to the high price of cotton, good grain crops and excellent industrial conditions.

Stories of prosperity in other sections were told by Miles Lasater of Oklahoma City, Charles H. McCoy of Spokane, Wash., and J. C. Green Armitage of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Last night the agents were guests at a reception at the Bankers' Club, in the Equitable Building, given by the officers and Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Among the officers of the society in the receiving party were William A. Day, President; J. B. Lunger, First Vice President; George T. Wilson, Second Vice President; A. R. Horr, Treasurer, and William Alexander, Secretary.

Business sessions will begin this morning and continue through tomorrow and Thursday.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GEORGE C. HERSEL, meat market, 482 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,373 and assets $1,235.

JACOB S. HARRISON.—Judge Hand has appointed Lester Ada receiver for Jacob S. Harrison, who did business as the Concourse Auto Supply Company, at 2,478 Grand Boulevard, Bronx, at the request of creditors. Liabilities are stated to be $18,000 and assets $6,000.

LOUIS LEVINE, dealer in women's garments, 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, and 107 West 116th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $19,427 and assets $16,102.

LEO SAMUELS, dealers in wines and liquors, 2,169 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $11,003, and assets $4,225.

HARRY BLANK, confectioner, at 880 East 163d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,891, and no assets.

DAVID STRAUSS, sole surviving partner of Gwynn Strauss & Co., cigar manufacturers, with office at 683 Broadway, has made an assignment to Joseph Kohler. The business was started in 1862, and the firm had a factory at Key West, Fla. Mr. Gwynn died last year.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—John Nutjens, a farmer of West Webster, filed petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities included $39,684 unsecured claims and $8,500 secured. The assets were $32,500.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—Harry Hancock, general merchant of Carrier Mills, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy today and was adjudged bankrupt. Liabilities, $27,843; assets, $1,816.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments weer filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Ayres, Viola F. and George J.—J. Mldgley $229.63
Anderson, Arvid D.—H. Bernard et al. 115.94
Blake, Ernest L.—W. R. Sweeny 156.89
Brown, Jacob—O. S. Teale 104.91
Beard, Jas. W.—J. P. Pratt 8,154.62
Carr, John—Gilbey Distilling Co. 124.41
Cleary, Minnie M.—Bloomingdale Bros. 350.00
Coleman, C. Floyd and Katherine Davidson—Columbia Bldg. & Theatre Co. 922.83
Chapalidis, Costas—G. J. Counes 204.12
Cattafannni, Gaudio—Same 580.41
Cronin, Bartholemew—G. E. Green, Com'r 1,816.75
D'Amico & Tarangtoli, Inc.—H. L. Munger et al 111.91
Frank Wilson Construction Co., Inc., Frank Wilson, Max Wilson, and Annie Wilson—L. Greenberg 731.35
Gornully, Jane—International Silver Co. 100.00
G. W. Dillingham Co.—C. W. Vernon et al 11,294.87
Goldstein, Robert—M. M. Craig 482.38
Horner, Hans—S. Glomby 149.90
Jackson Co.—Fergusen 190.01
Jolly, Patrick J.—Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. 446.50
Levy, Barnett—J. K. Estate Realty Co. 632.31
Lisser, Abraham—A. Bakst et al 271.91
Laspina-Morris Cut Stone Co., John Laspina and Alexander Morris—J. J. Hilsbee 750.62
Morris, Elmer P.—Gage Publishing Co., Inc. 162.22
March, James E.—M. Brigante et al. 118.68
Neville, Michael—Brit. Liminger Cafe 284.47
Pector, Marie—D. Pollack 107.88
Petrillo, Carlo, Jr.—Goodwin-Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp. 795.94
Perlman, Louis H.—German Exchange Bank 522.26
Stein, Jules E.—John Scholl & Bro., Inc. 206.63
Southern Amusement Co.—Otis Lithograph Co. 483.74
Shields, Paul—North Shore Bldg. Co. 280.04
Smith, Frances E.—Solow Const. Co. 559.56
Topford Detachable Limousine Co.—Boston Artificial Leather Co. 278.67
Woods, John—Eitwen Lithographing Co. 188.80
Whitney, Fred C.—J. W. Lounsbury & Sons 674.01
Wolff, Marks—L. D. Lovell 1,040.08
Bennett, John B.—City of New York 253.45
Devoe, Frances—Same 253.45
Kornahrens, Herman P.—Same 253.45
Kotinsky, Nathan—Same 253.45
Fischer, Christian—Same 253.45
Parks, Frank J.—Same 253.45
Parshelsky, Isaac—Same 253.45
Propping, Maurice F.—Same 253.45
Pearson, James—Same 253.45
Quinn, John—Same 253.45
Moore, Edward A. or Joseph—Same 253.45
Michel, John—Same 253.45
Mueller, William—Same 253.45
Orvis, Francis W.—Same 253.45
Ostrander, Joseph—Same 253.45
O'Neill, James—Same 253.45
Rockwell, Henry—Same 253.45
Rockwell, John—Same 253.45
Swasey, Charles—Same 253.45
Schwartz, Nathan—Same 253.45

In Bronx County.

Drysdale, Thomas—G. H. Geraerdts $36.82
Erman, George—J. Rose 132.25
Gartenfeld, Alexander—I. Rosen 45.1
Hynes, Lee—E. V. Harman 42.48
Josephson, Meyer—Seamless Rubber Co. of New York 25.40
McKeon, John F.—J. W. Stolts 106.94
Schoenfeld, Harry—C. Upmann 162.00
Valenti, Antonio—R. Gubinelli 98.40

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Denzer, Sidney W.—Manhattan Collecting Co. Nov. 5, 1915 ..... $149.91
Elsele, Ida L.—N. J. Swezey's Son & Co., June 23, 1916 ..... 271.16
Derr, George L., & Co., Inc., and George L. Derr—W. W. Brooks, Aug. 6, 1914 ..... 52.21
Greenberg, Maurice B.—M. Kass, (2) June 27, 1916, $136.28, and May 11, 1916 ..... 100.99
Norece Co.—J. Wood, Jan. 30, 1912 ..... 729.08
Osten, Jacob B., Louis P. Scheln, and Filomena Di Rienzo—R Di Giuseppi, June 22, 1916 ..... 128.91
Nahmer, Herman—L. Tugel, June 13, 1916 ..... 490.87
Piehl, Christian—E. May, Inc., April 19, 1916 ..... 36.49
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—Strobridge Lithographing Co., Dec. 22, 1910 ..... 5,004.47

In Bronx County.

Hartnagle, Otto, and Peter Wild United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, Jan. 24, 1916 ..... 246.20

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; F. M. Dearstyne, clothing; 230 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; Miss M. Jones, infants' wear; 1,170 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, linens, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Joel Gutman & Co.; E. M. Adams, shoes; 200 5th Av.; Sherman Sq.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 15 West 26th.
BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros. Co.; Mrs. N. D. Powell, Miss Wolff, millinery; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Ochs & Frank; J. Ochs, piece goods; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Blumberg Bros. Co.; M. M. Blumberg, women's, children's wear; Herald Square.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Austin & Co.; E. D. Austin, china, crockery; Richmond.
BAY CITY, Mich.—Hawley D. G. Co.; C. R. Hawley, domestics, blankets, linens; Miss J. Lambowne, dry goods; Miss M. E. Ward, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 1,170 Broadway.
BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nahan & Co.; G. F. Blumrich, ready-to-wear, millinery; Aberdeen.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; M. Seidler, silk dresses; 1,133 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—J. Bonger & Co.; D. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; W. Cowperthwait, points; G. F. Gardner, laces, ribbons; W. B. Thomas, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goldstein Bros.; J. Goldstein, furn. goods; 827 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hamberg & Sons Textile Co.; R. Blumberg, furnishing goods, ladies' garments; Herald Square.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Steele-Smith D. G. Co.; C. D. Abercrombie, silks, dress goods; W. B. Johnson, ready-to-wear; general mdse.; 1,239 B'way.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pisitz Dry Goods Co.; A. Weinstein, dry goods, clothing, carpets, rugs; 1,161 Broadway; York.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss C. M. Smedley, ladies' knit underwear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss G. Hurtihise, basement, suits; 432 4th Av.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ready-to-wear, dry goods, hosiery, underwear; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; W. H. Howe, sporting goods; 75 Spring.
BUFFALO—Besser's; E. F. Klemer, notions, fancy goods, school supplies; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; Miss E. Buchauer; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlins, Inc.; Mr. Des Marets, General Manager; Mr. Michel, millinery; Mr. Strum, ready-to-wear; Mr. Sweeney, hosiery; Mr. Kyser, boys' clothing; Mr. Sullivan, domestics; Mr. Smith, silks; Mr. Conrad, notions; Mr. Peck, carpets; 351 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, embroideries, laces, neckwear; 18 W. 25th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Hamlin's"; S. E. Conrad, notions, jewelry, laces, embroideries, toilet, leather goods; 235 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; J. J. Connelly, men's furn. goods; Miss Buchanan, art goods; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress, wash goods, 18 West 25th.
CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, waists, skirts, dresses; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Constanzer, neckwear; Miss N. Kauffman, coats, suits; T. Lamond, bats, bags, warps; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. Solomon, trunks, bags, suitcases, toys, dolls; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. S. Grant, upholstery, draperies, curtains, furniture; Miss M. O'Brien, gloves; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, women's skirts, coats, bathing suits; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Theo. Ascher Co.; M. A. Caspary, Miss R. Lipski, Miss L. Kuettler, silks, ribbons; 622 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, women's and misses' ready to wear; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—S. Ach Co.; L. E. Ach, untrimmed and trimmed hats, straws, braids; 621 B'way.
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, silk, serge dresses; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—J. Wolpaw & Co.; J. Wolpaw, woolens; Wallick.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; F. L. Harwood, Miss C. Baker, ladies' garments, basement; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, silks, dress goods, linings; 72 Madison Av.; Hermitage.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Miss H. Workman, hosiery; 230 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Armbruster Co.; H. E. Armbruster, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 333 4th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taller, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. Baron, millinery, trimmed hats; 581 B'way.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; O. Harrison, hosiery, handkerchiefs, gloves; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
DETROIT—Kendel & Co.; L. P. Laurendean, dress, wash goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—H. Blackwell Co.; I. J. Stotter, cloaks, suits, corsets; Cumberland.
DETROIT, Mich.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, waists, millinery, corsets, women's and infants' furnishing goods; 200 5th Av.; Woodward.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Roshek Brothers Co.; C. R. Macauley, notions, jewelry; 1,133 B'way.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. Flanagan; Miss Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
EL PASO, Texas—Klein Mercantile Co.; D. Klein, clothing; 225 Fifth.
ERIE, Penn.—Trask, Prescot & Richardson Co.; C. W. Prescott, dry goods; 1,230 B'way.
ERIE, Penn.—Long & Co.; N. B. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, junior suits; 72 Madison Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; G. E. Berson, notions, ribbons, laces, hosiery; 353 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—C. Franklin & Co.; P. Au, rugs, draperies; 432 4th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; F. V. Zug, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, cloaks, suits, skirts; 315 5th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; M. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effrovmson & Wolf; H. Wolf, L. Wolf, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Hirsch Millinery Co.; J. Hirsch, trimmed and untrimmed millinery; 133 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, hdkfs.; 225 4th Av.
LAURENS, S. C.—The Minter Co.; E. P. Minter, clothing, shoes, dry goods, millinery; Collingwood.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson-Sutherland Co.; Miss Devir, Miss K. Dwan, millinery; 432 4th Av.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—J. D. Purcell Co.; J. D. Purcell, dry goods; 315 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; C. A. Wood, white and wash goods, linens; 96 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crouty, silks, velvets; G. Ross, dry goods; 315 5th Av.; Cumberland.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Abe C. Levi Co.; H. Levi, hosiery, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 200 5th Av.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—C. M. Guggenheimer; L. Weekley, notions, jewelry, toilet goods; 353 4th Av.; Wallick.
MASSILLON, Ohio—Allman & Putnam Co.; G. Schultze, domestics, blankets, bedding; Park Avenue.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; I. Wrubel, dry goods; Miss R. Sobel, ladies' wear; Park Avenue.
MILWAUKEE—E. V. Shuster Co.; W. F. Maertz, linens, art goods; 315 5th Av.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; J. Gollush, men's, boy's clothing; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; J. C. Heimann, flowers and feathers; 581 Broadway.
MOBILE, Ala.—C. J. Gayfer Co.; T. B. Gayfer, dry goods; Collingwood.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Steiner, Lobman D. G. Co.; Mr. Steiner, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; I. F. Solomon, dry goods, notions; 75 Leonard.
MONTREAL, Canada—John Murphy Co., Ltd.; W. H. Kyle, laces, neckwear; Room 728, 47 West 34th.
MOUNT VERNON, Ind.—Rosenbaum Bros.; J. Rosenbaum, H. Rosenbaum, Jr., dry goods; Imperial.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 581 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; A. T. Hotchkiss, furniture; 230 5th Av.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—C. N. Fitts, general mdse.; Imperial.
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.—Nathan Frank's Sons; A. C. Crulkshank, dress goods, silks; Park Avenue.
OMAHA, Neb.—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, ribbons, flowers; 581 Broadway.
OMAHA, Neb.—G. Mensgh & Co.; G. Mensgh, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—Dills Bros. Co.; H. H. Dills, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; R. 522, 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Frank & Co.; M. Frank, cloakings; 1,182 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Joseph Horne Co.; C. M. Stuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; M. Lautmann, Miss Miller, laces, neckwear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, waists, muslin underwear; F. W. Kerr, linens; 23 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—W. & H. Walker Co.; H. Walker, women's and men's clothing, housefurnishing goods; 116 West 29th.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery Co.; J. Robertson, dress goods, silks, velvets, wash goods; 23 East 26th; Cumberland.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss D. Feinstein, women's coats, suits, dresses, "Basement"; 9 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, ribbons, handkerchiefs, trimmings; Miss V. E. Clements, neckwear, veilings; 93 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; H. McAuslan, laces; 230 5th Av.
READING, Penn.—Kline, Epphihmer & Co.; D. Mould, cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Sage; W. F. Schulz, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann & Co.; J. L. Kaufmann, L. Kaufmann, millinery; 621 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Irving Drucker, gloves, hosiery, fancy goods, notions; 72 Madison Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; Mr. Geraghty, General Manager; Mr. Nolan, laces, neckwear, trimmings, ribbons; 351 4th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—Herr Fashion Shop; I. Herr, coats, suits, dresses, waists, millinery, children's coats; Breslin.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Hudson Bay Fur Co.; E. Cohen, cloaks, suits, furs; 116 W. 32d, Room 1308.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. V. Costello, cloaks, suits, petticoats, waists; 114 5th Av.
SAN ROSA, Cal.—Stein Rosa Department Store; A. E. Stein, dry goods, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. Karpf Millinery Co.; B. Karpf, millinery; Latham.
SEATTLE—J. S. Graham; H. S. Ihrig, ready-to-wear; 363 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; O. R. White, E. Wren, Jr., dry goods; 333 4th Av.; Woodward.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co.; C. E. Kempf, untrimmed hats; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Schaper Bros.; A. Schaper, rugs, linoleums, lace curtains, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway, Room 1,013.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; H. G. Robinson, furn. goods, sweaters; 220 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; C. S. Hyde, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 72 Leonard.
TOLEDO, Ohio—H. Stein Cloak Co.; Miss Skeeles, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
TORONTO, Ontario—Robert Simpson Co.; J. J. Kennedy, jewelry; 47 W. 24th.
TROY, N. Y.—G. H. Gustin & Co.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits; E. Q. Lasell, children's coats dresses; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—B. Frazer; Mrs. A. E. Robbins, millinery; Imperial.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; J. Lloyd, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; Grand.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley Dry Goods Co.; L. Fremont, dress goods, silks, linings; 315 5th Av.; Continental.
VIRGINIA, Minn.—Minnesota D. G. Co.; I. Lipman, general mdse; 1,170 B'way, Room 414.
WACO, Texas—Goldstein & Migel Co.; L. H. Goldstein, dry goods; 333 4th Av.; Latham.
WASHINGTON, D. C.; Sisman & Cohn Co.; J. H. Sisman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—B. H. Steinmetz & Son; J. M. Bird, millinery; Broztell.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; G. Louis, trunks, bags, pictures; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, kimonos; 75 Spring; Hermitage.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—"Long's"; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WICHITA, Kan.—A. Innes Dry Goods Co.; Miss O. Hale, cloaks, suits, furs, waists; 220 5th Av.; Great Northern.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; Latham, ready-to-wear; M. W. Keefer, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis Sons' Co.; C. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WINCHESTER, Va.—Grove Bros.; P. W. Grove, dry goods; H. R. Grove, dry goods; Grand.
YORK, Penn.—P. Wiesta's Sons; L. S. Hyderman, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; W.

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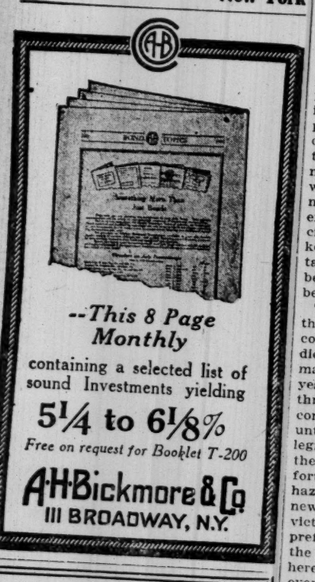

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover After Decline—News Concerning Conferences Control Prices.

A good deal of ground which was lost by the active stocks in the morning and early afternoon was regained in the final trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but most of these issues ended with net losses for the day. Stocks were freely taken in the last hour, and traders who had sold early in the day bought again before the end of the session. The morning's news from Washington concerning the railroad conferences was the main factor in the decline; and later reports that threatened disagreement would be averted by the men accepting arbitration had much to do with the rally.

Had it not been for the attention devoted to the railroad labor situation much more attention would have been paid to the entry of Rumania into the war on the side of the Allies. That was capable of being interpreted either favorably or unfavorably by the stock market. So far as it went toward assuring the eventual success of the Allies it was a favorable market influence; so far as it promised an earlier ending of the war the market would be disposed, in keeping with its custom, to put an unfavorable interpretation upon it. Actually it was probably not an important influence either in the decline or the recovery, for the reason that the thoughts of traders were centred upon matters nearer home. The foreign news was of much more effect in the wheat market, where prices fell, and in the exchange market, where rubles were decidedly strong, than in the stock market, which may in due course, however, take notice of the fact that the number of Germany's enemies has again been increased.

Those who sold stocks on the theory that the President's efforts to avert a country-wide railroad strike would fail did so against the probabilities of the matter. It seemed practically certain yesterday, as it had at earlier and less threatening stages of the Washington conferences that they would not end until effective steps had been taken by legislation, if in no other way, to prevent the trade of the country and the comfort of the population being put to the hazard of a nation-wide strike. Yet the news seemed in conflict with that conviction, and traders preferred to give preference to the temporary position of the negotiations rather than to the inherent probability of their leading eventually to agreement.

Had there been no important news yesterday the market would have been described as being first under the influence of profit-taking sales of stocks bought last week and then under the influence of short covering and repurchases by those who looked for a renewal of the movement which profit-taking had interrupted. These internal market influences had, in fact, to be taken into consideration along with the news. They helped to account for the action of the market, for on the same news the market might have acted differently had its recent history been different.

The volume of trading was below last week's scale. That indicated reserve on the part of a great many who were actively trading last week, but who were disposed yesterday to await a clearing up of the railroad labor controversy before again entering the market to any large extent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30,	Over 30 up to 60,	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 90.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3	3½	
Minneapolis	5	3	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	
Dallas	4½	4	4	4
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2¼	2¾	2¼

Time.

60 days.....2¾@3 | 5 months.....3¾
90 days.....3 @3½ | 6 months.....3½
4 months.....3½@3¾ |

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2%@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3½@4
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76¾	4.76¾	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.90¼	5.90¾	5.90¼	+.00⅛
Cables	5.89¾	5.90⅛	5.89¾	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	71.62½	71.06¼	71.06¼	—.00⅞
Cables	71.68¾	71.12½	71.12½	—.00⅞

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90¼	5.89¾
95.28 Berlin	71.62½	71.68¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.21¼	5.20⅞
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
51.46 Russia	32.00	..
5.1826 Italy	6.49	6.48¼
20.26 Austria	12.25	12.80
26.73 Scandinavia	28.50	28.65
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.25	41.31¼
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.00	51.15
.... Shanghai	72.50	71.50
India—		
32.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.75
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.55	41.65
32.44 Rio	24.65	24.75

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House Exchanges, $264,331,-252; balance, $19,748,120; Sub-Treasury balance, $1,339,956.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.09¾ to $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31½d, up ⅛d; in New York, 66⅞c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 51¼@55¼.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14¾	15¼	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	780	800	710	720
Borne-Scrymser	370	390	370	380
Buckeye Pipe Line	91	94	93	94
Chesebrough Mfg	440	460	400	425
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	360	370	360	370
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L	94	97	94	97
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	215	220
Galena S. Oil	160	162	160	162
Illinois Pipe Line	137	142	137	142
Indiana Pipe Line	174	177	175	180
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd	94	97	92	95
National Transit	10¾	10¾	10½	11
N. Y. Transit	13	15	13	14
Northern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Ohio Oil	93	98	93	97
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	227	230	226	228
Pierce Oil	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil C. 6s, 1924	11½	12	11¾	12¼
Prairie Oil & G	80	82	80	82
Prairie Pipe Line	390	395	390	395
Solar Refining	244	246	242	245
South. Pipe Line	280	290	275	285
South Penn Oil	205	210	195	200
So. W. Penn	350	355	343	347
Stand. Oil of Cal	107	112	105	110
Stand. Oil of Ind	273	278	268	270
Stand. Oil of Kan	623	628	620	625
Stand. Oil of Ky	445	455	450	460
Stand. Oil of Neb	425	435	425	430
Stand. Oil of N. J	380	400	380	390
Stand. Oil of N. Y	520	523	519	521
Stand. Oil of Ohio	208	210	207	209
Swan & Finch	400	410	395	405
Tidewater Oil Co	100	105	100	105
Union Tank	175	185	175	185
Vacuum Oil	85	86	85	86
Washington Oil	283	287	280	285
	35	40	35	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	123	118	123
American Cigar pf	98½	99½	98½	99½
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F	172	176	172	176
MacAndrews & F. pf	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	245	255	250	260
R. J. Reynolds Tob	530	..	520	540
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	121	123	121	123

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

	Shares.
Total sales	562,074
Same day last year	761,204
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	108,799,843
Same period last year	96,401,806
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54¾	55	900	Acme Tea	54	54¾	54	54¾	+1¼
13½	14	100	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	..
16	16⅛	1,400	Alaska Gold	16½	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
7½	⅞	200	Alaska Juneau	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
23¾	24	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
70	70	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
88	88¾	2,200	Am. Agricul. Chem	87½	87¾	87½	87½	— ⅛
50½	50¾	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
110¼	112	200	Am. Can	89	89	87⅞	88	—1
..	..	50	Am. Can pf	59¼	60	58¾	59¾	— ⅛
61⅝	62	2,500	Do., odd lots	111¼	111¾	111	111	— ⅛
99⅛	100	800	Am. Car & Fdry	111⅝	111⅝	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
51¾	52½	500	Am. H. & Leather	62⅜	62⅜	61	61½	— ⅛
28¾	28¾	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
66½	67	8,100	Am. Ice Securities	51¾	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
98¾	98⅞	2,300	Am. Locomotive	28½	28½	27⅝	28⅛	— ⅛
53½	54	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76¾	77	75⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
118	120	100	Am. Steel Fdries	92½	92½	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛
53½	53¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	54	54	53½	54	— ⅛
130	131¼	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119	119	119	119	..
108	108¾	150	Am. Tobacco	131⅜	131⅝	130⅝	131⅜	— ⅛
45¾	46¼	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
97¼	97½	500	Am. Woolen	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	+1¼
27	27½	100	Am. Woolen pf	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
33¾	34	300	Am. Writing P. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
66	67	200	Am. Zinc L. S	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	18,400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
72⅝	73	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	65⅝	66¼	65⅞	66⅛	— ⅛
68	68¾	700	At., G. & W. I. ctfs	85¾	86⅝	85¾	86⅝	+1
70	71	100	Associated Oil	71	71⅜	70	70⅜	..
103⅜	103¾	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	70	70	70	70⅜	— ⅛
98⅞	99	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103¼	— ⅛
..	..	54	Do., odd lots	99	99	99	99	..
70	70¼	7,050	Baldwin Loco	99⅝	..	..	..	..
85¾	85⅞	3,800	Baltimore & Ohio	80¾	80½	78⅛	79¼	— ⅛
72½	73	900	Baltimore & O. pf	87	87	85⅝	87⅛	— ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	73¾	73¾	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅛
76	80	50	Brown Shoe	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
66¾	67	100	Burns Brothers	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
15	19	400	Butte & Superior	78¾	78¾	78¼	78½	— ⅛
177¼	178	100	California Petrol	67¼	67¼	66⅜	66⅝	— ⅛
56⅜	56⅞	200	Canadian Pacific	18	18	18	18	..
112¾	113½	1,700	Central Leather Co	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
135	138	100	Central Leather pf	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
103	105	18	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	113¼	113¼	113½	113½	+ ½
61¾	62	100	Chandler Motor	136	136	136	136	..
94	94⅛	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	103	107	103	103	..
120	120½	3,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
17½	17¾	400	Chi. & Northwest	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
135	150	1,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	127	127	126½	126½	— ⅛
20	20⅛	100	Chi., St.P.,M.& O.pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
52⅜	53	200	Chile Copper	139	139	139	139	+1½
70½	72	300	Chino Copper	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	48	6,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	53⅛	— ⅛
42	44⅛	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
96	98	100	Cumput. Tab. Rec	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	100	Continental Can	48½	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
76¾	77	200	Corn Products Ref	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅛
117	118½	11,300	Crucible Steel	147⅝	148	146¼	146¼	— ⅛
54½	54⅞	100	Crucible Steel pf	77½	78	77½	77½	— ⅛
94⅜	94⅝	11,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
43¾	44	500	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
24½	25	600	Distillers Securities	94⅞	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
37	37¼	13,400	Dome Mines	46	46	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
53⅜	54	1,800	Erie	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
170	171	1,100	Erie 1st pf	37	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
121⅝	122	500	General Electric	53	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅛
71¾	72¼	1,100	General Motors pf	170⅝	170⅝	170⅛	170⅛	— ⅛
113⅜	113⅝	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	121¾	122⅝	121½	122	—1
80	88	200	Goodrich pf	72	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
37⅞	38	1,100	Granby Consol	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
40¼	47½	300	G. N. Certs. ore prop	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
101⅜	101½	22,200	Greene-Cananea	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	300	Illinois Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
16⅝	17	300	Inspiration Copper	56¼	56¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
76	79	200	Interboro Consol	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
415	417	135,700	Int. Harvester Corp	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
100	100¼	52,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	38¼	42	38¼	41¾	—⅜
46½	47	1,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	41	41⅝	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
15¾	16	100	Int. Nickel	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
71	72	300	Int. Paper	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
89	89½	1,950	Int. Paper pf	87¾	89¾	87¾	88¾	+1⅛
111	112	700	Jewell Tea	110	111¾	110	111½	+1½
25¾	25¾	600	Jewel Tea pf	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
49½	49⅝	600	Kansas City South	44	44	43⅝	44	— ⅛
76	77	1,000	Kelly Spring Tire	76¼	77	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
44	45	100	Kennecott Copper	50½	50½	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
80⅜	80½	1,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	41	41⅜	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
120¼	122	100	Lackawanna Steel	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
235	241	200	Lehigh Valley	122	122	122	122	— ⅛
128	129⅝	200	Liggett & Myers pf	237	239	237	237	— ⅛
82½	83	3,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	128	128	128	128	— ⅛
85	86¾	100	Manhattan El	128½	128½	128	128	— ⅛
60½	62	100	Maxwell Motors	83½	83½	82	83½	— ⅛
103⅝	104	19,800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,400	May Dep. Stores	61	61	61	61	..
37⅛	37⅝	3,300	Mex. Petroleum	103⅜	105	103⅜	..	..
37⅝	37⅞	400	Miami Copper	35¼	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
48½	49½	100	Missouri Pac. ctfs	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
91¾	93½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. new	49	49	49	49	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	100	Montana Power	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
19½	19⅝	300	Nat. E. & S	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
136	136¾	3,550	Nev. Con. Cop	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
104⅜	105	3,200	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	136¾	136¾	— ⅛
59½	60	400	N. Y. Central	104½	104⅝	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
26¾	26¾	300	N. Y. N. H. & H	59¾	59¾	59¼	59½	— ⅛
22	23	300	N. Y., O. & W	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
85	86½	200	Norfolk Southern	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
110¼	110⅜	2,250	Nor. & West. pf	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	— ⅛
26	26¼	100	Northern Pacific	110¼	111	110¼	110¼	—1⅛
25	25¼	1,850	Pac. Mail	26	26	26	26	..
26	26	1,600	Penn. Railroad	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
28	28	100	Pittsburgh Coal	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
26	26¾	20	Pitts. Coal ctfs	26	26¾	26	26¾	— ⅛
28	28	20	Pitts. Steel pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
99	99	600	Pressed Steel Car	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
100	..	100	Pullman Co	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
99⅛	99⅜	1,600	Ry. St. Spring	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
40½	41	1,850	Ray. Con. Copper	45¾	46¼	45	45⅞	— ⅛
99⅝	99⅞	29,300	Reading	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
2	..	2	Reading 1st pf	105⅝	105⅝	104½	105¼	— ⅛
43	43	5,200	Rep. Iron & St	43	43	43	43	..
53¾	53¾	320	Rep. Iron & St. pf	53¾	53¾	52	53¼	— ⅛
113¾	114	50	St. L. & S. F. w. i	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	— ⅛
16¾	16¾	700	Sears, Roe. & Co	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
210	210	300	Shattuck-Arizona	210	210	207	207	—4
29	29	3,800	Southern Pacific	29	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
99	99	2,500	Southern Railway	24	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
24	24¼	200	Southern Ry. pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	— ⅛
68	68¼	8,100	Studebaker Co	128½	129⅞	128½	128⅝	+1
128½	129⅞	2,600	Tennessee Copper	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
27¾	28	100	Texas Co	154	154	154	154	— ⅛
154	154	700	Tobacco Products	46¾	47	46	47	+1
46¾	47	100	Underwood Type	101	101	101	101	..
101	103	100	U. Bag & P. Co. pf	45½	46½	45¼	46¼	— ⅛
46	47	15,500	Union Pacific	140¾	141¼	139⅝	141	+ ½
145¾	146¼	1,925	Union Pacific pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
82¼	82⅝	2,000	United Fruit	165	166	164	166	+ ½
165	165⅜	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20	20	20	..
19½	20	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	53	53	53	53	..
52¾	54	4,800	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	113	113	110	111⅝	—1⅝
111⅝	112	100	U. S. Reduc. & Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	1,100	U. S. Rubber	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	— ⅛
56¾	57	84,600	U. S. Steel	97⅞	97⅞	95⅜	96¼	— ⅛
96¾	97	500	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	117⅝	118	— ⅛
117⅜	117⅝	200	U. S. R. & M	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
70¾	71⅛	3,500	Utah Copper	82⅝	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
82⅜	82⅞	200	Va.-Car. Chem	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
40½	41⅛	200	Wabash	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	700	Wabash pf. A	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
48¾	49¼	400	Wabash pf. B	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
26¾	27¼	100	Western Maryland	28⅞	28⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
28	29	6,700	West. E. & M	59⅝	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
59½	59⅝	100	W. & L. E	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4¼	4½	14,800	Willys-Overland	47	47	44⅝	46⅜	—1⅛
46	46¼	325	Willys-Overland pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
104¼	105	200	Wor. P. & M. ctfs	31⅞	31⅞	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
31	31⅜	400	W. P.&M. pf.B ctfs	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
60⅝	60¾							

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Rumania's Declaration of War Helps Sentiment in the City.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Rumanian declaration of war, though expected in some quarters, caused much satisfaction in financial circles generally. The recent decline of 5 per cent. in Russian exchange was attributed to the possibility of such action, but American buying of rubles through here in the last few days was the chief factor in weakening the rate, and the market expects further declines in the near future.

London quotes Russian exchange rates on New York, making the rate on the number of rubles purchasable for £10, so that a weakening of the rate here means an advance in New York.

Sentiment on the Stock Exchange was cheered by Rumania's action, but it had little effect on business, which is gradually shrinking through the Treasury absorbing neutral securities. Trading was chiefly in week-end orders in Japanese bonds, Russian stocks, the war loan and rubber shares at steady prices. American securities were quietly firm.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This mo.	Fiscal yr.
Customs	$15,172,279	$320,699,960
Ord. int. rev.	30,286,170	62,440,501
Income tax	11,796,220	9,589,976
Miscellaneous	9,555,739	15,614,522
Total	$56,804,416	$118,344,961
Excess of ord. disburse.	18,033,264	25,060,869
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	21,432,928	31,858,638
Expenditures	74,837,680	143,405,831

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—This is the statement of condition of local associated banks at the close of business on Aug. 26:

	Aug. 26.	Dec. From Prev. Wk.
Circulation	$6,463,000	$2,000
Loans, disc. and inv.	414,609,000	3,907,000
Ind. dep. in U. S.	227,253,000	2,099,000
Due banks	23,267,000	2,807,000
Time deposits	25,251,000	*1,350,000
Exchanges for C. H.	11,583,000	*41,000
Due from banks	24,374,000	4,332,000
Cash reserve	24,116,000	259,000
Reserve in F. R. Banks	22,724,000	1,872,000
Reserve with other banks	$6,497,000	*6,685,000
Cash excess	1,205,000	*161,000
Excess in N. Y.	31,225,000	*5,963,000
Excess with F. R. Banks	3,684,000	1,522,000
Total excess	$6,068,000	*5,604,000

*Increases.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	79.74	79.25	79.50	— .04
25 Industrials	96.41	95.28	96.00	— .52
50 stocks	88.07	87.26	87

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Woodward Iron Co.
Am. Seeding Machine Com.
Celluloid Co.
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Broadway Surface 5s
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Babcock & Wilcox
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
400	Common. Pow.	63¾	62¾	63	64
300	Common. P. pf	85	84	84	85

BOND.

$2,500	Inter. Ry. Ll. & P. 1st 6s, '42	101	98	101	

The following quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27	29½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	79½	81
American Cities	5	16
American Cities pf	46	48
American Gas Co	120	123
American G. & E.	152	158
American Gas & Electric pf	49½	51
American Light & Traction	380	383
American Light & Traction pf	109½	111
American Light & Power	70½	72½
American Power & Light	84	86
American Power & Light pf	42	44
American Public Utilities	73	75
American Public Utilities pf	7	9
American W. W. & E.	84	87
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	22	23
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	62	65
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	92½	95
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge El. pf.	99½	
Baton Rouge notes	27	30
Carolina Power & Light	97	100
Carolina Power & Light pf.	74	77
Carolina Valley Prop. pf.	15	17
Central Electric	71½	72
Central States Electric pf.	280	283
Cities Service	88½	89¼
Cities Service pf.	24½	26½
Colorado Power	99½	101½
Colorado Power pf.	79	82½
Columbus Electric pf.	99	
Connecticut Power	97	99
Consumers Power	98¾	99½
Dallas Electric notes	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	100	101
Eastern Texas Electric notes	125	130
El Paso Electric	100	
El Paso Electric pf.	100	103
Electric R. & S. pf.	92½	92½
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	13
Empire District Electric pf.	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction	45	47
Federal Light & Traction pf.	75	
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	80
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	
Gas & Electric Securities	290	
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	49	52
International Traction	85	90
International Traction pf.	30	35
Interstate Electric	47	49
Lincoln Gas & Electric	13	15
Mississippi River Power	85	88
Mississippi River Power pf.	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	59½	64
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf.	80½	87
Northern States Power	97	99
Northern States Power pf.	97	99½
Northern Texas Electric	87	90
Northern Texas Electric pf.	87	89
Ohio Cities Gas	44	46
Ozark Power & Water	58	59
Pacific Gas & Electric	91½	92
Pacific G. & E. pf.	83	84
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	14	19
Puget Sound Traction	50	52½
Puget Sound Traction pf.	25½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	78	83½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	38	78
Republic Ry. & Lt.	78	79
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	18½	23
Securities Corp. General	84½	86
Securities Corp. General pf.	90	92
Southern California Edison	105	107
Southern California Edison pf.	97½	100
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	15	40¼
Standard Gas & Electric	394	395
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	131	135
Tampa Electric	10	11
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	49	50
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	42	44
Toledo Traction	80	82
Toledo Traction pf.	10	13
United Gas & Electric	70	72
United Gas & Electric pf.	12	16
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	51	55
United Light & Railways	74	76
United Light & Railways pf.	19½	21
Western Power	70	71
Western Power pf.		

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½	
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75	
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	97	
Central Ill. Lt. 5s	100	100¾	
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	85	
Columbia G. & L. 1st 5s, 1927	85½	75	
Columbia G. & L. deb. 5s, 1927	75		
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96		
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95¼	98	
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	96¾	97¾	
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	100½	102	
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930	100		
Eastern Texas E. 1st 5s, 1918	99½	99	
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	98½	100	
Empire Gas & F. 6s	90	93	
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s, 1921-28	100	101	
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1946	89	90	
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	97½	100	
Great Western Power 5s	98	99½	
Houston Electric 1st 5s	90	95	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	91	100	
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1941	97	99	
Lincoln G. & E. 5s, 1923	99	99	
Middle West U. 6s, 1923	98¼	98¾	
Mahoning & Shen. Ry. & Lt. 5s	77½	77¾	
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	93¼	93¾	
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1926	99	99	
Northern States Power 6s	98¾	99	
Northern States Power, 5s, 1941	95¾	96	
North Texas E. col. 5s, 1928	90	98	
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s	85		
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	89	91½	
Roanoke W. Wks 1st 6s, 1936	94½	101½	
Seattle El. con. 5s	98	100	
Tampa El. 1st 5s	111	113	
U. G. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	96	98	
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	90¼	97	
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	96		
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	98		

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100		100	
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼		102¼	
6s	Sept., 1965	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¾
4½s	June, 1963	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	107¾	107¾	107¾	108¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾
4½s	May, 1957	107¾	101	107¾	101
4½s	May, 1917	100¼		100¼	
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	103¼	100¼	103¼
4½s	April, 1960	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1960	103	103¼	103	103¼
4½s	Mar., '00, op. 30	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
4s	May, 1959	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1957	100¼	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	99½	100¼	99¾	100¼
4s	Nov., 1935	91¾		92	92¼
4s	Nov., 1954	92		92½	92
3½s	May, 1954	92		92½	92

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	3.90	..	3.90	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.85
3½s	1950-1954	3.90	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1940-1950	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1930-1940	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1918-1924	4.00	..	4.00	..
3½s	1916-1918	3.90	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s	1918-1925	4.00		3.90	
3s	1916-1918	3.90	3.85	4.00	3.85
3s	1940-1950	4.00			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Notice having been received that interest due March 1, 1916, on Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas first 5% 50-year guaranteed bonds, will be paid Sept. 1, but that payment of interest due on Sept. 1, 1916, will not be made on that day, the Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange rules that said bonds be quoted to Sept. 1, 1916, "ex" the March 1, 1916 coupon, and that the bonds be dealt in on "quote" and must carry the Sept. 1 and subsequent coupons to be a delivery until further notice.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has admitted to the list To-bacco Products Corporation of America common stock and United States of America 10.639,800 5% conversion bonds, series of 1916-1946.

The St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company, a subsidiary of Cities Service Company, has called a meeting for Sept. 28 to authorize the creation of a new first and refunding mortgage, securing $15,000,000 5% thirty-year bonds. The new bonds will be used partly for the purpose of refunding $5,000,000 first mortgage bonds now outstanding, and $226,000 first mortgage bonds of the St. Joseph & Savannah Interurban Railroad Company, and partly in future requirements of the company for extensions, betterments, and other improvements. The stockholders will also be asked to approve the extension of the new mortgage to the properties of the St. Joseph & Savannah, as well as on all properties of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company.

The Stock Exchange Listing Committee rules that the ordinary shares of the British-American Tobacco Company shall sell ex-dividend on Friday, Sept. 21, 1916, except for cash.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler are offering New York City 4½s maturing 1924-1931, inclusive, on a basis to yield 4%. The bonds are exempt from the Federal income Tax and the New York City Personal Tax.

Harrison Sanford has become associated with Michaelis & Co., in charge of the Industrial Securities Department.

Paine, Webber & Co. have issued a circular dealing in detail with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The advance in the Marine shares was a feature of the afternoon dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Reports were revived that the preferred stock would be retired. So far as the general list was concerned, it developed an improved tone in the later dealings.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
220	Am. B. Sugar	88⅛	88⅝	87⅝	87⅞
320	Am. Can	59½	60	58½	59½
240	Am. Car & Fy.	61⅝	61⅝	61	61⅜
190	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28
480	Am. Loco	75⅜	77	75½	77
270	Am. Smelting	99⅛	99½	98⅝	98½
1,680	Anaconda	86	86½	85¼	85⅝
10	Atchison	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼
50	Atl. G. & W. I.	71½	71¾	71¼	71½
590	Baldwin Loco.	80⅜	80½	78¼	79
80	Balt. & Ohio	80⅝	80½	80¼	80½
120	Cal. Petro	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
60	Cent. Leather	56⅜	56⅝	56¼	56½
110	Ches. & Ohio	62	62	61¾	61⅞
120	C., M. & St. P.	94¼	94¼	93⅝	93⅝
110	Chino Copper	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾
780	Col. F. & I.	48¾	48¾	47	47
1,960	Crucible Steel	77⅜	77⅜	75⅝	75⅝
320	Cuba C. Sug.	54½	54½	53¾	54⅛
890	Erie	37¾	37¾	36½	37⅛
20	Erie 1st pf.	53⅝	53¾	53¼	53⅜
8,940	Int. Mer. Mar.	42½	42½	41¾	41¾
4,980	Int. M. M. pf.	99	101½	98½	100½
50	Inter. Nickel	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
420	Inspira. Cop.	56⅜	56⅝	55¾	55⅞
240	Kennecott Cop.	50	50½	49⅝	49⅝
50	Lee R. & Tire.	44½	44½	43⅝	43⅝
70	Lehigh Valley	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
340	Maxwell Mot.	83¾	83¾	81½	83⅛
1,450	Mex. Petrol	103¾	105	103¼	104
170	Miami Copper	35¼	35½	34¾	34¾
50	Mo. Pacific	4	4	4	4
120	Nat. Enamel	25¼	25¼	24¾	24⅞
80	Nev. Cons. Cp.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜
110	N. Y. Central	104¾	104¾	104	104
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	59⅜	59	59¼
60	N. Y., Ont. & W.	28	28¼	26	26¼
40	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23
20	Ry. Steel Sp.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
70	Ray Cons.	25¼	25¼	25	25⅛
3,890	Reading	105⅞	106⅛	104¾	105¾
30	Rep. I. & S.	53⅞	53⅞	52½	53⅜
600	Studebaker	126¾	126¾	124¼	125⅞
100	So. Pacific	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
50	Southern Ry.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
280	Tenn. Copper	27½	28	27¼	27⅝
790	U. S. Ind. Al.	111¾	112	110¼	111⅝
1,150	Union Pacific	140¾	141¼	140⅜	141
50	U. S. Rubber	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛
12,870	U. S. Steel Cp.	98¾	99¼	98¼	98⅝
40	Utah Copper	82¾	82½	82½	82½
240	Westinghouse	59¾	59¾	59	59¼
780	Willys-Overld.	48	48¾	46¾	46¾
170	United Fruit	163½	164½	163½	164½

MINING STOCKS.

400	Cornstock	.08½	.08½	.08½
800	Elkton	.17	.17	.17
500	Goldf. Cons.	.85	.85	.85
3,000	Gypsy Queen	.10¼	.10½	.07
300	Isabella	.18½	.18½	.18½
1,200	Jumbo Ext.	.53	.53	.51
400	Midway	.20	.20	.20
400	Mispah	.23	.23	.20
300	Ophir	1.65	1.65	1.65
100	Portland	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,000	Silver Pick	.14½	5.02½	5.02½
200	Tonopah	5.02½		5.02½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Julia	.01
Andes	.03	Justice	.04
Best & Belcher	.01	Kentucky	.16
Caledonia	.30	Mexican	.70
Challenge Con.	.15	Occidental	.01
Confidence	.01	Ophir	.04
Con. Imperial	.08	Overman	.05
Con. Virginia	.02	Savage	.02
Exchequer	.03	Seg. Belcher	.25
Gould & Curry	.03	Sierra Nevada	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Union Con.	.32
Jacket	.06	Mexican dollars	.52

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	Florence	.54
Jim Butler	.84	Gifield Consol	.82
McNamara	.09	Gifield Merger	.09
Midway	.26	Jumbo Exten	.09
Montana	.15	Kewanas	.03
North Star	.22	Lone Star	.11
Rescue	5.70	Red Lion	.31
Tonopah Exten	.80	Silver Pick	.05
West End	.53	Spearhead	.05

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.00	Nevada Hills	.36
Booth	.12	Packard	.59
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.42
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.29
D'field Daisy	.03	White Caps	.09

Exchange closed today on account of primary election.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10½	10¾	Isabella	.19	19½
Elkton	.16	17½	Jackpot	.8	.55
El Paso	.57	.60	McKinney	.20	.8
Findlay	.3	4½	Portland	.168	175
Gold Cycle	.214	215	V. Gold M.	.3¾	9¼
Gold Sov.	.6	6¼	Vindicator	.195	202
Granite	.67	.69			

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$3,884,200	$1,961,700	$1,594,300
Net	1,197,400	486,400	430,500

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
3d week Aug.	$1,473,278	$1,205,706	$267,567
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	9,693,115	8,963,233	729,885

Alabama Great Southern:

3d week Aug.	99,245	88,059	11,186
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	740,252	662,050	78,202

New Orleans & Texas Pacific:

Cin.,	208,108	167,593	40,513
3d week Aug.	1,336,510	1,273,167	263,343
Jy. 1-Aug. 21			

Georgia Southern & Florida:

3d week Aug.	42,571	30,913	5,658
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	309,936	297,237	12,419

Mobile & Ohio:

3d week Aug.	219,264	205,658	13,908
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	1,576,191	1,506,393	69,798

Louisville & Nashville:

3d week Aug.	1,250,185	1,038,570	211,615
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	8,871,885	7,618,808	1,253,057

Minneapolis & St. Louis:

3d week Aug.	245,271	203,306	41,965
Jy. 1-Aug. 23	1,328,348	1,863,620	164,728

Colorado & Southern:

3d week Aug.	302,939	300,225	2,714
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	2,125,604	1,969,880	155,724

Western Maryland:

3d week Aug.	225,852	202,017	23,835
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	1,599,937	1,439,228	160,709

Detroit & Mackinac:

3d week Aug.	24,759	20,658	4,101
Jy. 1-Aug. 21	173,458	153,574	19,884

MAINE CENTRAL for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,084,537	996,964	1,014,868
Net aft. taxes	304,310	245,806	243,454

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,119,170	987,827	1,166,371
Net aft. taxes	258,580	194,247	257,926

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for July—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	987,743	961,572	992,561
Net aft. taxes	406,823	382,267	361,896
Sur. aft. chgs.	288,782	258,504	236,567

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS for six months ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	6,211,306	5,762,404	448,902
Exp., dep., & taxes	4,570,970	4,389,311	181,660
Net earnings	1,640,336	1,373,093	267,242
Misc. income	50,346	48,220	2,125
Total income	1,690,681	1,421,314	269,368
Fixed chgs.	1,282,715	1,306,163	*23,448
Surplus	407,967	115,150	292,816

*Decrease.

BRAZILIAN TRAC., L. & P. for year ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Rev. from sec. owned	5,339,193	7,523,696	2,184,503
Int. on adv. to sub.	273,683	535,117	261,434
Total rev.	5,612,876	8,058,813	2,445,937
Adm. exp. and int.	218,074	892,281	174,207
Balance	5,394,802	7,666,532	2,271,730
Pf. dividend	600,000	600,000	
Balance	4,794,802	7,066,532	2,271,730
Com. dividend	4,249,880	6,257,119	2,007,239
Surplus	545,422	809,413	268,991

*Equal to 4.52 per cent. earned on $106,217,500 ordinary stock, as compared with 6.66 per cent. earned in 1915.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross, 1st two wks. Aug.	380,472	355,426	28,046
Gr. fr. Jan. 1	6,202,608	5,687,962	515,036

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@6	4.50	4.35
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.15
Chic., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.95
Chic., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'29	5	4.45	4.30
C., C. & St. L.	1916-'22	4½	4.30	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1916-'26	4½@6	4.60	4.45
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4	4.55	4.30
Hocking Valley	1916-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'24	5	5.38	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.45
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.70	4.45
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	4½@6	4.30	4.15
Penn. Gen. Frgt.	1916-'24	4½	5.25	4.80
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'28	5	4.70	4.45
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.25
Southern Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.70	4.45
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5		

Rentes Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—On the Bourse today rentes were quiet at 63.55. Change on London was reported at 28.10½. The 5 per cent. loan was quoted at 90 francs.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
200	Alaska Gold	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛
10	Algomah	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
400	Am. Zinc	65⅛	66¾	65¼	65½
1,010	Am. Zinc pf	86	86	85	85½
50	Anaconda	94	94	94	94
445	Arizona Com.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Butte-Balak	67¼	67¼	67	67
125	Butte & Ariz.	72	72	71¾	71¾
450	Cal. & Hecla	565	570	565	567
40	Cal. & Va.	19	19	19	19
60	Centennial	64½	64½	63¾	64
1,089	Copper Range	64½	65¼	64¼	65
2,325	East Butte	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Franklin	8	8	8	8
20	Granby	87½	87½	87	87
100	Greene Canan.	47½	47½	47	47¼
110	Indiana	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
125	Inspiration	55⅝	56	55¼	55¾
60	Isle Royale	29⅛	29½	29	29⅛
20	Lake	14	14	14	14
10	La Salle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
210	Mass. Cons.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
60	Michigan	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
194	Mohawk	90	90½	90	90
135	Nevada Cons.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
825	New Idria	13	13	13	13
70	North Butte	22	22	22	22
125	North Lake	2¼	2¼	2	2
100	Old Dominion	69¼	69½	68¾	68¾
157	Osceola	89¼	89½	88¾	88¾
10	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
15	Quincy	92	92	92	92
20	Ray Cons.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
675	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2	2⅛
210	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
85	St. Mary's Ld.	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
600	Superior & Boston	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
5	Sup. Copper	16	16	16	16
5	Tamarack	38	38	38	38
95	Trinity	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
102	U. S. Smelt.	71½	71½	71	71
102	U. S. Smelt. pf	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾
50	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
50	Utah Cons.	14	14	8	8
25	Utah Metal	8	8	4	4
225	Victoria	4	4	4	4
47	Wolverine	54½	54½	54	54

RAILROADS.

28	Bos. & Albany	175	175	175	175
6	Boston Elev.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
120	Bos. & Me.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36
1	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf	96	96	106	106
5	Con. & M., Cl. A	95	95	95	95
80	Fitchburg pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
5	Mass. Elec.	40	40	40	40
15	Mass. Elec. pf.	59¾	59¾	59	59¾
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

21	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	100⅜	100¼	100¼
50	Am. P. Ser. pf.	12½	12½	12½
53	Am. Sugar pf.	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
328	Am. T. & T.	131½	131	131
30	Am. Woolen pf.	97½	97¼	97¼
20	Amoskeag	71	71	71
10	Amoskeag pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼
3,584	A. G. & W. I. pf.	72¾	72¾	72½
33	A. G. & W. I. pf.	66	66	66
245	Cuban Cement	21	21	21
249	Mass. Gas	81¼	81¼	81
111	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80	80
4	N. E. C. Yarn	26	26	26
8	N. E. C. Y. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾
1,007	N. E. Tel.	129½	126¼	126½
233	N. E. Tel. pf.	4.05

FOR SALE

200 All Package Grocery Com.
50 Nicho's Copper Com.
90 Peck Stow & Wilcox Co.
500 American Thread Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 National Casket Co.
50 Gray & Davis Com.
25 Childs Pfd.
25 Int. Silver Pfd.
1-M Sterling, Dyeing & Fin. 5s.
50 General Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 N. Y. & Honduras Ros. Mng.
50 American Water Works Elec. 1st. Pfd.
50 U. S. Worsted 1st. Pfd. 2nd. Pfd. & Com.

WANTED

100 Int. Salt Co.
5-M Int. Salt Co. Tr. 5s., 1951
5-M American Real Estate 6s.
100 American Piano Com.
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 American Cyanamid Com.
25 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
10 Scoville Mfg. Co.
75 Otis Elevator Com.
25 Atlantic Refining Co.
100 Adirondack Power Com. & Pfd.
25 American Hardware Co.
Int. Silver Div. Scrip
50 Hartford Gas Light Com.
25 Aetna Life Pfd.
15 Aetna Fire Ins. Co.
500 Amer. Investment Sec. Com. & Pfd.
25 Childs Co. Pfd.

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50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
20 Singer Manufacturing.
25 Winchester Repeating Arms.

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85 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd.
100 Central Trust.
15 Hanover Insurance.
61 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
100 International Salt.
100 Jas. Butler Pfd. & Com.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Industrials Dull and Lower, While Mining and Oil Issues Are Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 401,532 shares of stocks and $349,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 72,170; oils, 69,467, and mining, 259,895. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,500	‡Aetna Exp...	12⅛	12½	11⅞	12⅜
400	Am. Int. Cp., ($50 paid)	53	53	52	52¼
2	Atlantic Steel	59	59	59	59
1,000	B.-A. Tob. Co., ord. bearer.	19¼	20	19¼	19¾
200	‡Butler Chem.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
550	‡Car Lt. & Pr.	4	4⅛	4	4
1,000	Chevr. Motor.	198	198	193¼	193½
100	C. of R. & H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
865	Driggs-Seabury	95	95	85	85
385	‡Electric Gun.	⅝	½	⅝	½
600	Emer. Phono.	9⅜	9⅞	8¾	9¾
600	‡Fisher B. Cp.	40	40	39¾	40
900	‡Hall Signal	10	10	9¾	9¾
100	‡Hall Sig. pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
100	H. & B. C. Co.	37	37	37	37
8	Holly S. C. pf.	96	96	96	96
9,250	‡I. Carb. C.C.	32	34	31	34
100	‡Jop. Ore Sp. (new stock).	55	60	55	60
600	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Kath. Br. pf.	18	18	18	18
120	‡L.T.Bt. 1st pf.	8	8	8	8
200	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½
800	‡Maxim Munit.	5½	5½	5½	5½
3,200	‡Midvale Steel.	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	64
100	‡Mitchell Motors, w. i.	66	66	66	66
1,100	‡Pullman Ven.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	‡Pull. V. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Republic M. T.	56	56	56	56
300	‡Saxon M. Car	73	73	72½	72½
275	Seab. S. & M.	25	25⅞	25	25⅝
1,235	Smith & T. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5	Springfield B.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	15⅞	16¼	15½	16⅛
1,800	‡Stromberg C.	42	43	42¼	42¾
200	Stutz Motor	63	63½	63	63½
200	Sub. B.t.ctfs.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
55	Triangle Film.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	U. S. S.	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1,000	Unicorn Film.	1	1	1	1
10,220	‡United Motors	62¼	62¼	60¼	60⅞
500	United P. Sh.	¾	¾	¾	¾
1,200	White Motors.	53⅜	54	53⅜	53⅞
16,100	‡Willys-O. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	W.-O. pf. rts.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Chge.
87	Atlantic Ref.	800	750	790	+36
100	Prairie P. L.	245	243	245	+ 1
5	S. Ohio of N. Y.	209	209	209	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	57	58	57	58
450	‡Barnett O.&G.	2⅞	3	2½	3
1,200	†Cosden & Co. (oil ef.).	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝
9,500	†Cosden O.&G.	12⅝	12¾	12	12⅜
3,500	‡Federal Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Gen. Ref. & Prod., w. i.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	Int. Petroleum	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜
1,000	Kenova Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,600	‡Midwest Oil.	40	40	40	40
500	‡Muskogee Rel.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,225	‡N.Y.-Okla.Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20,000	††Okla.Oil com.	10	11	10	10½
1,000	Okla. P. & R.	6⅛	6¾	6	6¼
4,500	†Omar O. & G.	70	70	65	68
1,200	‡Sinclair Oil.	39¾	40⅛	39½	40⅛
6,100	††Tex.-Mex. P.	95	98	95	97
4,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1½	1¼	1⅛	1¼
8,500	†Vacuum G. & Oil (prospect)	35	37	35	37
600	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	Way. Oil & G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Ala.-Brit. Col. Met. (a pr.)	50	50	50	50
2,500	††Alaska-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,700	‡Ariz. C'fields.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
2,000	‡Atlanta.	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅜
3,800	Big Ledge Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
2,000	‡Beaver	41	43	41	43
400	‡Bost. & Mont.	81	81	80	80
100	Butte & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Butte & N. Y.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
350	‡Calaveras C.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2,500	‡Caledonia.	61	61	60	60
22,000	Cal. & Jerome	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Canada Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	C. de P. Cop.	36½	36½	36½	36½
100	‡Columbia M.	65	65	65	65
2,800	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Con. H'stead.	½	½	½	½
1,000	Con. Nev. Utah	3	3	3	3
1,000	‡Dome Exten.	35	35	35	35
925	Dundee-Ariz.C. (a prospect.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
42,000	‡Emma Cop.	55	66	55	66
250	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4½	4	4¼
2,700	‡Gold. Cons.	82	82	80	81
1,000	‡Gold. Mer.	8½	8½	8½	8½
4,200	Goldstone Min. Co. (prov.).	37	38	36	38
4,500	‡Gm'm'r M.	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
475	Hecla Min.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1,400	Howe Sound.	5	5	4⅞	5
13,800	‡L. M. Co. (a.)	72	80	71	80
400	‡Iron Blos.	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞
3,500	Jer. V. (a p.).	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,500	‡Jumbo Ex.	53	54	51	51
1,000	‡Kewaunee.	10	10	10	10
400	Kerr Lake.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
500	La. Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Magma Cop.	15½	16	15½	15⅝
1,150	M. C. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
800	McK.-Dar. C.	59	59	59	59
7,800	††Mich. G. M. & Mill	67	67	65	67
100	Midlyre	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
200	Mines of Am.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,375	‡Mojave Tung.	3½	3⅝	3¼	3½
1,000	‡Mont. G. M.	95	94	94	94
2,800	Mon. Silver.	2⅜	2¾	2	2¼
37,000	‡Mother Lode.	34½	36	34	36
500	Nip. Min. Co.	7	7	7	7⅛
500	North Butte.	½	½	½	½
925	N. Y. & Hon. R. M. C.	15⅜	16	15⅜	16
15,000	‡New. Min.	59	62	59	61
25,500	††O. E. L.	15	19	15	18½
1,500	‡Rex. C. M.	18	19	18	18½
200	‡Roches. Min.	60	60	60	60
300	‡Round M.	45	45	45	45
500	Scratch Gravel.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
250	San Toy.	13	13½	13	13½
400	‡Sh. C. Z. & L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡St. Pick.	14	14	14	14
2,000	Stand. S.-Ld.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
6,200	††Success M.	33	34	32	32
1,000	‡Teck-Hughes.	37	37	37	37
1,000	‡Temiskaming.	60	60	60	60
3,200	Tron. Ext.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Tri-Bullion.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
250	Trinity Gold.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,000	††U. S. C. M.	8½	8½	8½	8½
3,300	U. S. Smelt.	33¼	34⅝	33	34½
2,500	‡W. E. Con.	80	79	79	79
3,000	‡West Dome.	38	38	38	38
1,000	††Wettlanfer.	13	13	13	13
100	Yukon Gold.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Yukon Gold.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

BONDS.

$100,000	British 5s.	99¾	99¾	99	99⅛
49,000	‡U. S. 6s.	102	102	101¼	101¼
200,000	‡Russ'n Govt. 6s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝

‡Unlisted. †Sell ets. per sh. ††Odd lots.
Note.—No British 5s sold at 99½ Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. Ord..	18⅜	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛
Can. Nat. Gas Corp..	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
David. Mot., w. i. ctfs..	37	39	37	39
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Flem.-Lynn Phono...	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Gaston Wms. & Wig.	43	43⅝	43	43⅝
Grant Motor Car....	8	8¼	8	8
Haskell & B. Car Co..	37	38	37	38
Hupp Motor Car....	6¾	6¾	6½	7
Holly Sugar	45	47	45	47
Internat. Motors pf..	15	20	15	20
Kelsey Wheel	55	60	55	60
Kelsey Wheel pf....	100	10¼	100	100½
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8½	9	8½	9
Manhattan Trac....	1	1¼	1	1¼
Metropolitan Motors..	3½	4	3½	4
Motor Prod....	61	64	62	68
Mitchell Motors....	65	67	65	67
Peerless Tr. & M. Co..	21	24	24	25
Peerless Motors....	¾	1	1	1⅛
Scripps-Booth Corp..	50	52	50	52
Springfield Body pf..	120	125	120	125
Standard Motors....	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
Stein Ritor....	65½	66	65½	66
United Drug	71	73	69½	71
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	52
United Drug 2d pf..	87½	89	87½	89
United Profit Sharing	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
U. S. Lt. & Heat pf.	3	3¼	3	3¼
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	18⅜	19¾	18⅜	19¾

OIL STOCKS.

Cosden O. & G. pf..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Houston Oil	13½	15½	13½	16
Midwest Oil....	38	42	38	42
Midwest Refining....	60	62	60	62
Pierce Oil....	11½	12	11⅝	12¼
Wayside Oil & Ref..	52	54	52	54

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	12	13	12	13
La Exposition....	48	50	48	50
Manhat Mfng	10	11	10	11
Pittsburgh Jerome....	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
Tonopah Belmont....	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Wettlaufer Silver....	10	14	10	14
Yukon Alaska T. ctfs.	42	43	42	43

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s....	80	82	80	82

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	65	62	67
American Brass....	283	288	283	288
Atlas Powder....	175	185	173	178
Atlas Powder pf....	98	100	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	122	124	121	125
Bliss (E. W.) Co....	590	605	585	605
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	70	80	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg..	180	200	180	200
Canadian Explosives.	400	460	480	480
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms....	815	830	820	830
Du Pont Powd., new.	287	295	287	293
Du Pont Powd., deb.	100	104	101	103
Hercules Powder....	323	325	325	330
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	115	120
International Arms..	16	20	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	165	170	163	168
Niles-Bement-Pd pf..	105	108	105	110
Scovill Mfg. Co....	570	585	575	590
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1250	1500	1200	1500

STRIKE ENDS IN A DAY.

Raincoat Workers Walk Out, Then Walk Right Back Again.

A strike that was really ended before it started began in New York yesterday morning, and ractically had been amicably concluded by sundown last evening.

The 4,000 odd men who walked out were members of Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 20, affiliated with the International Ladles' Garment Workers' Union. They chose a drizzly day, when the need for their products was particularly pressing, but their employers weren't worried much because they had signed an agreement on Saturday night granting the men's demands, and the walkout, as they explained, was "just for the purpose of a reorganization."

There were day-long conferences between the two sides at the Hotel Imperial, the efforts being devoted largely to inducing independent manufacturers to come into the association and grant the new terms—a union shop, a forty-eight-hour week, and an average increase to workers of 20 per cent. Many did so.

William Karlin of 32 Nassau Street, attorney for the strikers, said last night that the men employed by raincoat firms n the association will go back this morning in accordance with their promise. Heretofore independent manufacturers usually have conformed to conditions set by large firms in the association, so that it is expected all the employers will have acceded to the demands within a week.

There are about 300 firms in the association, employing more than 10,000 workers, the majority of whom are unionized.

FOR LAWYERS' DEMOCRACY.

Root Urges Closer Co-operation at Bar Association Conference.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Close co-operation between members of State and local bar associations and the American Bar Association was urged by Elihu Root of New York, President of the association, today at a conference preliminary to the American Bar Association Convention here Wednesday. Mr. Root pleaded for greater democracy among members of the bar associations, and introduced a resolution providing for frequent referendums to members of important questions affecting the substance and administration of laws.

Six subsidiary organizations of the association will open their sessions tomorrow. Mr. Root and ex-President Taft, who will be active at the Bar Association Convention, are expected to attend sessions of the subsidiary organizations.

The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology plans discussion of modern penal methods and the relation of insanity to crime. Among the speakers at its sessions will be Arthur W. Towne and Robert Ferrari of New York.

Potatoes Rise Despite Fine Crop.

RIVERDALE, L. I., Aug. 28.—The high cost of living is going still higher. Last year, about this time, early potatoes loaded east of here, were sold at 65 to 70 cents a bushel, but today they are selling at $1 a bushel, although the farmers admit that the crop this year has been a good one.

COTTON CLOSES FIRM AFTER FEVERISH DAY

No Particular Reasons Assigned for Violent Fluctuations Here and in Liverpool.

BAD CROP NEWS WAS OFFSET

Market at One Time Dropped 40 Points, but Closed 14 to 18 Points Net Lower.

Cotton at 16 cents is an entirely different matter from cotton at 10 cents, or even 12 cents. This was demonstrated yesterday, when violent fluctuations occurred without any particular views to cause them. Liverpool in particular gave evidence of a high state of excitement. Prices there advanced more than 40 English points, the equivalent of 80 American points, or $4 per bale, and then broke 38 to 40 points, thus losing all the early gain. Liverpool spot cotton advanced 42 English points to the basis of 9.84d for American middling, which is the approximate equivalent of 19.68c per pound.

The local market opened firm at an advance of 10 to 16 points, with trading active and excited. Bad crop news was offset by other factors of almost equal importance. Private cables explained the Liverpool advance on the theory of covering by shorts and a big advance in Egyptian cotton. These advices also stated that there was a general indisposition to trade.

One new element in the situation which seems likely to counteract the most bullish of crop reports is the recent step taken by the British Treasury, which has suggested to the Liverpool Cotton Association that it would be best to close the Exchange. A compromise, however, was effected on the basis that no orders for new commitments were to be accepted from America or the Continent until this Governmental restriction is released. This would be a great disappointment to the bulls, who had expected to bid up the Liverpool market when the amendments to the United States Cotton Futures act go into effect next Friday.

Certain other measures contemplated by the British Treasury show quite clearly that cotton trading, not only in regard to future contracts, but even in reference to the actual staple, will be strictly under Government control this season. Such restraint is likely to have a quieting effect upon the hysterical speculation in this country.

No one has the slightest idea about the showing of the forthcoming Government report. There are some operators who believe it may be as low as 58 or 59. The hysteria of crop killing does not yet appear to have reached its limit, and there is a great deal to show that the pessimism over the outlook is based fully as much on psychological as on horticultural developments.

Several crop reports were issued yesterday. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal placed the condition of the crop at 64.9 and one well-known firm estimated the condition at 63.7. The weather was considered unfavorable for the crop, as no rainfall of importance occurred in Texas and Oklahoma. The market was very feverish toward the close and at one time prices were about 40 points down from the top. The close was steady—14 to 18 points net lower.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.80	15.86	15.34	15.42@15.44	15.70@15.72
Dec	16.00	16.03	15.49	15.63@15.66	15.88@15.90
Jan	16.02	16.03	15.52	15.65@15.68	15.91@15.93
Mar	16.18	16.20	15.71	15.82@15.83	16.03@16.06
May	16.35	16.35	15.92	15.96 Bid	16.22@16.24
July	16.37	16.40	15.90	16.00 Bid	16.27@16.29

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 20 points lower; middling at 15.60c. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, 25 points decline to 7 points up: New Orleans, 15.58c; Galveston, 15.65c; Savannah, 15.25c; Memphis, 15.25c; Augusta, 15.13c; Houston, 15.50c New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct	15.41	15.50	15.10	15.17@15.18	15.42@15.45
Dec	15.70	15.76	15.28	15.35@15.36	15.62@15.63
Jan	15.81	15.86	15.39	15.45@15.47	15.72@15.73
Mar	15.85	16.00	15.58	15.64@15.66	15.86@15.87
May	15.88	16.02	15.72	15.79@15.81	15.01@15.03

The Liverpool market opened unsettled. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 42 points higher at 9.84c. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 13,000, including 7,000 American. Closed feverish and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	9.53	9.70	9.22	9.25	9.26
Jan.-Feb.	9.47	9.62¾	9.19	9.20	9.18½
Mar.-April	9.47	9.50	9.16	9.18	9.15½
May-June	9.45	9.57	9.12	9.16	9.13½

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 15.75c; January, 15.96c; March, 16.11c; May, 16.24c; July, 16.29c. The market there was due to open today, 14 to 16½ points lower.

Port Receipts and Stocks.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,680	1,514	70,235	103,689
New Orleans	3,434	1,125	81,411	112,389
Mobile	753	6	14,822	12,048
Savannah	5,969	3,500	66,033	99,195
Charleston	190	84	21,341	41,744
Wilmington	806	26	28,065	32,082
Norfolk	1,363	757	19,186	39,978

Interior Receipts and Stocks.

Augusta	1,926	943	29,630	64,352
Memphis	62	294	45,342	62,156
St. Louis		360		11,906
Houston	17,112	6,059	38,721	54,416

Estimated Receipts.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,700 to 16,750	8,528	1,232
New Orleans	1,900 to 2,300	3,822	2,562

Exports yesterday were 12,088 bales, thus far for this season, 323,330 bales. last season, 151,468 bales.

$30,000 LOST IN MAIL.

Money Disappears from Trolley Car of the Hudson Valley Railroad.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The disappearance of a consignment through the mails of $30,000 in currency became known here today upon the arrival of a detail of Post Office Inspectors to conduct an investigation.

The money disappeared last Tuesday night. It was being sent by the Lake George National Bank to a bank in New York City. The currency, with other mail matter, was placed on board a trolley car of the Hudson Valley Railroad at Lake George and could not be found when the car reached French Mountain, five miles to the south.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Reports that Rumania had declared war against Austria caused one of the most pronounced selling movements experienced in the wheat market since the war began. Liquidation was based on the theory that Russian wheat might now reach Western Europe. Prices crumbled at the start and after moving in a very feverish manner throughout the day closed weak at the bottom with net losses of 9⅝ to 11¼c. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,550,000, compared with an increase of 1,236,000 last week and a decrease of 909,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.56½; No. 2 hard, $1.58½; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.67, and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.66, free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	1.49¼	1.40½	1.40¾	1.51⅝	.90⅜
Dec.	1.52	1.43⅝	1.44	1.53⅞	.93⅛
May	1.55	1.46⅜	1.46⅛	1.56	.98⅝

CORN.

The corn market was easier, in sympathy with wheat, closing at 1¼@2⅞c net lower. The visible decreased 797,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 440,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 98½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	86⅜	84½	84¾	86¾	74⅝
December	74⅜	72	72¾	75	63½
May	78⅜	75¼	75⅜	78⅛	64⅞

OATS.

Prices in the oats market declined 2¼@2⅝c. There was general selling on the weakness in wheat and corn, and on an increase of 5,825,000 bushels in the visible supply during the past week. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 32⅜c; No. 3 white, 52½@52¾c; No. 4 white, 51½@52c; fancy clipped white, 54¼@54½c, and ordinary clipped white, 52½@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	47⅛	44	44⅝	49⅞	35⅜
December	50	46¾	47¼	49⅜	35⅝
May	53¾	49⅝	50⅜	53¼	38

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was feverish, with a downward tendency owing to increased selling pressure, prompted by weakness in the grain markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 36,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
September	14.15	13.87	13.87	14.15	8.05
October	14.20	13.90	13.90	14.20	8.17
Ribs—					
September	14.32	14.17	14.17	14.40	8.32
October	14.02	13.90	13.90	14.15	8.47
Pork—					
September	27.20	27.05	27.20	27.05	13.32
October	25.97	25.92	25.97	26.10	13.52

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was very feverish, with irregular fluctuations. The near positions were weak early and, at one time, the entire list was under pressure and showed losses of 10 to 23 points from the final of Saturday. Toward the close there was considerable covering by September shorts, however, and final quotations were 4 points net higher for that position, and 7 to 18 points net lower for the other months. Range of prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Last Year. |

SIX MEN ARRESTED FOR BUILDING CRASH

Contractors, Builder and Three Inspectors Held for Criminal Negligence.

ARCHITECT'S PLAN CHANGED

Coroner's Inquest Will Be Next Step in Marion Avenue Disaster.

The preliminary inquiry which District Attorney Martin and Coroner William J. Flynn of the Bronx have been conducting into the collapse of the Marion Avenue tenement, which caused the death of two men and serious injuries to fifteen others, terminated last night in the arrest of six men, who later were released in $5,000 bail each.

The men, who were arrested on a charge of criminal negligence and who, according to Mr. Martin, may face a charge of manslaughter after the Coroner's inquest on Sept. 6, were Jacob Polstein, contractor; John Petersen, subcontractor; Max S. Beck, a member of the S. M. C. Building Company, the owners, and Joseph J. Dunne, Ralph C. Smith, and William Shary, Building Inspectors, who are charged with failing to report the many violations of the Building Code which the investigation disclosed.

At the morning session of the inquiry William Kreymborg of 163 Southern Boulevard, the architect who drew the plans, testified that any changes made in them had been without his knowledge. He added that if it were true bluestone had been substituted for cast-iron templets the effect would have been to lessen by about 66 per cent. the carrying capacity of the wall which fell.

Ralph C. Smith, the iron and steel construction inspector assigned to the Marion Avenue district, was next called. Smith admitted he had noticed the use of bluestone, but that he thought it would serve the purpose as well as cast iron.

Under close questioning by the District Attorney, Smith admitted he should have reported the change, but took exception to the architect's statement that the insertion of bluestone caused a weakening of 66 per cent. He said the wall would have been weakened only 50 per cent. and cited figures to bear out his assertion.

While he was testifying Beck, the owner, who was arrested later, sat in the rear of the court with his eyes closed.

Thomas T. Petersen, General Inspector of the Bronx Building Department, offered minor testimony, and was followed by Jacob C. Vreeland, Chief Inspector, who, while denying the men of his department would knowingly pass improper construction, admitted his staff was not numerous enough to go over work in detail.

"The Board of Estimate will not give us the money for any additional expenditures, and if we can't get the money we certainly can't get the men," he said. Mr. Vreeland said he had inspected the collapsed building yesterday and that he had found eight-tenths of the mortar in it to be "fine." Having previously testified that the only certain way to test mortar is by analysis he was asked how he had reached his decision. He replied that he had "tried it with his penknife."

"I believe there are many buildings in all the boroughs built under conditions that are the same as they were at Marion Avenue," Mr. Vreeland continued, "and what with the organization of dishonest builders here it is a wonder more buildings do not fall."

Alexander Lowey, partner of Contractor Polstein, was questioned by the District Attorney for a short time, but was excused after he had testified that his connection with the firm was simply that of a financial associate.

The Coroner and Mr. Martin then held a five-minute conference, following which the arrests were asked for. Louis S. Posner, an attorney, requested a parole for his client, but after the District Attorney had declared he had a strong manslaughter case against the prisoners, Coroner Flynn said the men would have to get bail or go to the County Jail.

LONG BEACH IN VILLAGE ROW

Purchase of Town Office Site Carried Into Court.

Henry F. Cochrane, representing taxpayers of Long Beach, L. I., asked Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, in Brooklyn, yesterday for an injunction prohibiting a special election today on the purchase by the village of property at Park Street and the Boulevard. Mr. Cochrane charged that officials of the village meant to erect on a small part of the property, which is 200 by 200 feet, a village office, police station and firehouse, and to lease the larger part as a garage.

"This proposed contract has vicious possibilities," said Mr. Cochrane, "and will work a fraud and an imposition on the voters."

Justice Callaghan said he would not stop the election, but would enjoin the purchase of the property until a taxpayers' suit, brought to prevent it, had been decided by the courts. If the voters decide against the purchase the matter will end, and if they vote in favor of the purchase the question may thus be fought out in the courts.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1916, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 33, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commission, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be thea defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section 3,082, R. S. U. S., and Par. 347 Tariff Act, Oct. 3rd, 1913, I have seized and hold certain Bird of Paradise Feathers.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Sept. 6th, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Aug. 22d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LOST IN THE WHIRL.

Lost something while shopping? To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will give attention.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Townsend Burden House on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold for $1,000,000—Harrigans Sell Garrick Theatre for $250,000—Montclair Deals—New Concern Leases Hotel St. Andrew.

The realty feature took a pronounced turn yesterday, and instead of furnishing big apartment or business building investments turned to the choice private residence section of upper Fifth Avenue and provided the biggest residence deal that has been closed on Manhattan Island in several years. It was the former home of the late I. Townsend Burden, on the southeast corner of Ninety-second Street. With the house, covering the immediate corner plot of about forty-five feet on the avenue, was also purchased the vacant parcel adjoining the house on the avenue, and also owned by the estate. The entire plot fronts 100.8 on Fifth Avenue by 100 on Ninety-second Street. The Burden estate has been holding the entire property at $1,000,000, and the new owner paid, it is said, a price close to that figure.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. made the sale, but declined to divulge the name of the buyer beyond saying he was a wealthy New Yorker and would occupy the house and probably fit up the vacant plot adjoining as a tennis court. The value of that piece is about $300,000.

The house was erected about nine years ago, and is one of the magnificent residences in the upper section. Adjoining, on the Ninety-first Street corner, is the new home of Otto H. Kahn, nearing completion. The Carnegie mansion is on the block below, and on the north corner of Ninety-second Street is the Felix Warburg home.

The purchase of a $1,000,000 private house is something rare in city realty, but it shows that homes of that type are by no means obsolete. The demand for private homes in the select east side district has been steadily growing in the last few years. Clarence H. Mackay has occupied the Burden house lately and his lease does not expire until November.

Buys Garrick Theatre for $250,000.

Edward Margolies announced last night that he had purchased the Garrick Theatre building from Mrs. Anna T. Harrigan, widow of the actor, the late Edward Harrigan. It occupies a plot 75 by 100 at 63 to 67 West Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue. While no immediate changes are contemplated, Mr. Margolies says that in the near future the property will be improved with a twelve-story mercantile building.

The consideration, it is understood, was about $250,000. The property was bid in at auction last May by the heirs at $224,000. The assessed value is $270,000. The theatre was built about twenty-seven years ago, and was a well paying house until a few years ago, when the theatre centre concentrated around Times Square.

Bronx Sales.

Louis F. Fish of Fish & Marvin has purchased through Griffen, Prince & Ripley the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Decatur Avenue, between Gun Hill Road and 209th Street.

Long Island City Sale.

Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., have sold for the Mount Anable Corporation of Little Falls, N. Y., to the Rural Estates Company of New York City a plot 300 feet on Van Dam Street by 90 feet on Anable Avenue, Long Island City, adjoining the property of the Degnon Terminal and Improvement Company. It was held at $15,000.

Telephone Co. Buys in Elmhurst.

The Cord Meyer Development Company has sold to the New York Telephone Company a plot, 100 by 120, at the corner of Victor Place and Broadway, Elmhurst, on which the company will erect a service building for the northern section of the Second Ward.

Deals at Montclair.

Mrs. Mary C. Beyer has purchased at Montclair a residence on the west side of Valley Road, opposite the Montclair Athletic Club. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers, and they have sold for Mrs. Beyer a tract on the west side of Sunset Avenue, Verona, 240 by 300 feet, to F. M. Soule.

Joseph Zimmerman has purchased the Philip Doremus estate, at the corner of Bloomfield and Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, for about $25,000. On the site will be erected an office and apartment building costing approximately $100,000. The property is in the heart of Montclair's business centre.

Buys Seventy Lots at South Beach.

Seventy lots at South Beach, Staten Island, have been purchased by the Meister Builders, Inc., from John Gellatly. The property fronts on Old Town Road, near Sard Lane.

Long Branch Hotel Sale.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction on Saturday the Lenox Hotel at Long Branch, N. J., to John W. Wilson for $10,500. It is a three-story building on the northwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Broadway.

Hotel St. Andrew Leased.

The Hotel St. Andrew, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-second Street, owned by Morris Schinasi, has been leased by the Fairfax Hotel Company, Inc., composed of M. B. Marshall and J. Wade McGrath of the Hotel Hargrave and David H. Knott and Harry J. Vietch of the Hotel Earle. The lease is for fifteen years from Sept. 1. The building, an eight-story structure, is being redecorated, and additional bathrooms installed. It covers a plot 104 by 180. George B. Corsa was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for August Heckscher, represented by Heckscher & de Saulles, the four-story house at 3 West Fifty-sixth Street to the Misses Newell and Dudley, now at 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, for business purposes.

Barnett & Co. have leased the store at 31 East 125th Street to the Typewriter Service Co.

Matilda Henry has leased her five-story apartment house at 259 West 148d Street, 37.6 by 99.11, just east of Eighth Avenue, to S. V. Cohen for five years. A. G. Thompson was the broker.

William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Nelson, Lee & Green, have leased the second floor in the Finck Building, at 318-26 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Christian Alliance Publishing Company, now at 692 Eighth Avenue.

J. B. English has leased for John J. Radley to F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, manufacturers of paints, the six-story building at 510-14 West Twenty-seventh Street. It will be altered and used as a storage warehouse.

Henry Hof has leased for J. G. Weigold the store at 202 East Thirty-eighth Street to Louis Engel.

The Brett & Goode Co. has leased the store at 53 West Forty-fifth Street to Arthur H. Sohl, and an arcade store in the new Berkeley Building, 18-22 West Forty-fifth Street, to Adolph C. Loeffler.

The Frank Tourist Company has leased through Horace S. Ely & Co., offices in the Depew Building, 489 Fifth Avenue, for an uptown branch. For over forty years the firm has been on lower Broadway.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Edward Goldschmidt the three-story dwelling at 20 East 127th Street, to Henry Riddle.

Louis Schrag has leased for John Yard the dwelling at 829 Lexington Avenue to Dr. Carl Pfister.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased for Senator Simpson the dwellings at 408 West 144th Street to Frank Baldwin and at 610 West 142d Street to A. Buchanan; also for Mary O'Brien the dwelling at 473 West 141st Street to Dr. Arthur H. Nylen, and for the estate of Sadie D. Howe, 530 West 150th Street, to J. L. Post.

$400,000 Broadway Apartment.

Plans for the most costly building since the adoption on July 25 of the zoning and heights restriction plan, were filed yesterday, being for a fourteen-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Broadway and 105th Street, 71.3 by 120 feet, now occupied by two old flats. The plot will be improved by T. J. McLaughlin's Sons at an estimated cost of $400,000. Gaeton Ajello is the architect.

Realty Notes.

Steven B. Ayres has sold to Mrs. Helene T. Swift the Lake Placid Inn and cottages, on Signal Hill, between Lake Mirror and Lake Placid. The property was held at $40,000.

Alexander Meffert, formerly with Ewing, Bacon & Henry, is now associated with Fish & Marvin.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

25th St, 41 and 43 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, eleven-story lots; Florence Coleman against A. R. Keller, Inc., et al.; J. H. Judge, attorney; due, $259,700.55; taxes, &c., not; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

88th St, 64 and 66 West, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x100.8, two five-story houses; M. M. Jones against Joseph Shiffer et al.; Ezekiel Fixman, attorney; due, $8,861.74; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $43,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, s w, block front between 129th and Manhattan Sts, 132.10x110x67.5x164.6, one-story building for market; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, interest, &c., which the Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Co. had on June 3 and June 9 to lease on premises; Isidor Neuwirth, attorney.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

30th St, 6 East, s s, 147.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x98.9, five-story building and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against F. E. Johnson et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $58,863.59; taxes, &c., $625.99.

30th St, 8 East, s s, 167.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20x89, four-story building and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $58,857.32; taxes, &c., $591.95.

70th St, 302 East, s s, 74 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; S. R. Well and another, trustees, against Isaac Corsun et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $5,766.13; taxes, &c., $235.10.

By Samuel Marx.

25th St, 158-162 West, s s, 118 ft e of 7th Av, 55x98.9; U. S. Trust Co. against Wesex Realty Co. et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $59,915.78, taxes, &c., $755.09.

39th St, 330 West, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; J. L. Ford against Cassandra Mendelson et al.; Osborn & F., attorneys; due, $16,172.61; taxes, &c., $358.74.

By Joseph & Co.

9th St, 621 East, n s, 358 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.5, six-story tenement and stores; J. L. Buttenwieser against Abraham Stadtmauer et al.; Unger & U., attorneys; due, $3,897.39; taxes, &c., $7, prior mtgs, $33,450.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Villa Av, 3,173 and 3,175, e s, 425 ft n of Potter Place, 50x125.8, two and a half story frame house and stable; Angelina Champlin against Alfred Hutter and others, executors; Murray, L., H. & H., attorneys; due, $3,969.03; taxes, &c., $283.55.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 2,176, e s, 71.11 ft s of 182d St, 17.6x75x irregular; three-story frame dwelling; United States Trust Co., as trustee, against J. J. Lyons et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; due, $4,035.46; taxes, &c., $173.60.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Sedgwick Av, n s, 229 ft w of 177th St, 28.7x65.5x irregular, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; H. A. Blumenthal, attorney; due, $1,177.19; taxes, &c., $109.54.

By J. H. Mayers.

198th St, 365 East, n s, 57.7 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.8x87.3, two-and-a-half-story dwelling; S. A. Seidman against John Jacobson and another; J. A. Seidman, attorney; due, $1,156.98; taxes, &c., $188.22; prior mtg $5,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

126th St, 228 to 238 West; for a two-story brick theatre with stores and offices, 50x100.10; 224 and 226 West 125th Street Co., Geoffrey Konta, President, owner; Thomas W. Lamb, 644 5th Av, architect; cost, $250,000.

14th St, 214 and 216 West; for an eight-story brick store and factory, 50x128; D. and H. Realty Co., owner; Henry M. O'Neill, President, owner; Timmis & Chapman, architects; cost, $100,000.

Block bounded by Division St, New Market St, East Broadway, and New Forsyth St; for a two-story brick theatre with stores and offices, 125.5x irregular x149.9x irregular; the City of New York, owner; M. Joseph Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $100,000.

144th St, 20 to 24 West; for a one-story garage, 75x99.11; James McLaughlin, 28 West 144th St, owner; Fred K. Jacobson, 27 Union Square West, architect; cost, $14,000.

25th St, 205 West; for a two-story brick factory, 39.8x88.9; Graphic Arts Realty Co., Jos. Gantz, 209 West 35th St, President, owner; William E. Brandon, 225 East 179th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

105th St, 240 West; for a fourteen-story brick apartment house, 71.3x120; T. J. McLaughlin's Sons, 345 Amsterdam Av, owner; Gaetano Ajello, 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $400,000.

Morris Park Av, n e corner of Van Buren St; for a one-story brick garage, 52.11½x62.2½; Morris Van Buren Realty Co., Nicholas Serracino, 1,170 Broadway, President, owner and architect; cost, $5,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 558; for a four-story store and loft; Margaret A. L. De Meriement, 160 West 20th St, owner; William A. Kenny, 420 West 259th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 287, e s, 42 ft s of 17th St, 22x 68, Fannie, wife of Morris Frank, individually and another, to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, all liens, Nov. 28, 1915; address, 106 Lexington Av.....$1

BEAVER ST, 26, s s, 97.4 ft w of Broad St, runs s 53.6 to Marketfield x w 28.4xn 56.3 to Beaver St x e 22.1 to beginning; Beaver St, 28, s s, 66.2 ft w of Broad St, runs s 50 to Marketfield x w 31.7x n 53x e 31.1 to beginning; Stock Quotation Telegraph Co. to 26 Beaver Street Corporation; attorney, William H. Hurst, 26 Beaver St.....$100

PEARL ST, 140-142, 41x100.5; Water St, 106-108, 41.5x100.1; George H. Macy to Carter, Macy & Co., 142 Pearl St, Aug. 10; attorney, American International Corporation, 120 Broadway.....$100

207H ST, 41-43 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 50x98.9, foreclosure of Aug. 3; Charles C. Hoffman, referee, to Florence Coleman, 59 West 51st St, Aug. 28; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway.....$25,000

39TH ST, 60 West, s s, 147 ft e of 6th Av, 21 x98.9; Peter A. Damrosch to Bernard J. Farrell, 41 West 114th St; mtg $50,000, Aug. 2; attorney, E. V. Daly, 22 Nassau St.....$100

72D ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 17.11x102.8; Josephine L. Kellogg, Pleasantville, N. Y., to Annette R. Colt, 233 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; mtg $9,000, all lien, Aug. 15; attorney, Edw. H. Child, 59 Wall St.....$1

SAME property; same to same; mtg $9,000 $1

82D ST, n s, 330 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Geo. H. Macy to Carter, Macy & Co., Inc., 142 Pearl St; mtg $15,000, Aug. 23; attorney, American International Corporation, 120 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, n s, 310 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Irving K. Hall to Geo. H. Macy, 22 Riverside Drive; mtg $15,000, Aug. 11; attorney, same.....$1

85TH ST, 71 East, n s, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 20x82.2; Milton S. Guiterman and another, executors, to Sarah R., wife of Robert H. Nelson, 863 Park Av, mtg $25,000, Aug. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$37,000

142D ST, 307 West, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Chas. F. Fontham to Eliz. M. V. Fontham, 2,076 8th Av, Aug. 22, all title; attorney, W. J. Laurey, 60 Wall St.....$100

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 212, e s, 14.4x60; Elise S. Gordon to John J. McEachen, executor, Rockville Centre, L. I., Aug. 17; attorney, Jas. E. McEachen, 45 Broadway.....$1

ROSEDALE AV, being Lot 79, Block 3,800, Section 15; River Realty Co. to Oskar Andresen, 2,745 Gifford Av, Aug. 17; attorney, Oskar Andresen, 2,745 Gifford Av....$1

STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.3 ft n of 167th St, 30x87.3x87.5 to Prospect Av x30x33.5x33.3; Jacob Newmark, referee, to Morris Gerber, 158 West 54th St, Aug. 23; attorney, H. W. Gaines, 81 Fulton St.....$10,000

WALLACE AV, e s, being Lot 302, map part Hunt Estate, 25x100; Minnie Richter et al. to Smith Williamson, White Plains, N. Y., mtg $750, Aug. 28; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av.....$40

134TH ST, n s, 106.6 ft w of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Richard A. Farrelly to Jos. Smith, 381 East 134th St, June 16; attorney, J. B. Lynch, Willis Av and 148th St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

80TH ST, 47 East, n s, 72 ft e of Madison Av, 23x88, Aug. 14; Thomas S. McLane and Mary G. McLane to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.3 ft n of 167th St, 30x87.3x87.5 to Prospect Av x30x33.5x33.3; Morris Gerber to William F. Mott, Toms River, N. J., Aug. 23, 3 years; attorney, Henry W. Gaines, 81 Fulton St.....$9,000

TIEBOUT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 50.8x 123.7x51x113.10; East 187th St. United Presbyterian Church to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c, until final advance, and thereafter 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,088 and 1,090, n e corner of 166th St, 50x87.2; Ellen Curry to Francis P. Cavan, 969 Park Av, prior mtg $50,500, Aug. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John R. Hennis, 115 Broadway.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

7TH AV, 270-74, all; M. Abrahams Realty Co. to Joseph Guffanti, 668 Riverside Drive, et al., 5 years from May 1, 1917, subject to mtg to exceed $125,000; attorney, Joseph Nicetria, 256 Broadway.....$11,100

7TH AV, 1,848-50, store; Louis Schlechter to Norman Gottchre, 130 West 111th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916, 2 years' rental; attorneys, L. & J. Weinberger, 5 Beeckman St...$1,800

Bronx.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, 531, all; Michael A. Hoffmann to Haris Crausman, 1,300 Hoe Av, 3 years from July 31, 1916; attorney, Haris Crausman, 1,300 Hoe Av.....$4,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

63D ST, 307 to 311 East; Spray Whitewashing Co. against George Wagner, owner and contractor.....$35

CANAL ST, 33; Spray Whitewashing Co. against W. S. Cooke et al.; S. J. Hipon Co., contractor.....$70

117TH ST, 106 East; Isador Horowitz against Alice T. Lynch, owner; Frank R. Walker, contractor, renewal.....$62

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

82D ST, 41 to 49; Empire Carting Co. against Greycourt Realty Co., May 31, 1916, bond.....$372

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

TIEBOUT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 50.8x 113.9; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. loans East 187th Street United Presbyterian Church of New York City to erect one one-story brick and stone church.....$8,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

131ST ST, 517 West; George Hauser et al. against Mary T. Slingerman, individually and as executrix, et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Brandt, Jr.

9ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 835.9 ft n of 190th St, —x102.1x irregular; United States Life Insurance Co. against Paul Lidtman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

117TH ST, 320 East; Gottlob C. Zeeb against Jacob Fischer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miehling & Kayser.

125TH ST, 67 and 69 West; Thatcher M. Adams et al., executors, against Nathaniel L. McCready et al., trustees, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. H. Comstock.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%
MORTGAGE MONEY
Prompt answers, low charges. Mortgages arranged by assignment of existing loans, effecting substantial savings, thereby increasing net income from your property.
CHARLES F. NOYES CO.
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John

REAL ESTATE.

Cattle Ranch, 720,000 Acres.
Solid body; fine grass; watered by wells, rivers and springs. Three railroad stations on tract. 25,000 head of high-grade cattle, and 1,000 good saddle horses, and a few work mules. An up-to-date, going concern, offering the last big opportunity to engage in the greatest business in the Southwest, commanding sure profits. $5 per acre. No commissions. Must deal with principals. Write P. H. Rodgers, Immigration Agent, Texas and Pacific Ry., Fort Worth, Texas.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain Hunters' Attention
Three-story private dwelling, which fills the 100 square feet of a Park Av. corner in the 90s; will sell cheap to close estate. Traube, 1,402 Lexington Av.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Private Homes
Near Van Cortlandt Park.
Beautiful 9-room house with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 83x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot-water heat, open fireplace; within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.
Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
MARTHA AVE.,
Bet. 240th-241st St.
D. Houlihan, Owner, 2,889 Bainbridge Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIAMOND POINT PEN Co., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Albert H. Fack, Receiver in Bankruptcy of Diamond Point Pen Co., offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said Bankrupt.

The property to be sold consists of the following: Machinery, crude rubber, gold pens, and unassembled parts of fountain pens, office furniture, and all the goods, wares, and merchandise except outstanding accounts.

The above described property may be inspected on the premises, 39-47 West 19th Street, (10th floor,) New York City, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, No. 115 Broadway, (Room 1508,) New York City, on September 2nd, 1916, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. (10%) of the amount of the bid. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, September 6th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, New York, August 28th, 1916.

ALBERT FALCK, Receiver, 115 Broadway, New York City.

ALFRED M. SIMON, Attorney for Receiver, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM AVEDON, trading as GEM COSTUME CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 West 30th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' dresses, finished and unfinished, silks, satins, piece goods, trimmings, cutting tables, cutting machines, machines, office fixtures, partitions, safe, etc.

SAMUEL SPITALNOUER, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until Thursday, August 31, same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND SCHUMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 13 Spring Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, albums, vases, crockery, electric coffee grinder, two Toledo counter scales, fixtures, etc.

ELWOOD M. RABENOLD, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LONG BRANCH AUCTION
BUNGALOW & HOMESITES—200
DEL MONTE GARDENS
SEPT. 7-8-9
Autos given away. Luncheon. Directly on the Shrewsbury and 2 blocks from ocean.
2 & 8 P. M. Send for FREE Transportation and see next Sunday's Herald, Times, World
Write Today GEORGE G. BAKER, Aue'r
7 E. 42d St., New York.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day
31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A FINE HOME
FOR VERY LITTLE CASH AND $35 A MONTH, 7 LARGE ROOMS, ENCLOSED PORCH, LAWN AND GARDEN, ONE-FAMILY BRICK, IN HEALTHFUL RESIDENTIAL SECTION, 24 MINUTES FORM CITY HALL, MANHATTAN. COME TODAY OR WRITE FOR PHOTOGRAPH. (4 HOUSES SOLD LAST WEEK.)
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
66th St. and 22d Av., Brooklyn.
Opp. 22d Av. Station Sea Beach Subway. Take Sea Beach Sub., Municipal Bldg.

America's Finest and Most Beautiful $50,000.00 Residence.
Necessary to sell at once—20% discount if sold by Oct. 1. All the year round house, double garage; 45 minutes from Broadway; $10,000 cash, balance 1st and 2d mortgages or easy payments. Mrs. A. F. Cassidy, 242 Exeter St., Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn; telephone Coney Island 932.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES
$250 Cash; Balance Like Rent.
One and two-family; 4th Ave. Subway. Brooklyn: $4,500-$5,250. G. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York: Cort. 7440

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Equal to Any $75 Apartment in N. Y.

$31.75 monthly plus small cash payment, buys fine new house in best neighborhood at West Brighton Staten Island, 35 min from Wall St. All improvements. Four houses now ready. We have built and sold 500 houses. Will rent with privilege of buying. All houses built on lots with plenty of room for garden or garage. Apply
A. F. MATHEWS, 482 Bard Ave.
Phone, West Brighton, 1206 W. Take Castleton Ave. car. Inspection invited. 5c. fare.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Business Men, Attention!
Beautiful home of 10 rooms and 2 baths, overlooking Long Island Sound; large grounds; plenty of shade; every modern improvement; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; 44 trains daily; deep water anchorage; privilege of private bathing beach; will sell cheap for cash or on reasonable terms if desired. Call or write B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

Little House at Jamaica, $1,600.
Hedge around property; fruit trees; chicken house with run; two blocks from trolley. Terms to suit buyer. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FORCED TO SELL.
Modern home of 7 rooms and bath; 30 minutes from city; large plot for poultry and vegetables; $200 cash needed at once; balance same as rent. Hughes, Box 154 Times Downtown.

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SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

OWNER MUST SELL
One of the finest country homes in Westchester; Italian villa, 12 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre; near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway; high, healthful elevation. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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Attractive all-year modern home, 12 rooms, 3 baths; large garage, chauffeur's quarters; 2 acres, beautifully laid out; high elevation; exceptional bargain; will rent.
FOX REALTY COMPANY,
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FOR SALE
Colonial Heights, semi-bungalow; six large, airy rooms and bath, electric lights, open fireplace, large porch; garage; ideal location for children. A. Reiner, Room 1,118, Tribune Bldg. Tel. Beekman 4500.

Van Cortland Terrace, Yonkers,
Handsome House
11 Rooms & 3 Baths, 50x100 ft.
A great bargain.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
498 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Send for our selected list
Mount Kisco Bedford
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SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.
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Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
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NEPONSIT
Fall Months Are Out Door Months
Autumn spent in the stuffy city takes from you all the good you got out of your vacation. Families at NEPONSIT are looking forward to spending the three invigorating fall months at home—by the Atlantic Ocean—just 40 minutes out. Why don't you do it too? The beach at NEPONSIT—the best on the Atlantic coast—is deeded to property owners. Lots $550 up. A few houses for rent. Phone Greeley 2741.
Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509. 1 W. 34th St. New York City

HUNTINGTON
$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
LOTS $2 Down, $1 Monthly.
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

CHICKEN FARM
$150 CASH WILL START YOU, balance $8 weekly, will buy poultry farm; well-built house; 6 rooms; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town of 7,000; schools, stores, factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. C. Estate, 248 West 34th St.

WATERFRONT FARM BARGAIN
Beautiful 165-acre farm, 1,000 ft. waterfront, Sound house, 15 rooms, improvements; large barns, lake, long highway frontage, best soil; excellent neighborhood; $150 acre. Worth double, terms.
HARVEY B. NEWINS.
Woolworth Bldg. N. Y. City.

$15 FULL SIZE LOTS
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THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,

Southwest Corner 71st St.

10 Story, Fireproof, 3 Elevators.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,000 to $2,500

Including Refrigeration.

FIRST FLOOR APARTMENT FOR DOCTOR WITH TWO ENTRANCES.

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817 WEST END AV.

Southwest Corner 100th St.

High Class Elevator Apartment, 12 Story, Fireproof.

6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rental $1,300 to $1,600.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $40 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.

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Modern Elevator Apartments
Beautiful, high-class residential section.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1-2 Baths
RENTS $55 TO $85.
Open for inspection day and evening.
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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

AFTER THIS

No more subway or suburb.
LIVE
Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Ave. "L"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing most Picturesque Park in Manhattan.
4 ROOMS, $40-$45
5 ROOMS, $55-$60
6 ROOMS, $65-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every Modern Housekeeping Convenience.
40 MORNINGSIDE AVENUE
N. E. CORNER WEST 118TH ST.
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8-Room Apartments FIFTH AVE.

Southwest Corner 129th Street, in the
KWASINDA
Fireproof, modern, elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply, parquet floors and all up-to-date appointments.
$70 to $85
EARLY SELECTION ADVISABLE.
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SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
Maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
Agent always on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

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ON THE BLOCK BEAUTIFUL
130th Street, Fifth to Lenox.
Three-story, 25-foot front houses, 11 rooms, front lawns and porches; rent $75 to $80. Inquire 24 West 130th, or
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8, 9, 10 Room Apartments

With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
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N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

2465-9 BROADWAY at 91st St. Subway

High-class elevator apartments, 6 & 7 rooms
$660 to $960. JOHN S. HEEP, 115 Broadway.

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Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

FAIRVIEW COURT,

3119 Broadway, Near 125th St.
3-4-5-6-ROOM APARTMENTS
RENT $30 TO $60
Large and light rooms, elevator. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or owner.
MARCY REALTY COMPANY
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THE WITHINGTON,

S. W. corner 60th St. and Madison Av., two rooms and bath, elevator and chamber service, from $50 up. Apply Frederick J. Berry Co., 646 Madison Av. Agents on premises.

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3,044 Albany Crescent,
Broadway-231st St. subway station, 3-4-5 rooms; all improvements; $24 to $36. Class of tenants restricted.
Call at above address only.

BIG VALUES

High-class Elevator Apts. near Riverside
314-315 & 321 West 94th St.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $45 to $87.50.

TRINITY TERRACE.

High class, all improvements, 6, 7 rooms; exceptional service; owner's management; rents very moderate; very best decorations; reference required; must be seen to be appreciated. 152d and Broadway.

2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath,

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
390 CENTRAL PARK WEST

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
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8 ROOMS { "ADRIAN" 58 W. 72d St. } $1,000 to $1,200
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7 ROOMS { 66 W. 84th St. } $600 to $720
WILLIAM R. WARE
BROADWAY AT 86TH ST., S. W. Cor.

The ROGER-MORRIS

New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 155th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4 and 5 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $650 TO $850 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Manager.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

207 West 56th St.,

Between Broadway and 7th Ave.
Modern Apartments
7 & 8 ROOMS
2 BATHS
Extra Servants' Rooms.
Day and Night Elevator Service.
RENTS $1,380 TO $1,800.
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340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND FLOOR APARTMENT.
SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station, Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

7 and 8 Room Apartments

with 2 Baths
$1,500 to $1,900 per annum
250 West 82d Street
(Southwest corner of Broadway)

VALLAMONT,

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV. & 116TH.
EXCEPTIONAL SUNNY APARTMENT. Large closets, home house, full service, only $65; one other for $50. Janitor, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
Near park, close to transit; seven rooms, full service; home house; tenants stay years; rents very low to right families; only $45 to $57.50. Superintendent, or
WILCOX & SHELTON
2,107 7TH AV., AT 125TH ST.

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924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

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555 West 151st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
4, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply owner's office, on premises.

THE MARKENFIELD

605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 840.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST.

Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 6 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

Broadway, 89th to 90th Streets

Astor Court

IF you visit this imposing building you will surely come away convinced that in this apartment house, there have been embodied improvements, so advanced, that the most fastidious and cultured demand for a generation to come have been foreseen and carried out. And yet the rentals are reasonable. Read more.

Spacious garden on 3 sides insures ample light and fresh air. Roomy closets, closet doors with pier glass mirrors. Special rooms for accommodating guests. Safe roof playground for children. Kitchens have ventilating flues, complete glass-lined ice boxes and outlets for electric fans. Refrigeration furnished without cost. Private laundries with tubs, gas, ironing boards and steam driers. Individual brick-lined store rooms. All rooms richly decorated and finished. Suites of 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths. A number of splendid suites now vacant. Rentals from $2500 to $3200.

Call at the premises or apply at the offices of
VINCENT ASTOR - - 23 West 26th Street, New York City

THE CLIFDEN

264 Riverside Drive,

South Corner 99th St.
12 Story Fireproof Building.
Excellent view of the Drive and Hudson River.
Southern Exposure.

7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,500.

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Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509-517 West 121st St.

Refined as their surroundings are the Bancroft Kitchenette Apartments, in the heart of the "College Centre," a step from Columbia University. Expiring leases permit us to offer a few suites of exceptional desirability, from September 1st. 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $35 to $42.50; 3 rooms and bath, $45 to $60. Dining room in building—prices moderate. Applications may be made to the manager on premises, or Bancroft Holding Co., 74 Broadway, Telephone Rector 9780.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments,
Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The Hudson Fulton

S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
7 Rooms, one Bath
8 Rooms, two Baths
One block from Subway.
$810 to $960 yearly.

The Aspinwall Apartments

399-403-407-411
Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th St. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
4 Rooms—$30 to $37 per month
5 Rooms—$38 to $43 per month

The HAMPTONS

201 & 203 West 117th St.
St. Nicholas to 7th Ave.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,050 yearly
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
Finest Section of the Drive.
Modern building embodying all the latest improvements; very large rooms, attractive floor plan.
Apartments of
5-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 3 Baths
Rents $840-$2,000.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

Westbourne Court

536 West 140th Street,
Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms
Suitable for Physician.
REASONABLE RENTS.
Apply Superintendent on Premises, or M. M. SILVERMAN, 507 5th Ave.

Renault Court

207-211 West 110th St.
High-class elevator apartments.
6, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; moderate rents;
Opposite Central Park.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or Clemlit Realty Co., 507 5th Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Murray Hill Apartments

122-128 East 34th Street,
Corner of Lexington Avenue
7-8 Rooms and Bath
Rent $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply to HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, 81 NASSAU ST.

61 EAST 86TH ST.

Near Madison Ave.
5-6-7-8 ROOMS.
Electric light and elevator service. Supt. on premises, or Edward Millman, 165 Broadway.

GRAMERCY PARK

Attractive skylight studios; also two-room and bath studio apartments, facing the park.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th

210 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
FRED'K FOX & CO.,
14 West 40th St. Phone 3240 Bryant.

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MANHATTAN—East Side.

150 East 72nd St.

One Apartment on 8th Floor.
5 Rooms & 2 Baths
North, east & south exposure.
$1,600
Moore & Wyckoff,
546 5th Ave.,
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CORNER APARTMENT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
MAPLE COURT
1229 PARK AV. Corner 96th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000
A. BRANDSTEIN Agt., 74 B'way.

BROOKLYN.

THE ROSSMORE

685 Nostrand Ave.,
Between Park and Prospect.
4 AND 5 ROOMS—$30 UP
Every modern convenience. Unusual transit facilities for business men in Manhattan.
REFINEMENT DESIRED.

ATTRACTIVE
FLATBUSH APARTMENTS

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
4-5-6-7 ROOMS, $26 TO $55
WESTWOOD REALTY COMPANY,
682 Flatbush Ave.

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BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms..$26-$34-$42

QUEENS.

JACKSON HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

JUST COMPLETED
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
$24 to $45
Equal to the Best in Manhattan
MAXIMUM OF SUNLIGHT
Many Unusually Attractive Features.
A Real Neighborhood Community.
Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys.
Playground.
Pavilion for Dancing.
THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Jackson Av., Corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown—1214.
HOW TO GO From Manhattan End of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.), take Jackson Av., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Av. (FARE FIVE CENTS NOW.) Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. TWENTY MINUTES' RIDE.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

TWO connecting rooms, with board wanted, for gentleman and wife in private family, Fordham section preferred, essentials, clean, light, well furnished rooms and good table. Permanent. B 238 Times Downtown.

Young business man, (Hebrew,) desires room, (board optional,) refined private family; state particulars. M. H., 210 Times Downtown.

Room and board, private family, near Columbia University, by Japanese student; give details and price. Address M. N. M., 833 West 112th.

TWO business women would like two sunny rooms, with breakfasts and dinners, up-to-date apt. B 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, musically inclined, desires room and board, with small, respectable family, Queensboro Bridge section. H 168 Times.

Young gentleman wishes board and room with private West Side family. Reply, stating nationality and terms. H 189 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list of desirable places to live.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. River. 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Gramercy 949.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

One-family house; detached; garage; nine rooms, bath, showers; electric lights; vacuum cleaners; steam; parquetry; $5,450; $650 cash, $15 monthly and interest. Builders, 1,430 77th St. Take West End subway, Municipal Building, to 77th St.

Watch for Sunday's ad. of Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garages space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice my two Jamaica lots for $120 each; two blocks from station and trolleys; need half or all cash. B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Six-room cottage; near lake; garden; all improvements; 10c. fare, trolley or train; small cash payment and $16 monthly. B. Welch, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad.
Reed, Clark, Lee & Co., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. 1516 W. P.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE, near station and Country Club; twelve-room stone and shingle house; three baths; sun room; sleeping porch; garage. Price, $27,500. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Circumstances demand me to dispose of my handsome six-room cottage, with large garden plot, fronting on trolley; 3 blocks from station; near schools, churches, and stores; boating, bathing, and fishing; 7 minutes to water; price $2,750; will take small amount down and very easy monthly payments, or mortgage can be arranged. Mrs. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Six-room waterfront bungalow; garage; beautiful garden plot; ideal for all water sports; most modern construction; 40 minutes out; terms to suit genuine buyer. B. Bryan, 129 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$1,275, complete, buys my little hilltop bungalow; shade trees, large grounds; near station, harbor, and New York; $100 cash and $10 monthly. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Finished estates, farms, and investment properties within 100 miles New York City, any direction; shore fronts and hills.
FITCH H. MEDBURY,
437 5th Av. Murray Hill 6640.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Real Opportunity.—Six-room house; steam heat; fireplace; oak floors; sleeping porch; acre plot; best section; $5,000; easy terms; would rent intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING ABROAD.
Well-built house, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; plot 61x250; near station and trolley; $6,000. Viale, Tenafly, N. J., or 128 White St., New York.

Fruit Farm.—20 Cherry, 30 plum, 100 apple, 225 pear, 600 peach, all bearing; 7-room house, 2 barns, 7 poultry buildings; 1,800 egg incubator; 25 acres. Fine location. Price, $4,500. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Building lots, 50x200, near station, hour out; great views, water and electric light. Only $300; easy terms. Room 1,702, 141 B'way.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
SALE OR RENT. 20-26 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS
DANIEL GERARD, 1,270 Broadway.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted for spot cash, tract of land within 75 miles; must be high front on good road and have unfailing and abundant water; owners send diagram, bottom price, and particulars. Stevenson, World Building.

Apartment house management a specialty.
Hall & Blodgood, 542 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted to exchange free and clear for equity, city or country, country or city property, $3,000 to $13,500. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 141 West 20th St.

Houses to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

A.—Private dwellings of the Schermerhorn estate, 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av.; modern in all respects; rents $1,000 to $1,200; possession.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER,
3d Av., cor. 68th St.

A beautiful Colonial house for rent. $65; Midwood section Flatbush. 1,049 East 23d St.

Out of Town.

To rent, furnished, September to April, 6-room modern bungalow; hot water heat; central location in residential district New Rochelle. Inquire 81 Brookside Place.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

TWO ROOMS, kitchenette; off 5th Av.; antique furniture; $85; lease. H, 67 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS
MONTHLY OR WEEKLY.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
Special Rates to Columbia Students.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS.
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subways and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
223, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up. 4 rooms, 2 baths, and kitchenette, $75. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

OVERLOOKING 5th Av. and old First Presbyterian Churchyard, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $1,400; all outside rooms; most exclusive section in New York. Apply 12 West 12th St., or CARSTEIN & LINNIKIN, INC., 221 4th Av., New York.

Will sublet beautiful six room and two bath apartment on West End Av.; river view; quiet; unexcelled furnishings; best of references required. Phone 1778 Riverside.

Doctor's suite, from Oct. 1, Hotel Devon, 70 West 55th St.; 2 large rooms, bath, and lavatory; rent, $1,200. Including complete service. Inquire at Hotel Devon.

59 West 54th St.—Two large rooms and bath, furnished; connected with Hotel Devon; rent $900, including complete service. Inquire Hotel Devon.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished eight-room elevator apartment; exceptional; time to suit tenant; responsible. 15 West 91st. 6144 River.

BEAUMONT, 730 Riverside Drive, corner 150th St.; beautiful five to eight room apartments; finest on drive; $1,000-$1,800.

55th, 45 West.—Two rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; steam heat, electricity, gas; instantaneous hot water.

Elegantly furnished seven large rooms, front apartment; elevator. 536 West 113th St. Lee.

Attractive elevator apartment; 2 bedrooms, living room, bath, kitchen. 206 West 106th.

Oceanic, 137 West 82d.—Handsomely furnished high-class 4 rooms, bath; piano.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1430.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

50th, 14 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; desirable; permanent. Circle 1810.

Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 8-5 West 104th St.

Superbly furnished apartment; two to four rooms, bath; service. 25 West 74th.

2 rooms, completely furnished; very high-class house. Apply 507 West 113th.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.,
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,260-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

1,142 MADISON AV.—Six rooms and bath, steam heated, elevator apartment; rent, $65 per month; decorate to suit. Janitor on premises.

35TH, 156 EAST.—Modern apartment, 2, 3, and 4 rooms; $600-$1,250.

SKYLIGHT STUDIO APARTMENT; MODERN. 32 EAST 28TH ST.

Attractive three-room, bath, kitchenette apt.; $1,500; bachelors. 22 East 45th St.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

416 Madison Av.—1, 2, 3 rooms. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 414 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Washington Square, 41.—Studio and studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; electricity.

709 West 170th St.—Four rooms, bath and all improvements; $32. Agent on Premises. Select Tenants Only.

94th, 52-54 West, near Park.—8-room modern apartments; reasonable rent.

10TH, 60 WEST.—Four-room high-class elevator housekeeping apartment, $50-$55.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE BERKSHIRE, 540 WEST 112TH ST.
An exclusive apartment house, offering 4 large rooms from $42.50 to $55.00.
A ground floor Doctor's Suite of 2 rooms at $37.50.

THE RIVERVIEW, 615-21 WEST 136TH ST.
A medium priced dwelling with full service, electric lighting, showers, vacuum cleaner, drying rooms, hall boy, and switch board service. Rents: 4 rooms, $32 up; 5 rooms, $36 up; 6 rooms, $45 up; 7 rooms, $50 up.
RUSSELL H. KITTELL,
505 5th Av., Cor. 42d. 7258 Murray Hill.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
Fireproof building; standard service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,600-$1,800.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

4-5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
Most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 5, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent on premises.

CHOICE APARTMENT,
8 rooms, 2 baths, 10th floor, 15 windows; facing Riverside Drive; $2,000.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.
307 West 79th St.

COURTWOOD,
Southwest corner 169th St. and Broadway.
Modern elevator apartment,
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.
5-6 rooms and bath, $660-$750.

A.—102 West 93d St., Corner Columbus Av. and adjoining and overlooking Aqueduct Park.—Apartment of 7 large rooms; most attractive entrance; rent, $840.
FIRM L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Nathan Hale, 454 Fort Washington Av., Southeast Corner 181st.—The most elegant elevator apartments on Washington Heights; 4 rooms, $36 to $45; 5 rooms, $47.50 to $62.50; 6 rooms, $70 to $75; 7 rooms, corner, $109.

150th St., 515 West.—Upper part of two-family house, 8 rooms and bath, heat and hot water. W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Broadway, 2,731, Near 103d Subway.—Six all light, pleasant Broadway front, medium-sized rooms; all night elevator; respectable house; no children; no dogs; $50.

46TH ST., 19 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, exceptional neighborhood, $48 monthly; entire top floor, $55; can use for business. Gilman.

181st. St., 65 West.—3 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; entirely renovated; convenient; telephone; rent $28 to $35.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
Five-room ground floor corner apartment, every convenience. 390 Central Park West.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, elevator apartments; $50 and $65; reference required.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 West 152d, (St. Nicholas Av.) W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator; all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Superintendent.

61st, 108 West.—Seven and eight large, light, well-heated rooms; bath, hot water; centrally located; $40-$42.50.

Chestershire, 570 W. 183d.—One and one-half blocks 181st St. subway, doctor's apartment, 7 rooms and bath; $55 per month.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; unusually attractive; second floor, $100; third floor, $85. Bachelors' Service, 22 E. 45th St.

Broadway, 3,604, near 148th.—6 large, light rooms, $48; 7 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

5-6-7 rooms, upt-o-date elevator Apartment; fine location; rents reasonable. MOBUS, 1,966 Valentine Av.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apt. wanted; 3 rooms, bath; $45; east side, between 46th St., 86th St., 5th Av., Lexington. K. B. Groser, Vogue, 443 4th Av.

Gentleman desires small furnished apartment, desirable location, for Winter. Address H 166 Times.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, small furnished apartment or light housekeeping suite, electricity, west side, beyond 50th; must be reasonable, by month; references; give full particulars. H 177 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Stuyvesant Park; desirable rooms; home cooking.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

25TH, 52 EAST.—Large front room; excellent board; Southern family; other rooms.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, suite, private bath.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (29th.)—Teacher's residence; board, $8 to $12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 210.—Rooms with board; private baths; appointments first class; references.

MADISON AV., 228.—Small rooms; running water; electric light; shower baths; elegant table.

MADISON AV., 71.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

7TH AV, 2,053 (123d.)—Unusual opportunity; airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive single room; home comforts; superior table; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double, single rooms, elegantly furnished; private bath, electricity.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; tasty cooking; Summer terms; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private baths, electricity; references.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; excellent table; good service; good references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; table guests; references; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; excellent table; scrupulously clean; references.

72D, 269 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; cool; pleasant surroundings; Summer rates.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; table board; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Thoroughly renovated; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second-floor, other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; absolute cleanliness; home cooking; subway, "L;" reasonable.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private bath; fine table; excellent location.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End.)—Select, best table; suites, double rooms, baths; single, lavatories, electricity, steam heat.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live"; all new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

West Side.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; electricity; newly decorated; hot water; suites or single; private baths; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room; electricity; private bath; good home cooking.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; phone; excellent cuisine.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small, en suite; southern exposure; exceptional table; reference.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First class accommodation; adults, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Owner's home; very attractive, large room; quiet, refined home; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Small, select house; superior in every detail. Schuyler 7563.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually attractive, modern, pleasant house; newly decorated; table excellent.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Charming house; select; quiet neighborhood, excellent table; electricity, telephone; modern; cool, clean, and attractive. Riverside 3034.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, reasonable; refined couple, one gentleman. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, modern throughout; superior table; $12-$30.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; three large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms, refined house; home cooking; reference.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The movement of the high and low pressure areas during the last forty-eight hours has been rapid for this season. A low is centred tonight west of Lake Superior with a fairly rapid eastward movement, and a high pressure is passing eastward over the upper Ohio Valley. The latter will cause a continuation of fair weather with moderate temperatures in the Middle Atlantic States and New England during the next forty-eight hours. Showery weather is probable in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States Tuesday and Wednesday, and a period of showery weather will set in over the lake region and the Ohio Valley Wednesday afternoon or night.

Temperatures will rise slowly Wednesday in the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to northwest, fair; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, thunder showers.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, continued cool Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, warmer north portion.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and continued cool Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperature.

New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Wednesday.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday, with slowly rising temperature. Wednesday, partly cloudy, probably showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	70	4 P. M.	63	63
9 A. M.	67	6 P. M.	63	62
10 A. M.	63	8 P. M.	63	63
11 M.	67	10 P. M.	62	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 71.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 73 degrees at 12:30 A. M., minimum 58 degrees at 1:30 P. M. Humidity 81 per cent. at 8 A. M., 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.17 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:10—Front 3 Horatio St. (auto;) Standard Fancy Fruit & Produce Co.	None
7:15—501 W. 139 St.; Dolson & Co.	Slight
11:00—568-70 W. B'way, (rubbish;) not given	Slight
11:32—232 E. 134 St.; John Vincent.	Not given
P.M.	
1:05—58 Orchard St.; not given.	Slight
3:30—23 Lewis St.; not given.	None
4:35—552 St. Paul's Pl.; Jacob Izikman	Slight
6:55—355 E. 54 St.; Cohen & Silverblat	Slight
7:20—161 Allen St.; Albert Philips.	Slight
8:50—142 W. 14 St.; S. M. Milliken.	Not given
9:20—1,448 2 Av.; Mary Boyland.	Slight
9:50—Ft. E. 46 St.; Tony Risso.	Slight
9:50—Ft. W. 145 St., (car;) New Haven R. R.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Resignations accepted: Lt. Col. W. C. Hendrix, 5th Inf., Georgia N. G.; Maj. Ira R. Hacer, M. C., Oklahoma N. G.; Capts. E. F. Lohr, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; E. J. Robbins, 23d Inf., N. Y. N. G., and J. C. Herwick, 10th Inf., Penn. N. G.; 1st Lts. Z. M. Brown, 5th Inf., Neb. N. G.; L. J. Heyman, Sig. Corps, Kentucky N. G.; A. L. Gramsch, M. C., Mass. N. G.; S. Schoen, 3d F. A., N. Y. N. G.; H. T. Smith, M. C., Texas N. G.; R. L. Gaugler, 4th Sig. Corps, Washington N. G., and A. R. Chase, 14th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; 2d Lts. W. C. Rathke, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.; J. Street, 1st Squad., Colorado N. G.; W. Corker, Hq. Sq. Cav., Iowa N. G.; E. Coffee, 2d Inf., Ala. N. G.; J. F. Curtis, Jr., 14th Inf., N. Y. N. G.; H. C. Geer, 2d F. A., N. Y. N. G., and R. W. Roland, 3d Inf., Iowa N. G.

1st Lt. S. Jarman, C. A. C., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Louisiana State Univ. and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La.

Capt. L. R. Ball, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.

2d Lt. R. L. Eichelberger, 22d Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.

Retirement of Col. C. H. Murray, 9th Cav., is announced.

1st Lt. W. F. Hoey, 12th Inf., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

Capt. M. C. Mumma, 11th Cav., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

1st Lt. L. C. Scott, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to home and report to Adjutant General of Army. He will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C. upon arrival at home.

Orders of Aug. 16 are amended to read: 1st Lts. L. J. Dillow and J. A. Dorst, Corps of Engrs., are transferred from 1st Regt. of Engrs. to 2d Regt. of Engrs., effective Oct. 5. They are on that date relieved from 1st Regt. and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for temp. duty, then to San Francisco and sail about Oct. 5 for Philippines for duty.

Capt. H. P. Hobbs, inf., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of National Guard of District of Columbia and will report to Chief of Militia Bureau this city, for duty in his office.

1st Lt. G. B. Glover, Jr., 25th Inf., is transferred to the 32d Inf., and will join that regt.

Capt. T. A. Roberts, cav., to Montgomery, Ala., to assist in organization of National Guard cavalry, then to his station.

Major P. Clayton, cav., is assigned to 16th Cav.

1st Lt. S. W. Cook, 11th Cav., is attached to aviation sec., Signal Corps, as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty at the school.

Capt. M. B. Stewart, 5th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of National Guard of Dist. of Columbia, and will repair to this city and take station.

A board of officers of the Army, designated by the Secretary of War, and of the Navy, designated by the Secretary of the Navy, to consist of Maj. Gen. L. Wood, U. S. A.; Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff, U. S. N.; Commander D. W. Todd, U. S. N.; Lt. Col. G. O. Squier, Sig. Corps; Lt. J. W. Ogan, U. S. N., and Capt. P. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., is appointed, for the purpose of witnessing and reporting upon certain demonstrations and tests of the Hammond system of torpedo control.

Maj. E. B. Gose, Inf., is retired on account of disability.

Orders of Aug. 22 are amended to direct 1st Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Ord. Dept., to proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for temp. duty, then to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for duty.

Following 2d Lts. are detailed for duty as student officers in establishments of the Ord. Dept. for two years: R. L. Gaugler, 4th Cav.; C. H. Bandholtz, 29th Inf., and W. A. Borden, C. A. C. They are assigned to station at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

Leaves: First Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Ord. Dept., 10 days, and Maj. W. T. Littebrant, 1st Cav., one month's extension.

The Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. P. H. Rice, the West Virginia, to Puget Sound Yard, and W. H. Stiles, Puget Sound Yard to the West Virginia.

Ensigns H. V. Bryan, receiving ship at New York, to the Florida, and H. Schmidt, the Balch, to the Sampson.

P. A. Surgs. C. C. Kress, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to the West Virginia, and F. P. W. Hough, to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.

Assistant Surgs. of M. R. C. G. G. Holladay, detached from the Louisiana; H. L. Langnecker and J. W. Draper, commissioned.

Civ. Engr. A. J. Mencsal, from duty connection survey expedition, Guantanamo, Cuba, to Naval Training Station, San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Abarenda and Piscataqua, at Olongapo; Ammen, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Culgoa, Cushing, Cummings, Drayton, Dubuque, Ericsson, Fanning, Flusser, Jupiter, McDougal, McCall, Melville, Monaghan, North Carolina, O'Brien, Paulding, Pennsylvania, Sterrett, Texas, Tucker, Wadsworth, and the Winslow, at Norfolk; Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, at Newport; Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, at Annapolis; Nevada, at New York yard; Jason, Ontario, Patapsco, Sonoma, and the Vestal, at Norfolk.

SAILED: Buffalo, San Diego for Maxatlan; Castine, La Romana for Santo Domingo City; Dorothea, Duluth for Hancock, Mich.; Hancock, Tampico for Vera Cruz; Henley, Boston for Philadelphia; Iroquois, Thurston for San Diego; Nanshan, anchorage, Alaska, for Bremerton; Nereus Newport for Hampton Roads; Reid, Washington for Piney Point; Solace, Santo Domingo City for Jacmel; Worden, New York yard for Block Island; Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Puerto, Mexico.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

MACHINE SHOP desires additional work; designing and building special machinery our specialty. G 161 Times.

Printing and Mailing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.75; 10,000, $2.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 12 Trinity Place. Rector 8005.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 1.

Eng.		Eng.	
M. A. Jessup	4	T. F. Starkey, Jr.	221
T. J. Reilly	4	F. J. McArdle	221
G. J. Quinn	5	A. F. Ruoff	222
C. Ptacek	8	W. A. Andrews	224
A. D. Goodell	10	I. J. Fearn	225
S. S. Scrivani	11	P. Engel	230
J. J. Walsh, No. 2	14	C. Gallagher	233
P. A. Johnston	16	E. J. Hartten	237
V. Vojacek	20	F. E. Sullivan	241
M. Comasky	21	A. Joseph	244
D. J. Shea	23	W. F. Hickey	249
F. P. Vargo	24	M. Karkel	251
F. A. Riegert	24	W. Anderson, Jr.	254
C. F. Stahlhut	27	C. M. Deutsch	258
F. G. Franke	28	A. C. Polsson	260
J. B. Lavery	29	J. Klein	270
M. M. Fox	34	B. L. Power	270
W. L. Cahill	34	M. J. Nolan	270
A. J. Devlin	36	F. D. Budd	283
L. W. Easterman	37	H. & L.	
J. S. Foster	38	G. A. Froese	79
C. A. Silbereisen	42	C. M. Johnson	76
W. J. Mooney	58	J. C. Morck	78
A. E. Jemm	60	H. Schwall	81
L. B. Large	63	M. T. Crowe	16
W. G. Mayer	65	M. O'Connell	20
O. Dobrenz	71	E. Laffan	20
T. Taylor	72	P. Parks	21
D. O'Neil	78	R. J. Egan	22
J. J. Glynn	79	C. R. Senner	28
G. W. Ruf	82	J. F. Harrington	35
J. W. Treubig	82	J. J. Carey	102
J. McCarthy, No. 2	85	W. Schaefer	104
C. Nathan	93	W. W. Slocum	106
E. Egelhofer	95	W. Seymour	121
C. G. Paulding, Jr.	204	J. A. Schweickert, Jr.	108
J. S. Nolan	205	W. L. Burnes	109
E. F. Driscoll	207	W. T. Hazrlok	114
R. N. Kassmann	209	J. Burns	118
A. C. Zeller	210	J. W. Newnom, Jr.	130
R. E. Stothard	213	G. E. Mineur	134
J. H. Mudray	220	J. Franck, Jr.	143

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 6.

Eng.		H. & L.	
G. J. Grimm	8	O. Burpeau, Jr.	2
T. G. Mitchell	40	J. Oesau, Jr.	121
F. H. Ernst	50		
C. R. Weidner	152		

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 10.

Eng.		Eng.	
H. J. Murphy	29	G. Schafer	251
M. Moran	214	H. & L.	
A. F. Crowley	225	F. A. Gardella	15
F. Zschorna	234	A. W. G. Conmy	143
G. Hoag	237	W. Sandberg	146

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 15.

Eng.		Eng.	
L. S. J.	1	Moran, Eng.	5

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 18.

Eng.		Eng.	
E. V. Jaycoxe	7	J. L. Foley	230
J. Goertz	11	E. H. Werthmuller	233
W. E. Mahan	21	E. Schaefer	234
B. E. Wells	21	E. E. Jorolamon	236
J. J. Bronleben	24	J. E. Seger	232
G. P. Hemme	28	L. Schneider	258
J. J. Boerdelm, Jr.	35	J. H. Abrams	264
E. V. Doherty	40	H. & L.	
L. M. Johnson	59	J. Harnett	7
M. T. Dowling	83	H. F. Gray	12
G. F. Butler	91	D. O'Leary, No. 2	21
J. Eberly, Jr.	91	J. J. Feund	23
C. O. Diedrickson	93	W. J. Hennessy	76
T. H. Maloy	93	J. H. Fleisch	108
T. A. Maine	157	T. A. Michenfelder	128
W. E. Rooke	215	F. B. Bender	140
B. Heaney	219		

THIRD TO SECOND GRADE, SEPT. 19.

Ferdinand Shaw, H. & L. 44.

THIRD TO SECOND GRADE, SEPT. 21.

Eng.		Hose.	
W. E. Schalle	16	G. Kohn	8
F. Collin	21	H. & L.	
C. M. Brown	91	J. H. Woodson	108
F. C. Cooper	205	T. Hansen	108
P. C. Piatti	258	A. Krause	110
		G. P. Schmidt	140

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 23.

M. A. Lukas, Eng. 212.

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 25.

Eng.		H. & L.	
F. W. Puck	40	G. Hanrahan	23
J. W. McCabe	53	P. J. F. O'Neill	30
W. F. Carlock	60	J. A. Morgan	38
H. H. Feeley	201	R. E. Tullis	40
J. A. Gildersleeve	239	C. A. Hausmann	44
		L. J. Sedelmeyer	112
		F. J. Stevens	114

THIRD TO SECOND GRADE, SEPT. 25.

Eng.		Eng.	
H. H. Eichler	5	J. W. Quehl	212
J. J. Garrett	91	F. A. Embeck	218

SECOND TO FIRST GRADE, SEPT. 28.

Joseph Bauschatz, Eng. 206.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Surgs. J. D. Gorman, 4th S. D., to assume duties of Chief Surgeon, 5th S. D., from 10 to one P. M., Aug. 27, during absence of Chief Surgeon; A. D. Smith, 15th S. D., in charge 14th S. D., in addition to own, from noon Aug. 27 to 8 A. M. Aug. 28; A. Murray, 18th S. D., in charge 17th S. D., in addition to own, 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 26. Lieut. T. J. Dempsey, 163, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Acting Captain, from 8 A. M. Aug. 28. Patrol. A. E. Jaworsky, 68, and Gustav M. Stark, 151, to T. S., noon Aug. 27, to 8 A. M. Sept. 12.

The Training School from precincts indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 28: J. Taeschler, 2; J. R. Scheider, 4; M. Imbriale, 6; J. J. McKeever, 16; P. Gettings, 18; P. Turrigg, 21; W. Armstrong, 25; D. W. Barry, 26; H. A. Welch, 28; A. M. Tweed, 32; G. Schneider, 32; J. Sullivan, 32; J. A. Green, 39; M. Dinsslbacher, 152; H. Brenner, 154; C. H. Kuhn, 157; W. S. Swain, 172; W. Kempf, 274; T. A. L. Duane, 285, and M. J. Ryan, 285.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surg. E. H. Fiske, 14 days, noon, Aug. 28, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: F. R. Gastler, 17th S. D., 10 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 26; Patrol. S. L. Kerr, 2, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 28; T. O'Day, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 31; H. Hoffman, 52, 15 days, P. M., Aug. 30.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Sergt. T. F. O'Grady, (deceased,) 283, 10:40 P. M., Aug. 20, to 2:45 P. M. Aug. 24; Patrol. G. Strong, 37, 1:35 A. M. Aug. 9, to noon, Aug. 21; C. Cohen, 39, 7:35 A. M., July 24, to 12 P. M., Aug. 2; G. W. Van Etten, 42, 6:45 A. M., Aug. 6, to 12 P. M. Aug. 15; A. F. Rall, 153, 3:45 A. M., Aug. 22, during disability; M. Geschelat, 99, 10:20 A. M., Aug. 22, during disability.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 160, to take effect 11:22 A. M., Aug. 24.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 160, to take effect 11:27 A. M., Aug. 24.

Correction: The date on Special Order No. 197, c. s., is corrected to read Aug. 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Board of Aldermen will be called upon shortly to grant an appropriation which will carry with it the appointment of many men and women from city eligible lists. President Dowling and Alderman Kenny, Chairman of the Finance Committee, have the matter under investigation.

The commission has taken action on this test: Engineering chemist, mental, Sept. 1; applications received to Sept. 5.

An examination for automobile machinist (labor class) is ordered.

Applications for stenographer and typewriter, second grade, female, will be given out about Sept. 5. The commission is now at work preparing advertisements of the application dates, weights, subjects, and other details of the test.

Hearings on the estimates of the money necessary to run the various city and county departments and bureaus during 1917 will commence before the Budget Sub-Committee shortly after Labor Day.

United States.

The commission will hold stenographer and typewriter examinations Sept. 12 and Sept. 26, 1916, for men only, from which to fill vacancies in approximately 200 newly created positions in the United States War Department. The salaries of the positions will be from $900 to $1,000 per annum. The minimum age limit is 18 years. Applications should be executed and mailed to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The necessary blanks may be obtained at Room 318, Custom House, New York, N. Y.

The commission calls attention to the fact that for the open competitive examination for expert driller, for men only, scheduled for Sept. 12, 1916, the maximum age limit has been changed from 40 to 45 years. Under the age limits as amended, applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

The commission announces open competitive examinations for cook and baker, for both men and women. From the registers of eligibles resulting from these examinations certifications will be made to fill vacancies in the Indian Service, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. The usual entrance salary for the positions is $500 a year. Applications for the positions of cook and baker may be filed at any time, but only those properly executed and filed with the commission at Washington, D. C., by Sept. 19, will be considered for specific vacancies, and will be rated on the relative physical ability and training and experience. For further particulars apply to the commission at Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The New York schoolship Newport, which arrived at Newport, R. I., on Aug. 26, with all well on board, will sail Saturday for Horta, Azore Islands.

A free course of instruction in commercial drawing as applied to advertising will be given this Fall under the direction of the Board of Education at the New Lots Evening High school, Sutter Av. and Vermont St., Brooklyn. The class will meet four evenings each week from 8 to 10. Further information may be obtained by addressing Frank R. Southard, 1,388 Dean St., Brooklyn, inclosing stamp.

The Board of Superintendents has approved instructions governing the assignment of special teachers to grade positions in place of regular teachers. Principals of elementary schools and District Superintendents will be notified next month that assignments of special teachers are to be made according to special directions.

The Committee on Elementary Schools has disapproved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that provision be made in the school budget for 1917 for three additional assistant directors of kindergarten.

Provision will be made with the reopening of the schools next month to further safeguard the health of the children. The supervising and teaching corps will take steps to introduce a system of instruction in hygiene under the direction of Dr. C. Ward Crampton. A pamphlet for parents, entitled "How to Safeguard the Health of the Child," has been prepared by Dr. Crampton and his assistants, and every new pupil registered in a public school will take one home to his parents. It is printed in English, Italian, and Yiddish.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

McCORMACK, LOUDON; no estimate given of value of estate. All property bequeathed to the Actors Fund of America. William H. Young is named as executor.

AIKMAN, MARY AUGUSTA, (died July 2.) The estate, which consists entirely of personal property, is bequeathed to immediate relatives. Anna A. Holden (sister) is named as residuary legatee. Valuable bequests of jewelry and personal effects are made to Sarah B. Lawrence, Agnes M. Wellington, and John S. Bates, (cousins.) Stewart C. Rowbotham and the decedent's sister are named as executor and executrix.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BARNES, Mrs. JOSEPHINE B., (April 15, 1915,) total assets, $92,225; net estate, $87,907; Joseph B. Barnes, (son,) and Katherine M. Barnes, (daughter,) each received $43,953. Assets, premises 755 Madison Av., appraised at $76,450; bank, $2,715; due to decedent from estate of E. W. Bulley, $240; from trustees of estate of Joseph E. Bulkley, $5,118; from trustees of estate of Theodore M. Barnes, $1,212; from Joseph B. Barnes, $327; personality and jewelry, $4,100, and 10 shares National Park Bank, $3,950.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A MARMON RACER.

Special Speedway model; best-looking racer in city. Call Gramercy 6853, Studio 22; garage at 57 Irving Place.

Beautiful Locomobile, French brougham landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; mechanically perfect motor; extraordinary bargain; can be seen 305 East 10th St., Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9:30. 'Phone Dr. Mandl, Orchard 214.

CADILLAC 8, $1,150. A LATE MODEL. Owner will sell 7-passenger touring, run less than 5,000 miles, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC "14" SEVEN PASSENGER, $650; like new; every equipment; used privately; cost $2,075. Owner's Garage, 305 Tuesday morning, between 8 and 9:30. 'Phone Dr. Mandl, Orchard 214.

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Cadillac 1916 7 passenger touring car, like new. L. A. Setzler, tel. 3000 White Plains.

Cadillac 1916 touring, almost new; must sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th, off B'way.

Chalmers.—Elegant 1916 seven-passenger, $2.50 hourly; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons, prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Hupmobile roadster; excellent condition; terms reasonable. Telephone Owner, Bryant 8980.

LOZIER, $650. A HIGH-CLASS late model touring car, only used 10 months, has left-hand drive, one-man top, runs and looks like new. Owner, 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall Subway station, Brooklyn.

LOZIER.—Practically new; small six, five passenger; excellent condition; modernly equipped; electric starter, lights; $750. 82 Crescent St., near Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; newly painted; excellent condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

MERCEDES.

18 H. P.; 4 pass.; sport model; elec. light; excellent condition; owner disposing of; PRICE $750.

E. Ellery, 103 Park Av., N. Y., (40th St.)

MERCER speedster; classy; specially equipped; wire wheels, electric system; used one season; sacrifice; $1,275. Walter, 124 East 75th.

Mercer raceabout, 1913; fine condition; will sell at a bargain. Inquire Ward, Room 493, Park Avenue Hotel.

Mercer Runabout, 1915 model; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

National 1916 seven-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 & 44 West 62d St.

Overland, absolutely new, touring, sacrifice price. Hupmobile Laudaudet, wonderful condition, $900.

Stearns-Knight Light Four 1916 Touring Car; excellent condition; a bargain.

Pierce-Arrow 6-48 five-passenger touring, $5350.

Bodies—Will sacrifice all closed bodies on hand irrespective of prices.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,741 Broadway, New York.

Overland 1916, six-cylinder touring car, seating seven; used; demonstrating condition perfect; bargain. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Overland Roadster, 1916 model, in good condition; will sell out at sacrifice. Phone Farragut 2599.

Packard 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run less than 6,000 miles; appearance and mechanical condition like a new car; has one-man top; cost $5,350. Can be seen at 159 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Packard touring car, 1915 twin six car, like new. Circle Bldg. Telephone

PIERCE ARROW 1910 7 passenger touring, fully equipped, cheap. H 192 Times.

REO 1915 TOURING.

Light five-passenger; every equipment; excellent condition; bargain to quick buyer. Garage, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Stutz 1917 Bulldog; brand new; big discount. Stutz 1916 Bulldog Special; reasonable. Chandler 1916 Coupe; magnificent car; reasonable. Hudson 1915 "6-40" Limousine. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way.

White (1916) landaulet 30; town car. Pierce-Arrow (1915) touring; 48 H. P. Packard (1916) limousine; like new. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; condition excellent; for sale; price attractive. Willys-Knight Inc., Used Car Dept., 1700 Broadway.

Winton Six, 7-passenger touring; looks and runs like new; luxuriously equipped, including starter, electric lights, slip covers, condition guaranteed; $550. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

WINTON, 1914, $775.

Will sell high-class touring car; cost $3,258; left-hand drive. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Winton 1915, electric lights, self-starter, fully equipped, overhauled, and repainted. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobile Bodies.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Used touring and closed bodies. Circle 787.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Automobiles For Rent.

For Hire.—Late model touring cars by hour, trip, or day; $3 per hour. Phone Orchard 5611.

Packard sixes and twin six touring, landaulet and limousine cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, new "Six" touring, $2.50 hour upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packards, day; special monthly attention; references. Garnier, 218 West 66th. Columbus 1206.

PACKARD FOR HIRE.—Touring car, with chauffeur, $2.50 hour. Tel. 886 Madison.

Packard, $2.50 hour; track, road houses, $10; Long Beach, $18. 1290 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

Roadster wanted.—Late model; good condition; exchange for four-stone diamond jewellere. Replies should give full particulars and address to insure attention. H 167 Times.

Automobiles wanted in exchange for one 36-foot cruiser, one 50-foot cruiser. What have you to offer? Stadelman, 1,763 Broadway.

Buick or Maxwell wanted, 1916 Roadster; perfect; cash. H 139 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,122 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART SCHOOL Ecorse at WEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plans and be convinced 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 502 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 Col. Special class for women.

AEROPLANES.

Curtiss Aeroplane, 80 horsepower, first class, $3,000. Luckey, 808 West 176th.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan. Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Beautiful gentleman's farm; modern improvements; healthy mountain location; 90 miles; $10-$12. Spindler, Leiever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ellinwood.—Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th. 'Phone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey, "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed-in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

SEA GATE.—Exceptionally large room, with board opposite Atlantic Yacht Club and ferry landing. Phone Carroll, Coney Island 2554.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good, permanent position is open with a manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; excellent opportunity for the right man. Answer, stating fully your experience; give references, your age, and the salary you have earned. Z 206 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, fully competent, to go abroad; must be American citizen; knowledge of French desirable; reply, stating age, salary, and giving references. K 355 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR.—LARGE PUBLIC UTILITY OPERATORS REQUIRE AN ACCOUNTANT AS TRAVELING AUDITOR OF GENERAL BOOKS. ALSO AN ASSISTANT. GOOD PERSONALITY, INITIATIVE, AND CLEAN RECORD ARE FIRST ESSENTIAL. PUBLIC UTILITY EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. ADDRESS PERMANENT, B 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—By large insurance company; good opportunity to learn business and for advancement; must be well educated, of good address, and ambitious; state age, nationality, education, experience, salary expected, and religion. H 190 Times.

BOY wanted, 16 years old, American, well-educated, and well raised; $6 to start; good opportunity for advancement to right boy; answer in own handwriting; none others need answer. C 46 Times.

BOY, 16, in office of publishing house; must be neat in appearance, well educated, willing and obliging; salary, $5 per week to start. Address R. B., 38 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Bright, active boy in banking house downtown; must be neat and well recommended; state age, character, references, and schooling. Banking, B 251 Times Annex.

BOYS.—Two office boys, some experience and knowledge downtown streets preferred; references. Metals, B 237 Times Downtown.

BOY, strong; references necessary. Prichard & Constance, 49 West 23d.

CLERK wanted by large insurance office; competent and efficient man not over 30; must be good mathematician. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary desired. K in the box 373 Rector St.

COLLECTOR, hustler, acquainted with New York City, experienced in installment business preferred; salary, $2 to $3 per day and expenses; bond and references required. Apply after 10. Room 801, 3 West 29th.

COLLEGE MAN wanted for temporary work. Mr. Kempner, 1411 5th Av.

DESIGNER, first class at cloaks and suits. Wing Line, 1,407 B'way, Division St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Architectural, for work on metal office, bank, and library equipment; state age, experience, and salary expected, and whether willing to leave city. K 355 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR AND SWITCHBOARD OPERator (white) wanted; $35 month. Call 8 A. M., Superintendent, 987 Madison Av., corner 77th.

FOREMAN. — First-class garage; mechanic-foreman understanding repairing and charging storage batteries and general repair work for Oldsmobiles; N. Y.; must be sober and reliable; permanent employment for good man; no others need apply; $25 per week; good living conditions; state experience, age, references. Hannan & Henry Motor Car Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LINEN SALESMAN.—We require an experienced retail salesman who has been accustomed to high-class trade; an excellent opportunity for an aggressive, enterprising young man; only those under 30 years and with experience mentioned need apply; salary and com. Application by mail and with full particulars only considered. Wm. Coulson & Sons, 420 5th Av.

MANAGER.—Wanted, general manager for fire extinguisher company located in Middle Western city of 250,000 population; only man familiar with this trade considered; right terms to right man; state experience and terms. Address H 191 Times.

MANAGER.—Wanted, young man about 25 or 30 years of age for manager of small department store; must be able to show good character, business ability, and willingness to work. Address Z 208 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL FOREMAN wanted for work in chemical plant; out-of-town position; must be capable of handling large number of men. Apply in person, Room 901, 366 5th Av., Tuesday or Wednesday, 12 to 2 P. M.

MEN with banking experience in loan, money, and auditing departments; state where you have worked, how long, what you did, if at present employed, and salary desired. B 256 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS wanted; out-of-town position. Apply in person, Room 901, 366 5th Av., New York City, Tuesday or Wednesday, 12 to 2 P. M.

OCULIST.—An oculist wanted who can qualify as an expert to testify in an up-State case; would necessitate laying out of the city one day. Address Z 269 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—To take charge of customers' orders, to assist bookke

EXPECTS EPIDEMIC TO END BY SEPT. 15

Dr. Banks of Federal Health Service Looks for but Few Cases After That.

DISEASE FIGURES DWINDLE

Total of Day's Paralysis Victims in Whole City 43, with Only Seven on Brooklyn List.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough.	Deaths. Sun-day.	Deaths. Yester-day.	New Cases Sun-day.	New Cases Yester-day.
Manhattan ...	5	11	36	20
Brooklyn	8	10	27	7
Bronx	4	3	10	7
Queens	4	1	9	8
Richmond	..	..	1	1
Total 21		25	83	43
Total deaths to date.....1,857				
Total cases to date.....7,835				

Health Department officials anticipated a material decrease in the number of infantile paralysis cases yesterday, but none was optimistic enough Sunday to predict that there would be only forty-three reported for the entire city.

Not since July 3 had there been so few new cases reported in any twenty-four hours. The totals for every Monday, from that day until yesterday, have been: July 3, 41; July 10, 112; July 17, 105; July 24, 89; July 31, 132; Aug. 7, 146; Aug. 14, 95; Aug. 21, 92; and Aug. 28, 43.

The seven new cases reported in Brooklyn constituted the lowest number from that borough on any day since June 20, when there were also seven.

For the first time since the disease assumed epidemic proportions, there were more patients discharged from hospitals yesterday as recovered than were admitted, thirty-nine being discharged and thirty-six admitted.

Health Commissioner Emerson will not take credit to his department for checking the epidemic in Brooklyn and Richmond. It began in those boroughs suddenly and infection was widespread before the forces of the Department of Health were mobilized, and it is dying now, the Commissioner believes, because it has "burned itself out."

The measures taken by the Department of Health, nowever, have checked the disease in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx, in the opinion of the Commissioner. The epidemic, he believes, is dying in these boroughs without ever having reached the extent—proportionate to population—attained in Brooklyn and Richmond, as may be seen from the total cases to date in each borough—Brooklyn, 4,190; Manhattan, 1,968; Queens, 961; Bronx, 438, and Richmond, 278.

A Rise Probable Today.

Health Department officials expect a rather sharp rise in the number of cases today, but they do not anticipate that the totals for Monday and Tuesday will be as high as the averages for the preceding Mondays and Tuesdays, for eight or more w.. ack.

Dr. Charles E. Banks, Senior Surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, says he believes the epidemic stage of the disease will be over by Sept. 15. He advises persons out of town, however, to remain away with their children until the last trace of infantile paralysis had been stamped out. This will be, he thinks, about Oct. 1.

Dr. Emerson feels practically certain now that the public schools may safely be opened on Sept. 25. He said, however, that all children who came into New York without health certificates from places where poliomyelitis had occurred this Summer would be required to remain under observation for two weeks before attending school. Children coming from places where there has been no case of the disease children with health certificates showing that they have not been exposed to infection out of town, and children who have been in the city for two weeks without exposure to infection will be permitted to attend the schools at the beginning of the Fall term.

"We could use fifty ounces of the immune serum to advantage every day," said Dr. Charles Bolduan, director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, yesterday, "and this means that we need at least 100 ounces of blood a day."

Appeal for Blood Serum.

Four ounces of blood were obtained from one volunteer at the Brooklyn office of the Health Department yesterday, and twelve ounces were obtained from two volunteers at the Willard Parker Hospital. That was all for the day.

The Citizens Committee to obtain Serum for Infantile Paralysis, of which Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., is Chairman, yesterday sent out its letter of appeal to about 600 persons who have had the disease. Accompanying the appeal were copies of this letter, addressed by Dr. Emerson to Mr. Delafield:

Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, Jr., 20 Exchange Place, City:

Mr. Dear Mr. Delafield: One of the most promising methods now being tried for treating the little victims of infantile paralysis consists in the spinal injection of blood serum obtained from persons who have had the disease. At the present time large amounts of this serum are urgently required.

Among the residents of the city there are hundreds who have had infantile paralysis in the past, and who are therefore in a position to supply the serum needed to treat the patients now in the hospitals. Your suggestion that a citizens' committee co-operate with the Department of Health in canvassing the city for prospective blood donors and in arranging the various incidental details is a happy one, and I cordially accept the aid thus proffered. If necessary the department will be very glad to detail competent physicians to collect blood in the homes of such donors.

The procedure by which the blood is collected is practically painless and causes no inconvenience. In fact, not even a bandage is required. Very truly yours,

HAVEN EMERSON, Commissioner.

The committee, as it has promised to do for all serum volunteers, furnished transportation yesterday for Nancy Witt of 707 Lexington Avenue to the Willard Parker Hospital. She gave eight ounce sof normal blood. One contributor of immune blood was William H. Hoffman, 22 years old, a student of Cornell University. Another kas. Emil Egetowsky, 32 years old, of 338 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn.

A representative of the State Department of Health said yesterday that the department's advertisements for blood had resulted in the obtaining of from one and one-half to sevenounces from each of four persons. The serum from the blood will be used on Long Island.

It was learned yesterday that serum had been obtained from Willard Parker Hospital to representatives of the State Department of Health and others on Long Island, but Dr. Abraham Zingher, at the hospital, said that this was no more than right, as fully two-thirds of the serum used by him in Manhattan had originally come from St. Charles Hospital, at Port Jefferson, and other placeson Long Island. Not nearly as much serum had been sent to Long Island as had been received from places there, he said. Dr. Zingher mentioned one incident of his sending six doses of serum to the sub-station of the State Department at Cedarhurst at the request of a wealthy resident who had himself given two ounces of blood and had done much to obtain blood for Willard Parker.

Dr. Bolduan said yesterday that the offer of Miss Theodora Booth to submint to inoculation with the virus of poliomyelitis wuld not be accepted.

Disease Kills Three Adults.

Dr. H. Van Arsdale Hillman, Secretary of the Osteopathic Society of New York, has written to Dr. Emerson urging him "at least to investigate the possibilities of osteopathic treatment" in cases of infantile paralysis.

It was learned yesterday that a boy had had poliomyelitis at Sa. Joseph's by the Sea, Huguenot, Staten Island, although the home had been quarantined against all visitors since the beginning of the epidemic.

Three adults have been killed by poliomyelitis since Friday. They were Harold Chamberlain Jones, 21 years old, of 2,029 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, publicity man for a popular magazine, who died on Saturday; Stannard Anderson Wilcox, 18 years old, only son of Henry C. Wilcox, Vice President of the American Surety Company, who died on Friday at his home, 503 West End Avenue, and Charles Thomas Logan, Jr., 25 years old, editor of The Palisadian, who died on Sunday at his home in Palisade, N. J. Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan were athletes, and young Wilcox, who was a member of the last junior camp at Platisburg, would have entered Princeton in the Fall.

Health Department statistics show that, despite the pidemic, the death rate for last week was higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year only in the group of children between 1 and 5 years old. Deaths from other causes than poliomyelitis have been fewer this year than last.

Fifty-one new cases of infantile paralysis in the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday were reported in New Jersey by the State Department of Health at Trenton, exclusive of Newark, which announced thirty-one cases in the forty-eight hours beginning at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The cases reported from Trenton, which brought the State's total to 2,472, were:

East Orange, 4; Belmar Borough, 3; Hasbrouck Heights, Wildwood, Woodbine, Jersey City, Kearny, West Hoboken, Passaic, and Elizabeth, 2 each; Carlstadt Borough, Harrington Park, Ridgefield Park, Rivervale Township, Union Township, Woodland Township, Gloucester Township, Camden, Gloucester City, Cedar Grove, Irvington, Livingston, Nutley, South Orange, West Orange, West Bergen, Secaucus Borough, West New York, Hopewell, Sayreville, Asbury Park, Matawan, Seabright, Upper Freehold, Madison, Acquackanonck Township, Hillsboro Township, and Wantage Township, one each.

During July poliomyelitis caused 178 deaths in New Jersey, but tuberculosis caused 359 deaths in the same month, and intestinal diseases of children 355 deaths.

The New Jersey State Board of Education yesterday decided not to open the State schools until Oct. 2.

Health Officer T. Dudley Ballinger of Orange discovered that many women in his jurisdiction were manufacturing powder puffs for use in New York and New Jersey, and he confiscated all of the materials for these articles found in six homes where there were cases of infantile paralysis. He instituted a movement looking to the regulation by law of such home industries in New York and New Jersey.

Dr. Joseph F. X. Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, who charged recently that many healthy children had contracted poliomyelitis in contagious disease hospitals to which they were rushed during the epidemic, made another statement yesterday in which he said that experiments in treatments should be made on dumb animals, not on children; that, in his opinion, the children discharged from hospitals as cured never had the disease, or, had it in mild form, and that he did not think there was any cure for a true case of the disease.

An addition to the Westchester County Isolation Hospital at East View will be completed today, making the institution large enough to accommodate all cases in the county.

The twenty-sixth victim of poliomyelitis in White Plains was J. Raymo Cowen, 26 years old, son of former Postmaster J. K. Cowan, and an athlete, who had spent a month at Plattsburg.

Bettie Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. Cyril Patrick Dugmore, whose husband is with the British Army at the front, was reported yesterday to be suffering fro minfantile paralysis in her home at Great Neck, L. I.

Eight new cases of the disease were reported in Suffolk County—four in Patchogue and one each in Sayville, Huntington, Brookhaven, and Blue Point.

Twelve new cases of yaralysis were reported yesterday in Nassau County. Two were in Lynbrook, and one each in Great Neck, Lawrence, Hicksville, Hempstead Manor, East Hampton, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Sea Cliff, Valley Stream, and Locust Valley.

Replying to a report that many cases reported an infantile paralysis were not the disease at all, an official of the New Jersey State Department of Health yesterday said that, while definite figures were available, it was probable that the number of true poliomyelitis case undiscovered was greater than the number of cases incorrectly diagnosed as the disease.

Physicians in Yonkers are watching the results of a treatment of vaporized tupentine being used on six cases in the isolation hospital there. Dr. Verner Kennedy, it was said, used the treatment successfully on Thomas Hayes, 20 years old, a student in the seminary of St. Patrick's College, New York City.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Indications that the epidemic of infantile paralysis was on the wane in the State outside of New York City were noted by officials of the State Department of Health today after a careful study of their charts and tabulated lists.

Examination of the health statistics showed that the epidemic apparently reached its crest the third week in August, and in most of the counties the fourth week in August showed a decline in the number of new cases. In Jefferson County, however, there was an increase last week, and Suffolk and Westchester Counties showed litle, if any, improvement. Nassau, Orange, Sullivan, and Ulster Counties, where the disease had made consi..

way up to the end of the third week of this month, showed a material decline in the number of additional cases during the week ending last Saturday.

In the forty-eight house between 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon and 5 o'clock today, the Department deceived reports of sixty-four new cases and five deaths in various section of the State, not including New York City, bringing the total of cases to 1,866 and the deaths to 204.

Deaths were reported today from Ellisburg, Plessis, Cook's Falls, Little Falls, and Wawarsing. The new cases were distributed as follows:

Poughkeepsie, 4; Theresa, 3; Ellisburg, Inwood, Commack, Manlius, New Rochelle, Gouverneur, Talcville, and Oneida, 2 each; Eaton, Port Chester, Plessis, Sodus, Sperrill, Lisbon, De Ruyter, Fonda, Black River, Mount Vernon, Fowler, Mamaroneck, North Tarrytown, New Hyde Park, Rosedale, Oyster Bay, Smithtown, Blue Point, Patchogue, Richfield Springs, Ketcham, Wilna, Troy, Peekskill, Amboy, Yonkers, Glens Falls, East Flankill, Pelham Manor, Middletown, Fremont, Marbletown, Munson, Mohawk, Callicoon, Shawangunk, Ulster, Wawarsing, Ossining, Campbell, and Little Falls, 1 each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Isidor Fleischman, 29 Henry St.
George Call, 122 Essex St.
Dinenza Randiz, 326 E. 34th St.
Emanuel Arcinvi, 220 Avenue A.
Rose Munechnum, 348 E. 15th St.
A. Frankel, 93 Lewis St.
B. Wardi, 320 E. 34th St.
Rose Scain, 502 W. 29th St.
P. Conscanza, 417 W. 31st St.
Brother, N. Y. Foundling Hospital.
Harold Moury, 413 E. 30th St.
Philip Ronden, 409 E. 64th St.
T. Miller, 450 Riverside Drive.
L. Dennham, 47 Claremont Av.
Robert Hardie, 506 W. 51st St.
Laura Burwitz, 140 W. 60th St.
J. O'Brien, 303 W. 118th St.
Ida Hayes, 164 Amsterdam Av.
Ch. Custer, 109 Lawrence St.
May Paddila, 1,893 2d Av.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Rebecca Sucharowitz, 56 East 103d St.
Mike Falino, 150 Forsyth St.
Tony Peoretta, 324 East 107th St., (Metropolitan Hospital.)
Charlemayne McIntosh, 211 West 63d St.
Philomena Dosenda, 417 West 31st St.
John Magurak, 154 Allen St.
Chas. Thompson, Jr., 68 Gansevoort St.
Fredk. Lemmer, 188 East End Av.
Eliz. McLindon, 309 West 14th St.
Enanuel, Orcieri, 220 Av. A.
Jennie Walter, 2,033 8th Av., (died Riverside Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Jos. Eiser, 770 Hewitt Pl.
Marion Shine, 426 East 163d St.
Florence Glusman, 390 East 155th St.
John Cerzona, 289 East 151st St.
Leo Hayehave, 991 Boston Road.
Chas. Fancell, 2,340 Belmont Av.
Alfred Leboyer, 839 Kelly St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Alfred Hamp, 1,344 Cooper Av.
Frances St. J. Lacy, 510 Concerd Av., (Mt. Sinai Hospital.)
Jerome Brady, 423 East 166th St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Jennie Busick, 186 Conklin Av.
Saul Baron, 1,736 Sterling Place.
Viola Aaron, 555 Willoughby St.
Stanislo Crissik, 224 Cook St.
Alfred Devin, 39 Ten Eyck St.
David Danks, Sea Breeze Home, West 29th St. and Surf Av.
Estelle Fyod, 846 East 12th St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Kate Stein, 137 Alabama Av.
Frieda Glanz, 160 South 1st St.
Samuel Dansker, 261 Floyd St.
Harold C. Jones, 2,029 Ocean Av.
Ernest Shortmeier, Jr., 1,626 Flushing Av.
Louise K. Simon, 3,080 Fulton St.
Sol. Wohl, 548 Rockaway Av.
Helen F. Jones, 75 Pineapple St.
Martin Greenfield, 176 Nostrand Av.
Charles O. Elson, 3,933 New Utrecht Av.

NE WCASES—QUEENS.

Joseph Bernasoll, 141 Flushing Av., Astoria.
Alfred Norbeck, 60 5th Av., Astoria.
Frederick Hoffman, 228 Johnson Av., Maspeth.
Helen Moore, 31 47th St., Corona.
Leonard Hunt, 76 Farrington St., Flushing.
Harry Fisher, 23 Hollywood Av., Seaside.
Henrietta Henkle, 440 Central Av., Far Rockaway.
Norman Liabmann, Ruderich Av. and Boulevard, Arverne.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Charles Solomon, 150 Clarence Av., Arverne.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

Carl Weigelt, 20 Hudson St., Stapleton.

Three patients reported suffering from infantile paralysis were discharged in the Bronx yesterday as "no cases."

BRACE FUND TOTAL $18,925.

Day's Contributions Made to Dr. Emerson for Cripples $467.

The Department of Health yesterday acknowledged the receipt of $467.80 in contributions to its fund for braces for crippled children. This sum made the total amount collected $18,925.49. These were the new contributors:

Through The New York Globe, $106; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, $100; Mrs. Frederick E. Lewis, $100; Mrs. B. T. Woodle, $50; Miss Frances Miller, $25; Harrington Punam, $20; Nan and Albert, $10.05; H. A. B. Dunnings, Mrs. Helen H. Day, and Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, $10 each; William Goldberg, $9.75; Emily Friedlander, Edward J. Byrnes, and Mrs. J. Dallit, $5 each, and through New York Tribune, $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received $176 from its readers for the brace fund and for toys for children in hospitals. Children continued to be among the contributors, many sending money earned by themselves. This letter showed how one little girl earned the money sent:

I inclose $1 to help with the little sick children. Every time one of my teeth comes out I get $1. This dollar is for one of my top teeth. This is for any little girl.

GRACE G.

The contributors were Jane and Robert Moyse, $25; Mathilda Sour, H. M. H., H. T. H., and L. H. H., $25 each; "Little Phoebe" and F. H., $10 each; J. Levine, Robert Goldstein, 5 years old; J. C. Demetring, C. S. Hammell, and Harris J. Lipman, $5 each; Mrs. W. S. Howell, $2; Friends at White Lake, $2; Grace G. and Anna Greenwich, $1 each.

The House of Dale

is ready to prove to you its undisputed reputation for highest quality fixtures, excellently designed—and sold ⅓ below retail.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for New Catalog No. 20. Or, better still, call at our showrooms, **109 West 18th Street, New York.** 1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

The Coward Combination Shoe for Men

This deservedly popular Coward model is an ideal shoe for general wear. It is made small through the waist and at the heel, has an easy tread and is thoroughly comfortable as well as trim looking. It fills a much needed demand.

The Coward Shoe

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is built to give satisfaction in every respect. In fit, style, quality of leather and workmanship, we believe it excels any other shoe made. May be had in all leathers, sizes 5½ to 13 and widths AAA to H.

Sold Nowhere Else

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262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

Mail Orders Filled **Send for Catalog**

LIFE-SAVING BULLETIN

No. 6.

"He Smashed Through the Gates

and stalled his engine on the tracks—" reads the official report telling of an occurrence at one of the Long Island Railroad's grade crossings. In this case the oncoming train whirled a few inches past the auto mobile's mud-guards.

Providence was kind to this reckless driver, but his existence is proof of the necessity for the manifold warnings issued to automobilists by this railroad.

In 1915, eighty-two automobilists drove their cars through Long Island Railroad crossing gates, lowered to protect the public.

Stop Before You Cross

The Long Island Railroad

Overland

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.

1826-1828 Broadway, New York
338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
35-37 Halsey St., Newark

SERVICE STATIONS—*150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx, 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn, and 243-245 Central Ave., Newark.*

Willys Knight

Sleeve-Valve Motor

An open letter to

Thomas W. Lawson

Financier

Dear Mr. Lawson:

1. No man in this country realizes the value of enterprise more than you do. No one is more *aggressive, forceful* and *fearless.* I still recall, with pleasure, your vigorous advertising campaign in the American newspapers and the profound impression it created.

2. *I* want to create just such an impression with the LORD SALISBURY Cigarette. I've got the solution of the cigarette problem *for all classes of people* and if I can make the smokers see it, the work is done. *After that the Lord Salisbury will take care of itself.*

3. *This Cigarette, Mr. Lawson,* is the only 100% pure-all-Turkish-tobacco cigarette in existence that sells for as low as 15 cents for 20.

4. Hence the Lord Salisbury Cigarette is a big commercial and economic triumph because instead of interesting and benefitting only one class of people, it interests and benefits—and will prove desirable to *all classes,* and for that reason it is a mighty big thing.

5. And because it is of a very fine grade of pure Turkish tobacco and sells at a minimum price, it reduces the cost of a commodity *which has become an undeniable necessity.* To a man like you, to whom enterprise is an hourly thought, this means a great public benefit.

Cordially yours,

W. K. Cochrane

Pres. W. K. Cochrane Adv. Agency

P.S.—If you will try a package of Lord Salisbury today, I know you will be pleased.